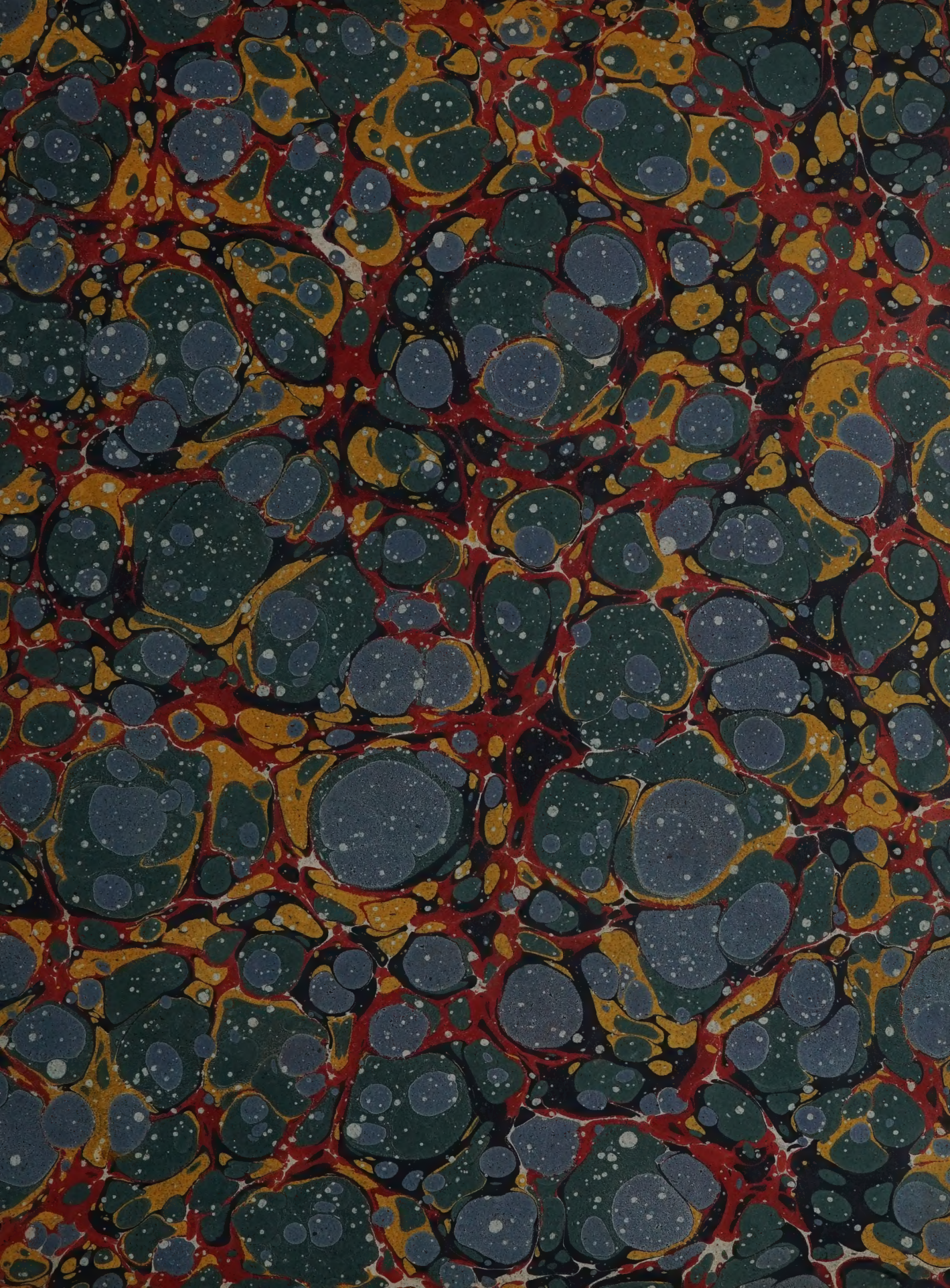

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THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

County of Cardigan.

COLLECTED FROM

THE FEW REMAINING DOCUMENTS WHICH HAVE ESCAPED THE DESTRUCTIVE RAVAGES OF TIME, AS WELL AS FROM ACTUAL OBSERVATION.

BY

SAMUEL RUSH MEYRICK, A.B.

OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

HISTORIA QUOQUE MODO SCRIPTA DELECTAT.

PLINY.

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THE ancient Britons were of opinion, that "there are three men whom all ought to regard with affection: he that with gratitude surveys the face of the earth; he that is delighted with rational works of art; and he that with lovingkindness looks on infancy."

This sketch of the history of a part of their descendants cannot be more appropriately dedicated than to the man in whom such qualifications are united; and I feel proud therefore in being permitted to inscribe it to the

Rev. SEPTIMUS COLLINSON, D.D.

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PREFACE.

ENCOURAGED by the assertion of Pliny,[a] I have ventured to lay before the Public all I could collect relative to the County of Cardigan.

The reasons which induced me to make this collection were the following. About five years ago I undertook the fashionable tour of South Wales; and that I might have some notion of the names of places, and the language of the country I was about to explore, I purchased Richards's Welsh Dictionary, and Evans's Specimens of Welsh Poetry. Previous to this period I was altogether unacquainted with Cambrian history or literature: how far I have been assiduous in attaining the acquirements I had in view, the Public will judge from the present Work.

My journey being completed, I carefully read over all the publications of modern tourists, which I soon discovered did very little justice to the history of the Principality. But Cardiganshire was scarcely noticed, save only a description of Hâvod, and the names of a few other places.

It was to supply this deficiency that I endeavoured to collect all the information relative to it in my power, which I was enabled to do from being introduced to several persons in that county; and after some time finding my materials increase, I was recommended by a friend to make public the result of my researches.

[a] See Title page.

In order to render a history of this kind sufficiently perspicuous, it was necessary to form a copious introduction, in which the early history, religion, laws, &c. of the country might be explained.

The Introduction therefore contains the history of the inhabitants of Cardiganshire, and of their transactions from their first appearance in Great Britain to the time of Henry VIII; with an account of the laws, and different religious professions; the côstume, astronomical knowledge, and agriculture, down to the present time.

The early history of the British isles had been for many years hid in obscurity, or glossed over with learned ignorance. The stories of Brutus, Albinia, &c. had been invented by the monkish historians to account for the names of Britain, Albion, &c.; the origin of the Saxons, and the transactions in England preceding the Norman conquest had also been imperfectly delineated, from the ignorance in their annalists of the northern literature.

It is of late years that the veil of apparent learning has been withdrawn, and our ancient histories accurately and fairly examined. The ancient British nation and its language have now become interesting objects with the literary world; and the remaining authentic documents of the Cymry have been published under the title of the Welsh Archaiology.

Other branches of Celtic literature have been ably discussed. Malcome Laing, Smith, and many others, demand the gratitude of the Gaelic scholar; while the admirer of Irish antiquities must be thankful to Colonel Vallency, and Dr. Ledwich, &c.

The Saxon history has been elegantly delivered to us by Sharon Turnor, Esq. curiously explained by Mr. Strutt; and its

language laboriously and learnedly elucidated by the Rev. John Horne Tooke.

As many singular customs and remains of Druidical superstitions still exist in the county of Cardigan, I have thought proper to assign them a place in the Introduction.

The mines also of Cardiganshire demanded particular attention, and I have endeavoured to give an ample account of their history, and of the properties of their ores.

Of such materials consists the Introduction. The history itself I have made parochial; and under the account of each particular parish have endeavoured to give a full and clear account of the military and monastic remains, the ecclesiastical and monumental antiquities, and the heraldic and genealogical circumstances connected with it.

I cannot however help lamenting the scarcity of materials necessary for this work. Except the Old Welsh Poetry and Chronicles, very few other sources remain from which information could be drawn. The first tour in Wales was made in the year 1188, by Giraldus de Barry, generally called Cambrensis, of which he published an account dedicated to archbishop Baldwin. The next was made by Leland, the great antiquary, in the reign of Henry VIII; and these two are the only tours of any assistance to the historian.

The remaining information must be sought for in the works of the Arvydd veirdd, or Herald bards, and from MSS. and documents in the hands of individuals. The British Museum, the Heralds' College, and the public libraries in London, I have carefully searched and examined for the little they possess.

As I have derived great assistance from the labours of the

Arvydd veirdd, it may not be irrelevant to give some account of them here.

Of the three grand orders of Bards, the second particularly so called, was divided into historical and genealogical bards. The first had the care of the records of Britain, and always added the new occurrences, as well as composed poems, elegies, and sonnets, which were generally historical. The second were employed as ambassadors and messengers between contending princes; and in aftertimes it was their duty to register arms and pedigrees, which, as the Welsh had no surnames, were of great utility.

The necessity of pedigree, as it regarded property, I have noticed in the Introduction: all I wish now to shew is, how much credit may be given to the Welsh genealogies. The Arvydd vardd was then an officer of national appointment. One of his principal duties was to attend at the birth, marriage, and death, of any man of high descent, called in Welsh " Gwr bonheddig," and to register the pedigree of his family. The " Cerdd voliant," or song of praise, was written during the life of his patron; but the " Marwnod," or elegy, was required to contain truly, and at length, the genealogy and descent of the deceased, from his eight immediate ancestors, to notice the several collateral branches of the family, to commemorate the surviving wife or husband, with her or his descent or progeny; these he registered in his books, and delivered a true copy of them to the heir, in order that it might be preserved among the authentic archives of the family. It was produced on the day month after the funeral, when all the principal branches of the family, and their friends, were assembled together in the great hall of the mansion, and

then recited with an audible voice, for the approbation of the company; after which, it was carefully deposited in the munimental chest, and from thenceforward considered as the best evidence of descent.

To recompense the bard for his trouble, he had a stipend out of every plough-land in the country. His other duty was to make a visitation once in every three years to all the gentlemen's houses in the country; which was called "Cylch Clerwr," or the Bard's circuit; in which, besides other things, he had to correct and arrange pedigrees and entries in the registers; he also prohibited those who assumed arms improperly from continuing them. It was probably from singing the "Cerdd voliant" that he was called a Bard. His office of ambassador was instituted, perhaps, as early as druidism, and that of herald on the first use of armorial bearings. Some of the Welsh heraldic registers are still extant, and are either called from the places where they were usually deposited, as the Cotterell book, in Glamorganshire, or from the name of some of the most celebrated Bards, who contributed to them, as Llyvr Llewelyn Ofeiriad, or the book of Llewelyn the priest, now preserved at Jesus College, Oxford. They were not taken like the English visitations at stated periods; but being kept in the chief mansion in the province, they were transferred by the Arvydd vard to his successor, who entered the deaths and births as they occurred. Although the poor Bards were suppressed at different periods by the English monarchs; yet, for honour's sake, to record and blazon English achievements, and to marshal and conduct their pageantries, it was found necessary to revive this class of them in England, and about the year 1340 the Heralds' College in London was instituted. They here retained their primitive occupation, dignities,

and titles. Among the Welsh poets the chief of them was called King of the Bards, so the three principal English Heralds are Kings at Arms, and the others, like the Arvydd veirdd, provincial.

The following are the names of some of the principal Heralds.

A Welsh Triad commemorates "The three golden-robed Heralds of the Island of Britain, Caswallon, son of Beli, when he went to Rome for Flûr; Manwydon, son of Llyr, when he went to Pembrokeshire; and Llew Llawgyfes, when he went with Gwdion to solicit a name, and arms of Rhiarot y Vram (a celebrated King at Arms).

Coll, son of Collvrwy, principal king at arms in Arthur's reign, A. D. 500, gave the eagle to Brynach, the Gwyddelian and the wolf to Menwaed of Arllechwedd, which, together with Arthur's having armorial bearings, shows their great antiquity among the Britons. Llewelyn Ofeiriad was second son of Grufydd ab Owain ab Bledri ab Owain Brogyntyn, a chieftain of Powis. Llewelyn Grygeryr was another herald. Cynwrig ab Gronw about 1450. Grufydd Hiraethog was deputy herald at arms for all Wales, under Garter Robert Leiav, in 1460. Gutto Owain flourished in 1480. Sir John Leiav lived in 1480. Grufydd ab Llewelyn ab Evan Vychan in 1485. Jevan Brechva lived in 1500. Rhys Cain in 1570. John Jones, of Tregaron, from 1500 to 1630. Robin Jachwr in 1610. John Gwilym, rouge croix poursuivant, in 1610. Lodwich Lloyd was serjeant at arms in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Silvanus Morgan lived in 1661. George Owen Harry was rector of Whitchurch, in Cemeys, in the county of Pembroke, and flourished as a herald in the reign of James the First; and Hugh Thomas was

deputy herald to Sir Henry St. George, garter principal king at Arms in the year 1703.

Robert Vaughan, in his British Antiquities revived, printed in 1662, page 44, says, " Prince Grufydd ab Cynan, Prince Rhys ab Tydor, and Prince Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, made diligent search after the arms, ensigns, and pedigrees, of their ancestors, the nobility and kings of Britain: what they discovered by their pains, in any papers and records, were afterwards digested by the Bards, and put into books. And they ordained five royal tribes, (there being only three before) to whom their posterity to this day can derive themselves; and also fifteen special tribes, of whom the gentry especially of North Wales are, for the most part, descended. And in our books we have mention of the tribe of the marches, &c. besides other tribes called Gwehelyth and Gwehelaethau."

In reading the Welsh pedigrees we frequently meet with a person's being lord of such a place, and I think it right here to caution the reader against considering this a mark of nobility; it simply means that he possessed it, and is probably a word of feudal origin.

Giraldus de Barry says, " The southern part of Wales, near Cardiganshire, is pleasanter than the north, on account of its plains and sea coast;" and again, " It is to be observed that the British language is more delicate and richer in North Wales, that country being less intermixed with foreigners; many, however, assert, that the language of Cardiganshire, in South Wales, placed as it were in the middle and heart of Cambria, is the most refined." See Hoare Giraldus, vol. ii. p. 285. It would be too extensive a subject to examine the Welsh language here; and as several excellent grammars of it have been published, it

becomes unnecessary. I will only notice two Welsh words which frequently occur in the History of Cardiganshire, and are military terms. "Maes" gives name to many places, and wherever it occurs, we may fairly infer a battle has been fought, "Cae," signifying a field, but "Maes," a field of battle; thus "Côd ar vaes," is a pitched battle; and "Colli y maes," to lose the battle. "Bwlch" likewise is joined frequently with the names of houses, and where we meet with it, we shall find some narrow pass in the mountains; thus Taliesin says,

"Tudvwlch, Cyvwlch a oreu *vwlch* van caerau,
Gan Vynyddawg bu adveilliawg eu gwirodau."

Tudvalch and Cyvwlch made a *breach* in the battlements of walls, with Mynyddawg, their beverages failed.

In order to assist those gentlemen who are not conversant with the Welsh language, to read correctly the many words in that tongue that continually occur in the course of this work, I think it proper here to subjoin the sounds of many letters pronounced different from the English:

A, as the French A.
C, as C English in *can*, never soft as in *city*.
Ch, as the Greek χ, properly pronounced.
Dd, as Th English in *them*, not as in *thought*.
G, as G English in *God*, never as in *genius*.
I, as *EE* in English.
Ll, as *thl*.
Th, as English *thought*, never as in *them*.
U, as I in English *bliss*.
W, as Oo English.
Y, as U English in the penult, and as i English in the last syllable.
The accent in Welsh is generally laid on the penult.

The opinion of the peasantry of Cardiganshire with respect to the English language, one would think, was that of Lewis XIVth of France, as they always speak to their horses in that language, although they may not be able to hold a conversation in it.

In selecting subjects for engraving, variety appeared to me to be most necessary; thus military, monastic, and ecclesiastical edifices, antiquities, and gentlemen's seats, are the subjects I adopted; and in the last those most picturesque have been chosen. I trust, with men of sense, this will never create jealousy, as, except for the information sent me, I am under no greater obligations to one gentleman than another.

The pleasure of writing resembles that of travelling; many delightful scenes present themselves on the road, but there are also objects to create disgust, and it is attended with languor and fatigue. So says Grainger, and so I have found it.

I am sorry to say the information I have procured from individuals in the county has been very trifling, and some of the gentlemen to whom I have applied, have either put me off with promises,[b] or have not chosen to pay attention to my inquiries. However I must except a few of the gentry and clergy, and beg they will accept of my grateful thanks in proportion to their contributions.

Some individuals, however, claim my warmest acknowledgments. Among these, Thomas Johnes, Esq. with his usual liberality, offered me the use of his valuable library; but fate

[b] I have understood there was a MS. life of Sir John Vaughan, at Mamhead in Devonshire: my friend, the Hon. Colonel Vaughan, of Croswood, promised diligent search should be made for it, and if found, put in my possession; but I might have waited for ever, yet my friend is only unum e pluribus.

had decreed it otherwise, and the elegant edifice of Havod, with its unparallelled contents, perished in a fire, before I could avail myself of his unbounded kindness.

To David Lloyd, Esq. of Allt yr Odin, I am under great obligations for the use of his valuable MSS. and his ready communications whenever requested.

To William Owen Pughe, Esq. better known as William Owen, the author of the inestimable Welsh Dictionary, for his kind interpretation of any Welsh passages I sent him, and historical information, with which he so kindly at all times furnished me, I feel greatly indebted.

I cannot help regretting that the compilation of this work had not fallen into better hands, and I hope, as my only object in publishing it was to preserve decaying documents of history, the public will pardon the errors it may contain. I conclude this preface with the following extract from the Rev. G. S. Faber's Horæ Moraicæ.

" Researches into antiquity have this peculiar recommendation, that while they interest the fancy, they also gratify our curiosity, and enlarge the boundaries of our knowledge. To many other pursuits the mind may perhaps devote itself from a conviction of their necessity, but it is obliged at the same time to own its reluctance and aversion. It will readily acknowledge their importance, but it will view them in the light of a task, rather than that of a pleasure; and submit to the requisite labour, more from an expectation of future benefit, than from any prospect of immediate gratification. But the fatigue attendant upon the study of antiquity, is relieved by an unceasing variety, and diminished by the charms of perpetual novelty.

The lure of present pleasure is added to the anticipation of distant advantage; and, while every faculty experiences the powerful stimulus of unsated curiosity, the pursuit is dignified by a consciousness that its object is not devoid of utility to the interests of literature."

The Author regrets that the typographical errors are so numerous; but they have arisen from his having been prevented, by unavoidable necessity, from attending the press; having been upwards of 200 miles from it during the process of printing the work; and the friend who undertook the task of correction for him, being ignorant of the Welsh language, any occasional obscurities of the MS. could not be easily elucidated. The majority of the errors are in the orthography of Welsh names and words.

Introduction.

To trace the progressive steps of mankind towards the colonization of the different parts of the world, and their several and successive migrations from their first settlement in Asia, although a subject involved in much obscurity, yet has exercised the ingenuity, and the indefatigable researches of many eminent and learned men. The origin of the Cymry has afforded ample scope for literary litigation, and many αλυτοι αποριαι unavoidably occurred to these learned champions. But the necessary qualifications to prosecute this investigation, were seldom possessed by these antiquarians, nor did they think them worth attainment; I mean a knowledge of the Celtic languages and records. Even those who were conversant with the Welsh language, had but little opportunity of searching into the annals of their country, and comparing them with accounts of the Roman and Saxon writers. Our own history is much indebted to the Welsh records; which have been judiciously employed by Sharon Turner, Esq. F.S.A. an assiduous contributor to Saxon literature.

It is in this age, when literature, from the highest example, is patronized by all ranks of people, that those valuable records have been saved from decay; rescued from private libraries, where they had become food for moths and vermin; and laid before the public.

The Welsh Archæologia presented a new and interesting source of knowledge, and into that we are to look for such information as our own antiquaries have either confounded by their ignorance of the subject, or left unexplained.

The Triads are a species of record peculiar to the Welsh. The convenience of such a form for the purpose of oral tradition is self-evident, the number of circumstances being neither too few to make an impression, nor too many to be clearly and strongly impressed on the memory, whether historic facts or moral precepts. Possibly it was from such an use, together with its allusion to the Trinity, that the number 'three' itself was held sacred; as also from its being a kind of limit of the natural power of repeated exertion. This idea is so far, however, founded in nature that it became a favourite with the poets of all ages.

The ancient Druids and the bards, among whom alone learning was preserved, transmitted the principles of history and science under this form to their disciples; and hence, from the antipathy of the disseminators of the Christian doctrines to their institutes, these valuable resources, though not entirely, have been long cut off from the knowledge of succeeding ages.

These Triads being merely commemorative of facts, no further connected with each other than by similarity, the date of the facts can only be known from internal, or concurrent evidences to each severally.

Besides these Triads, the Welsh possess other historical documents in their ancient chronicles, and in the productions of their poets. These venerable sages, whose maxim, in conjunction with the Druids, was, Y gwir en erben y byd, 'The truth against the world,' had so great a regard for it, that fiction is seldom, if

ever employed in the poems transmitted to us.[a] Merddin, Taliesin, Aneurin, and Llywarch hên, are names to whom the historian must confess his gratitude. Their existence and their evidence have been most ably vindicated from the malevolent aspersions of the ignorant, and they must be admitted to form a vast source of historical knowledge.[b]

From such materials has the Rev. Mr. Roberts traced most ably the successive emigrations of the Cymry, Cimbri, Cimmerii, Gomerii, or the first inhabitants of our island. To this valuable little treatise I refer my readers for information on that head; all that is wanted for our purpose here, is a brief sketch of these people, from their landing till their expulsion from England by the Saxons.

Hu, the Mighty, from the authority of Taliesin, and the Triads, is recorded as having been the first to colonize Great Britain with Cimbric adventurers.[c] The next race who succeeded the Cymry were the Lloegrians, who came from the banks of the Loire, and who were descended from the original stock of the Cymry. The territories this colony had quitted extended from the Loire to the Pyrenees, and are denominated by the Welsh writers, Gwasgwyn; i. e. Gascony.

The third branch of the ancient Cimbri who made a descent on these shores, were the Brython, i. e. Britons. These are styled 'the three peaceable settlers of the Isle of Britain.'[d]

[a] The Welsh poets, so long as they continued under their own laws, never admitted fiction into their compositions, as appears from those now extant of that time; and it is curious that during the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, while the poems of all Europe abounded in giants, fairies, and other legendary fictions, those of Wales were purely historical, religious, or moral.

[b] See Turner's vindication of the Welsh Bards.

[c] Triad 4th. [d] Triad 5th.

The country having been thus colonized, the second chieftain recorded in the Triads, who flourished about 150 years after Hu, the Mighty, is Prydain, from whom the island was called Britain,[e] and he is said to have reduced the whole island into the form of a regular government.

The provinces it contained were Cymry, Lloegr, and Alban, called from the Cimbric, Lloegrian and Albanian settlers;[f] but it appears that the sovereign power rested in the Cymry. Such was the state of Britain on the Roman invasion, a circumstance that forms a prominent epoch in our history.

A long list of princes had graced the British throne, and Caswallon, or, as the Romans called him, Cassibelaunus, then swayed the sceptre of this nation. The inducement which Cæsar professes led to his invasion of Britain, was the frequent assistance the inhabitants had given to his enemies the Gauls. This is confirmed by the records of the Cymry themselves.[g] After the Romans had established themselves in England, the same policy towards their vanquished foes displayed itself, as had been practised after their other conquests. The arts of peace, the literature and dress of the Romans, were successfully introduced among the Britons; and by these means, more than by the sword, did this hardy race secure their own chains. On the final subjection of Lloegr, (since denominated England by the Anglo Saxons), the Romans turned their victorious arms against Cambria.

[e] The island is said to have had three names: first, Y Vel Ynys, or the Honey Island; second, Clas Meiddin or Meityn, the Rocky, or Water-guarded Island; and third, Ynys Prydain, or Prydain's Island. See also Roberts, p. 56.

[f] Albanian, or Hill Tribe; from Al, 'a tribe,' and Ban, 'a hill.' See Roberts' Ancient Britons, p. 55. They are the same as the Brython. See also Triad 2d.

[g] See Triads 102 and 124.

The first Roman general, whom we know with any certainty to have penetrated into South Wales, was Ostorius Scapula, who came into Britain in the year of Christ 51. His predecessor Plautius, however, had several battles with Caradoc, or Caractacus; yet it is uncertain whether Caradoc made incursions into what were then considered the Roman provinces, or was attacked in his own. For nine years did this renowned hero, with his half-armed, undisciplined, and almost naked troops, defy the veteran legions of Rome, well organized and accustomed to victory.[h] However, the Silures under his command were defeated by the Romans under Plautius, in Shropshire, but in the neighbourhood of Knighton. After this Plautius turned his arms against Togodumnus, the son of Cunobelin, or Cynvelyn, whom he also conquered, and afterwards received submission from the Boduni, who were subject to the Catuellani. Having made himself master of the principal towns in Essex, and having cooped up the Britons in the marshes of that county, he sent for the Emperor Claudius to assume the military command, who arriving at a time when no risk could be run, gained a victory over the Britons, and added to his name the title of Britannicus.

Plautius was succeeded in Britain by Publius Ostorius Scapula, A. D. 51. He erected a chain of forts along the rivers Antona and Sabrina, or Nen and Severn. He afterwards marched against the Cangi, or Cangiani, a small tribe who possessed the westerly part of Caernarvonshire, under their capital Segontium, or Caer Seicant, and lying exactly opposite to Ireland; but an insurrection among the Brigantes obliged him to return without

[h] See Drych y Priv Oesedd.

striking any blow. After this, the memorable battle between him and Caractacus took place; he leading his men from his post at Brandon Camp, in Herefordshire, to attack and carry the fortified intrenchments of Caractacus at Coxall Knoll.

Caractacus was taken prisoner to Rome, and carried before the Emperor Claudius, in the year 52. His famous speech on that occasion, according to Tacitus, is as follows: 'If the moderation of my mind in prosperity had been answerable to my quality and fortune, I might have come a friend rather than a captive into this city; and you, without dishonour, might have entered into league with me, royally descended, and then at the head of many nations. As my state at present is disgraceful, so yours is honourable and glorious. I had horses, men, arms, and riches; why then is it strange I should be loath to part with them? But since your power and empire must be universal, we of course among all others must be subject. If I had immediately yielded, neither my fortune nor your glory had been so eminent in the world. My grave would have buried the memory of it, as well as me: whereas if you suffer me to live now, your clemency will live in me for ever as an example to after ages.'

He had been betrayed into the hands of the Romans by Cartimandua, queen of the Brigantes, under whose protection[i] he had placed himself; however, this magnanimous speech procured liberty for him and his family.

This illustrious character, to whom the Romans gave the name of Caractacus, but whose real name was Caradoc, was the son of Bran ab Llyr. He is celebrated in the Triads with Cawrdav, and Owain, son of Maxen, as the three chiefs of Britain,

[i] The Triads mention this as well as many other circumstances relating to the chief.

to whom, without their being elders, was delegated the supreme authority in times of public danger; and whom all ranks obeyed, and followed to defend the country against the enemy. They also ranked him with Cynvelyn and Arthur, under the appellation of the three brave sovereigns of Britain: also with Caswallon and Gweirydd, as the three leaders of battles: another Triad styles him one of the three conventional princes, on account of being invested with the war-sovereignty of Britain, to oppose the progress of the Romans; the other two were Prydain, and Owain, son of Maxen: Caradoc, Prydain, and Rhita, are called the three good persecutors of Britain; the former on account of his incessant persecution of the tyranny of the Romans. His famous speech to his soldiers may be seen in Jones's History of Brecknockshire, or in Drych y priv Oesoedd.

For a moment let us quit the Romans, and turn our thoughts to that county of which this is to be the history. Camden says, 'This county is called Ceretica, which if any one should suppose derived from King Caractacus, it will be mere conjecture, not founded on the authority of the ancients: and yet we read that the famous Caractacus was king here. This county, like the rest of Wales, seems to have formerly been diversified rather with huts than towns, from that saying of King Caractacus; who, viewing the magnificence and splendor of Rome when he was prisoner there, said, 'When you call these and such like buildings yours, do you covet our poor huts?' Upon this Mr. Gough observes, 'That Caractacus was sovereign here, does not appear from Tacitus, or any other author, unless we may presume that the Silures were his subjects, from these words of Tacitus, 'Itum inde in Silures super propriam ferociam Caractaci viribus confisos.' Annales XII. c. And granting him to

have been king of the Dimetæ, they who are concerned for the ancient reputation of this country may fairly urge, that, even admitting the authority of Zonarus, who lived 1000 years after Tacitus, nothing can be collected from that speech of Caractacus to prove this country to have been more poorly inhabited than other provinces, since he speaks of his dominions in general; and Tacitus says he was sovereign of many nations.'[k]

It certainly did not derive its name from Caractacus or Caradoc, the son of Brân ab Llyr, any more than from Caredig ab Maelgwn Gwynedd, as others have supposed; but from Caredig, the son of Cunedda, a chieftain who was instrumental, with his brothers, in dislodging the Irish from North Wales in the middle of the fifth century; and as a reward for his services he received that part of Wales called, Tyno Coch, or 'The Red Valley,' to which he gave the name of Caredigion, or 'Caredig's Country.'

The Silures were not disheartened by their defeat, nor the loss of their general, but continued greatly to annoy the Romans. It seems, however, that Ostorius penetrated after this battle as far as Caermarthen, and then retired to Caerleon, which afterwards became the garrison of the second legion of Augustus. He built many forts in that part of Wales, and placed troops in them; but these being frequently beaten by the Britons, and the rest of his affairs being in a declining state, he died, worn out with anxiety.

Aulus Didius succeeded Ostorius in the year of our Lord 53. He found that the Silures had gained so much success, and become so powerful, that he did not attempt to attack their country, but merely to restrain their incursions into Britannia Prima,

[k] Compare what Tacitus here says with the Triads before quoted, and with the ancient British laws

or England. Thus was South Wales almost, if not altogether, evacuated by the Romans.

Nero succeeded to the Roman empire A. D. 54; and under his reign Veranius was appointed to the government of Britain. He made some slight incursions into the country of the Silures; but was prevented from prosecuting them by a premature death, within a year after his appointment to the government. The next Roman general appointed to command in Britain was Suetonius Paulinus; a man distinguished for his military knowledge, caution, and moderation. It does not appear, however, that he ever entered South Wales; his arms were directed against the Ordovices and inhabitants of Anglesea, over whom he gained some signal victories, which seem to have had the effect of frightening the Silures into a temporary inactivity, with which his three successors, Petronius Turpilianus, Trebellius Maximus, and Vettius, or Vectius Bolanus, seem to have been perfectly satisfied. To these succeeded Petilius Cerealis, who was a formidable enemy, but the turbulent disposition of the Brigantes employed his whole attention, although he ultimately subdued them. He was most ably succeeded in the command of the army by Julius Frontinus, who surmounting every difficulty, which either the nature of the country, or the obstinate perseverance of its inhabitants, opposed to him, at length subdued the valorous nation of the Silures. 'Validam et pugnacem Silurem gentem armis subegit; super virtutem hostium, locorum quoque difficultates eluctatus.'

We now come to speak of a very celebrated Roman character.

About the middle of the summer of the year 78, arrived Julius Agricola, who, by his military talents and superior know-

ledge in the art of war, completed the conquest which Ostorius had before marked out. He brought with him to Caerleon the second legion of Augustus, and from thence he commenced his expedition into the interior of Wales. As to the particulars of his campaigns, and the battles he fought, history is entirely silent; all we learn is that he completely subdued the Silures. His success in North Wales was equal to that in the South, and thus all Britannia secunda came under his power. It is to his army that we are to attribute the foundation of many of the cities in Wales, the military roads, stations, and intrenchments. The city of Loventium was the only one in Cardiganshire, and that occupied the site of the present Llanio issâv, and Llanio uchâv. The fields in this place continually yield to the plough specimens of Roman pottery, culinary utensils, coins, &c. indeed one field is still called by the natives Cae'r Castell, or The Field of the Castle, and in this the foundation of a Roman building was discovered 150 feet in length, and 72 feet in breadth. Besides this, several Roman inscribed stones may be seen in the walls of the cottages, and on one an inscription signifying that a cohort of the second legion of Augustus was stationed there, and built a part of the walls of this city. This stood on the Via Occidentalis, or the great western road from Maridunum, or Caermarthen, to Penallt near Machynlleth. This road was called Sarn Helen, as some say, out of compliment to the wife of the Emperor Constantius, the 76th sovereign of Britain. But as Loventium and the other stations were made in the time of Julius Agricola, there can be no doubt but that this road bears the same date; and as Constantius did not obtain the imperial dignity till the year 304, we may justly conclude, that to attribute the formation of it to Helen would be quite erroneous.

Others again say, that the word Helen, or Elen, is a corruption; and that the proper name is Sarn Lleon, or 'The Road of the Legion.' However, be this as it may, it certainly is of Roman construction. It may be about 30 feet in breadth; the sides are made of stone, and the centre is filled up with gravel. In coming from Caermarthen it is distinctly seen in several places. At a farm called Perthyberllen, near New Inn, it is very visible. It afterwards passes New Inn, and may be seen running in a north-easterly direction between this and the parish of Llanllwny, and thence towards Llanybydder. It then does not cross the river, but continuing on the Caermarthenshire side, goes through the parish of Pencarreg. It then crosses the river at a ford near the town of Lampeter. From hence it goes to Llanio, or Loventium, and takes a northernly direction through the parish of Llanbadarn Odwyn, Tregarron, and by Tau hirion Rhos, Gorsvawr, over Lledrod hill, and Rhydlwyd, and Cwmllechwedd common. It is afterwards visible at a farm called Brennau in the parish of Llanvihangel y Creuddyn, and then again at another farm called Llwynrhingyll, thence it proceeds to Penallt, near Machynlleth, and continues its course in North Wales. Besides this, there is another road leading from Llanio toward Llandovery in its way to Brecknock and Gloucester. This may be traced running in an easternly direction to Llanvair Mountain, which it leaves to the left, and then takes a south-west track to the church of Llanycrwys, in Caermarthenshire. On the top of Llanvair Mountain is one of those tumuli generally placed in such situations to mark the course of their roads. It may afterwards be distinguished in two places near the little river Twrch, in the valley, and it afterwards leads through Caio, where are some old mine works, probably worked

by the Romans. From hence it goes to Llanvair ar y Bryn, near Llandovery, and then to Y Gaer, near Brecknock, and so on to Gloucester. On that part of Sarn Helen which runs from Caermarthen to Llanio, are several of those tumuli, erected by the Romans for the preservation of their cattle; and as the vale of Teivy afforded plenty of pasturage, so were these tumuli most numerous in that part. Tommen Llanio might also have been one of these, as no mention is made of it as a Welsh or Norman castle in the ancient Welsh records. This tumulus is moated.

Besides this great road, there were several roads of communication. Many of these are to be discovered in the parish of Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn, leading from one mine to another, and probably to that part of Sarn Helen which passes through this parish in its way to Penallt. One of them runs from a mountain called Pen Sarn ddû towards the west; and indeed wherever the word 'Sarn' occurs, we may find traces of a Roman road. Talsarn in the parish of Trevilan, and Pen Sarn near Ystradmeyrick, received their names from this circumstance, as does Sarnau in the parish of Pembrin.

We have to regret the loss of a volume by Ammianus Marcellinus, which it is said contained a history of the occurrences in Britain, during part of the time the Romans remained there. Had this been saved, how interesting and satisfactory would it have been! and how much labour would the indefatigable antiquary be spared in his researches into the government, laws, and arts, of this renowned people.

About 150 years after the settlement of the Romans in Britain, the Emperor Severus divided his territories there into two provinces, Britannia Prima, and Britannia Secunda; the latter,

as has been before noticed, comprehended the whole of North and South Wales.

Constantine, in about half a century afterwards, again divided them into six provinces, distinguished by the names of Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda, Flavia, Maxima, Valentia, and Vespasiana; and a regular itinerary of the whole (the first perhaps of Britain), was drawn up by Lollius. Julius Agricola governed Britain during the reigns of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. The Welsh gave no further disturbance to the Romans, and the island continued in peace under Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, Pertinax, Didius Julianus, Severus, Caracalla, Alexander Severus, Maximus and Balbinus, Gordian, Decius, Gallus Æmilianus, Valerian, Claudius, Aurelian, Tacitus, Probus, Carus, Nemerianus and Carinus, Dioclesian, Constantine, Constantius, Julian the apostate, Jovian, Valentinian and Valens. At this time, A.D. 364, the Picts and Scots, who dwelt in the northern parts beyond the wall of Antoninus, made incursions upon their now peaceable and effeminate neighbours. 'These Picts,' says Hume, 'seem to have been a tribe of the native British race, who having been chased into the northern parts by the conquests of Agricola, had there intermingled with the ancient inhabitants. The Scots[1] were derived from the same Celtic origin, having been first established in Ireland, and migrated to the north-west coasts of this island; and had long been accustomed, as well from their old as their new seats, to infest the Roman province by piracy and plunder.' The incursions from the north of hordes of Gothic tribes into the Roman territories, had occasioned the Roman troops in Britain

[1] Col. Vallancy derives this name from Σκυθοι, or Scythæ, so called from their skill in navigation. See his History of the Britannic Isles.

to be withdrawn, and the abovementioned tribes finding their more opulent neighbours thus exposed, soon came over the Roman Wall, no longer defended by Roman arms, and though a contemptible enemy themselves, met with no resistance from the unwarlike and effeminate Britons. At this crisis no other step could be taken by these defenceless men, accustomed to derive their protection from the Romans, than to make supplications to Rome, and one legion was sent over for their defence. These disciplined troops soon chastised the insolent barbarians; and having conquered them in several engagements, returned in triumph to Rome. Their absence, however, was soon known to the Picts and Scots, who again returned to annoy their unresisting neighbours. Application was again made to Rome, and again a legion was sent to the assistance of the Britons; which proved effectual for their relief. But a dreadful event was now to happen. The Romans, reduced to extremities at home, informed the Britons that they must no longer look to them for succour, exhorted them, as they were to become independent, to arm in their own defence. To the Roman Emperor Valentinian succeeded Theodosius, and in his reign, and in the year of our Lord 446, or 448, Gratian and Constantine, two Romans, who had a short time before assumed the purple in Britain, carried over to the continent the flower of the British youth; alas! never to return. Thus were the Britons deprived of the means of putting in practice the advice of their late masters, and considered this present of liberty as fatal to them. The Picts and Scots, finding that the Romans had finally relinquished Britain, now regarded the whole as their prey, and entering South Britain committed the greatest devastation. Although the Britons had been positively assured that the Romans could no longer assist

them, yet in this dreadful state of affairs they applied again for succour. Ætius, the patrician, then sustained tottering Rome by his valour and magnanimity. The British ambassadors carried to him the letter of their countrymen, which was thus inscribed, 'The Groans of the Britons.' In which they said, 'The barbarians, on the one hand, chase us into the sea; the sea, on the other, throws us back upon the barbarians; and we have only the hard choice left us, of perishing by the sword or by the waves.' But the powerful arms of Attila left the Romans no leisure to attend to the complaints of these wretched people. The Britons, thus rejected, quitted their habitations, and abandoning the culture of the ground, fled for protection to their mountains. The barbarians also began to feel the pressures of famine, and being harassed by parties of the dispersed Britons, who hastily retreating to their fastnesses thus evaded their enemies, abandoning South Britain returned again with their spoils to their own country.

Having given the names, in regular succession, of the Roman emperors to whom the Britons were subject, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the period of their finally quitting the island, it may not be irrelevant to our subject to make a digression, and to give the succession of the British princes also, down to the same period. This we will take from Tysilio, Grufydd ab Cynan, and a manuscript pedigree of the Penrhyn family, distinguishing them under three columns, one for each, and commencing with Hu the Mighty, sometimes called Hisichion, who led the first colony into this island, and who has been mentioned before, as the leader of the Cymry.

Tysilio.	Grufydd ab Cynan.	Pedigree of the Penrhyn Family.
1. Hisichion.		
2. Brutus, or Prydain.		Brutus.
3. Locrinus.		Locrinus.
4. Madawc.		Madawc.
5. Membyr.		Membyr.
6. Evroc Cadarn.		Evroc.
7. Brutus Tarian las.		Cadarn.
8. Leon.		Brutus.
9. Run baladr bras.	Blaiddyt.	
10. Bleiddyd.	Rhun.	Rhun baladr Bleiddyt.
11. Llyr, or Lear.	Lhudd.	
12. Cordalia, or Cordelia.	Rhegan.	Rhegan.
13. Cynedda.	Cynedda.	
14. Riallon.	Rhiwallon.	
15. Garwst.	Gwrwst.	
16. Seisyllt.	Seiriol.	Seisyllt.
17. Iago, nephew of Gorwst.	Antonius.	Antonius.
18. Cynvarch.	Aedd.	Aedd Mawr.
19. Gwrvyw.	Prydain.	Dyvnvarth Prydain.
20. Fer, and Por.	Dyvnvarth.	
21. Dyvnwal Moelmud, Son of Clydno.	Crydon.	Cyrdon.
	Cyrwit.	Cyrwyd.
	Eneit.	Enyd.
	Manogan.	Dodion.
		Dyvnwal.
22. Beli and Bran.	Beli Mawr.	Beli Mawr.
23. Gwrgant.		Gwrgant.
24. Cyhelyn and Marsia.		Ghelyn and Marsia.
25. Seisyllt.		
26. Cynvarch.		
27. Daned.		Dan.
28. Moryd.		Morydd,
29. Gwrvinoc.		
30. Eleidr and Arthal.		Eleidr.
31. Owain and Bredyr.		
32. Gorviniaw.		

Tysilio.	Gruffydd ab Cynan.	Pedigree of the Penrhyn Family.
33. Morgan ap Arthal.		
34. Einion.		
35. Eidial ab Owain.		
36. Rhun ab Bredyr.		
37. Geraint ab Eleidr.		Geraint.
38. Cadell.		Cadell.
39. Coel.		Coel.
40. Por.		Porrea.
41. Cheryn.		Kereni.
42. Silgnius.		
43. Eidal.		
44. Andras.		Andreas.
45. Urien.		Urien.
46. Eloryd.		Ithal.
47. Clydoc.		Clydawc.
48. Clydno.		Clydno.
49. Gorwst.		
50. Meiriawn.		Meirion.
51. Blaiddyt.		
52. Caf.		Caxo.
53. Owain.		
54. Saisyllt.		Seisyllt.
55. Blegwryd.		
56. Arthmael.		Arthvael.
57. Eidal.		
58. Rydion.		Rhydion.
59. Rhydderch.		
60. Sawl-ben-uchel.		Sawl-ben-isel.
61. Pirr.		Pyr.
62. Capeir.		Caxor.
63. Manogan.		Mynoga.
64. Beli the Great.		Beli.
65. Lludd and Caswallon.		Caswallon, or Cassibelaunus.

Caswallon, or Cassibelan, flourished 60 years before Christ, and was king of Britain at the landing of Julius Cæsar.

From Lludd are descended,

Casvar Wledig.	Avlech.	Avarwy, or Mandubratius, the Traitor.	Tenevan.
			Cynvelin, or Cunobeline.
Lary.	Avallach.	Gwenddolau.	Gweirydd—Gwydyr.
Rhun Ruddbaladr.	Owain.	Endos.	Meirig.
Clywedog.	Brychwain.	Enyd.	Coel.
Powyr Lew.	Duwg.	Endeyrn.	Lles Lleuver Mawr, or Lucius.
Gwinau Dauvreuddwyd.	Amwedd.	Endigant.	
Teon.	Anweryd.	Rhydderch.	
Tegonwy.	Gwrddovyn.	Rhuddvedel.	
Cadnawg.	Dovyn.	Gradd.	
Corv.	Gwrddoli.	Urban.	
Ceidio.	Doli.	Tudbwyll.	
Gwynawy Farvsych.	Gwrgain.	Dehewaint.	
Gwynan.	Cain.	Tegvan Glof.	
Edwal.	Gwyddwg.	Coel Godebog,———	———Rhydeyrn.
Lles Llawddeawg.	Iago.	A. D. 250.	
Caradog.	Tegid.		
Gwrhydr.	Padarn Beisrudd.		
Gwaethvoed Vawr, A.D. 900 to 950.	Edeyrn married Gwawl.		Cenau.
	Cynedda Wledig.		

This Cynedda Wledig, son of Edeyrn ab Padarn, with the crimson coat, had his original patrimony in Cumberland, and some neighbouring districts, where he began to reign about A. D. 328, and died in 389. In his reign the first attempts were made by the Picts and Scots to gain territories in South Britain. The sons of Cynedda were,

Tibion, had Isle of Man.	Caredig, had Cardigan.	Einion Yrth, had Caer Einion.
Meirion.	Ussa.	Caswallon Law Hir, from A.D. 443, to 517.

Besides the three sons above mentioned, Cynedda had others; Arwystyl, who gave name to and had Arwystli; Dunod, who had Dunodig; Edeyrn, who had Edeyrnion; Mael, who had Dinmael; Coel, who had Coeleion; Dogvael, who had Dogveilin; Rhuvon, who had Rhuvoniog; and Oswal, who had Os-

weilin. Tibion dying in the Isle of Man, his son Meirion obtained possession of Cantrev Meirion, now corrupted into Merioneth.

Caswallon, 'with the long hand,' succeeded to the sovereignty of North Wales, A. D. 443, and died in 517, so that he enjoyed it for the long period of 74 years. The few records we have concerning him point out the great man and the hero. His people were distinguished on account of their binding themselves together with the fetters of their horses, to sustain the attack of Serigi the Irishman, whom Caswallon slew with his own hand, when they drove the Irish from Anglesey; and, on account of their signal bravery in that action, their leader obtained the privilege of wearing the golden bands; which denoted that no other power had jurisdiction there, except the voice of the national diet assembled on extraordinary occasions.

We have now reached that period from which we made our digression, as it was in this king's reign that the Romans quitted our island.

On the dissolution of the Roman power, the British governments had reverted to those Reguli who were descended from the ancient sovereigns. Two of these families had arisen into pre-eminence above the rest; these were the descendants of Cynedda Wledig, and the princes of Cornwall. The former were sovereigns of the territory belonging to the Strath Clyde, or Ystrad Clwyd Britons, and of the principality of North Wales. The sons of Cynedda, leaving their northern territories to the government of the eldest branch of their own family, retired to their dominions in North Wales; where their descendants supported the cause of freedom and of nature, until the royal British blood became extinct, as to sovereignty, in the person of David, the last Prince of Wales.

The Cornwall family were derived from Brân ab Llyr, who died about the year 80. He was the father of the celebrated Caradog; and when he was treacherously delivered up to the Romans by Aregwedd, or Cartismandua, Brân and all his family were carried as hostages to Rome. Besides Caradog, out of this princely family descended the illustrious names of Aurelius Ambrosius, or Emrys Wledig, Uthyr Pendragon, (whose real name was Meirig ab Tewdrig, Uthyr being only an epithet signifying Wonder), Arthur and Constantine; a line of heroes who successively opposed the Saxon arms.

The Britons, although, from the incursions of their enemies, and the refusal of protection from the Romans, they were reduced to the lowest state of weakness and misery, yet becoming reanimated by the valour of succeeding princes, recovered their native spirit, and rising again into freedom and importance, asserted for many ages the right of injured humanity. About this period Caswallon, the Prince of Cambria before mentioned, made choice of Mona, or Anglesey, for his residence; and the ruins of his palace were to be seen near Llan Elian a few years ago. He being the eldest branch of the Cyneddian family, had of course a pre-eminence in dignity; and from this æra we may fix the date of a distinct sovereignty in North Wales. During this period South Wales was divided into several principalities, as Dyved, the ancient Demetia, Caredigion, Gwent, Morganwg, Brycheiniog, and Glewysing, governed by their respective reguli; and who, it is probable, acknowledged the princes of Caredigion, of the line of Cynedda Wledig, derived from his son Caredig, from whom it was so denominated, as their supreme. Thus we find that Meirig, king of Caredigion, the father-in-law of Rodri Mawr, was prince of South Wales.

Among the various evils accumulated upon the Britons, we may reckon the miseries of religious dissension. Brân ab Llyr and his family had introduced Christianity into Wales on their return from Rome, and paganism had been almost wholly abolished in Cambria.

The heresy of the Pelagians now began to spread in the church, and the British clergy applied for assistance to a Gallican council. St. Germain and Bishop Lupus were sent over to them, who for the present gave a check to the Pelagian innovations. During this period the Saxons joined in confederacy with the Picts, and invaded that part of Wales in which St. Germain had fixed his residence. At this juncture many Britons were assembled to be instructed by this reverend prelate in the principles of Christianity, and to receive baptism at his hands on the festival of Easter. Supported by this multitude, who were fired with religious enthusiasm, St. Germain calmly waited the approach of the enemy, at a place called Maes Garmon, or 'St. Germain's Field,' near Mold, in Flintshire; and, at the moment when the Saxons were rushing to the attack, he ordered the Britons to call aloud, three times, Allelujah; which terrifying the Saxons, and increasing the ardour of the Britons, gave to the latter the victory. St. Germain having quieted the religious discord, and repelled the foreign enemy, prepared for his departure; but endeavoured to make the Britons sensible of the necessity of establishing a naval force, well knowing that no security could be depended on without such a measure. Cystennyn, or Constantine, son of Cynvor, surnamed The Blessed, was at this time king of Britain. In the year 448 he was murdered by the treachery of a Pict, while he was engaged in the pleasures of the chace. His son Constans, though a monk, was

raised to the throne, through the machinations of Gwrtheyrn, or Vortigern, his cousin, in hopes of directing the government of a prince, who, having been bred in the recesses of a cloister, was of course uninstructed in the management of public affairs, and in the laws of his kingdom.

As soon therefore as he had undertaken the reins of government for Constans, fired with ambition, and disdaining to act a secondary part, he resolved on the death of his sovereign.

The king's guards, placed in the palace and bribed by Gwrtheyrn, entered the chamber of Constans, and cutting off his head, carried it bleeding to the regent. Although elated in the highest degree, the politic Gwrtheyrn dissembled his joy, and feigning sorrow, commanded the heads of the assassins to be struck off. This had its effect, he immediately acquired the regal dignity, and ascended the throne about A. D. 448. But his power was not quite secure: and Emrys Wledig, or Ambrosius, existed to intimidate and punish him. South Britain was now again threatened by an invasion of the Picts and Scots, and as Gwrtheyrn lived in the southern part of England, he proposed to his subjects in council to send for their neighbours the Saxons in Germany, to assist them in repelling these barbarians. Unfortunately for Britain his advice was adopted, and overtures made to that effect. But his object in obtaining the aid of the Saxons, was to secure to himself the government, which conscience told him was an usurpation. A body of Saxons, under Hengist and Horsa, landed on the Isle of Thanet. This place was given them, and a promise to supply them with food and necessaries, provided they repelled the enemies of Britain. To this the Saxons urged the necessity of procuring more of their countrymen, to be competent fully to chastise the Picts and

Scots. This was agreed to, and Hengist destroyed the Scots as far as Caer Wair, in the north, and probably in Durham; for which he obtained the triumphant acclamations of the Britons. Horsa had a daughter, the beautiful blue-eyed Rowena, whom the Welsh called Alis Rhonwen. Her charms enslaved the British monarch, and she became his bride. By her he had a son, called Gotta, on whom he settled an unjust possession of the crown, by which means the Cymry lost the sovereignty in Britain.

The Saxon power augmented in England, and their frequent demands of fresh territory were complied with through the influence of Gwrtheyrn. But these arrogant incroachments at last roused to a certain degree the wisdom and public spirit of the Britons, which, for a time, gave a fortunate turn to their affairs. In the year 464, Gwrtheyrn was deposed by an assembly of the British states, and the crown given to his eldest son Gwrthevyr, or Vortimer. His vigorous measures induced the Saxons to apply to the Scots and Picts to join them; but he, wishing to prevent a junction of these armies, attacked and defeated the Saxons at Ailsford, in Kent. In this battle fell Horsa and Catigern, or Cyndeyrn, the younger brother of Gwrthevyr, each by the other's sword. The Saxons were forced to retreat to the Isle of Thanet, and giving up all hopes of success on land, determined to try their skill at sea. The Britons had also beaten the Saxons in the north, as well as the Scots and Picts. In the naval engagement with Hengist, victory again crowned the British arms, and the Saxons were obliged to quit this island for their native shores. Gwrtheyrn had been all this time confined in the city of Chester, but, with the greatest policy, appearing to give Gwrthevyr the best advice towards

protecting his kingdom, and paying him every respect, procured the esteem of a party in his favour. Rowena did not allow this opportunity to pass by unnoticed, and secretly meditated the murder of the protector of Wales. For this purpose she procured, by the promise of large rewards, a young man to execute her horrid plot; who, disguised as a gardener, presented the king with a poisoned nosegay. In his dying moments Gwrthevyr exhorted the British nobility to a manly defence of their country; and desired that, after his decease, his sepulchre should be erected on the sea shore where the Saxons usually landed, imagining that this would stimulate them to repel those invaders; but the nobles, negligent of his commands, interred him in London.

Gwrtheyrn reascended the throne; and his crafty queen sent notice to Hengist of the late events. Overjoyed at the news, he appeared off the British coast with 4000 Saxons under his command; but as the Britons were prepared to resist them, it was necessary to resort to stratagem. He intimated that it was not his intention to offer violence to the people, but merely to assist Gwrtheyrn against his son Gwrthevyr, whom he pretended to suppose was still alive, and proposed a conference. It was now the month of May, and Caer Caradoc, on Salisbury Plain, was fixed on for that purpose. Weapons were not to intrude, but the perfidious Saxon counselled his friends to conceal their swords in their garments, and at his signal to use them against the Britons. The conference began, and festivity commenced, when, at the terrible exclamation of 'Nemed eure Saxes,' long knives were drawn from beneath the Saxons' sleeves; the unarmed Britons fell before the execrable assassins, and 300 of the bravest chiefs of the country are said to have perished. Gwr-

theyrn was spared, but made a prisoner by Hengist, who granted him liberty on being put in possession of Essex, Sussex, and Middlesex. Covered with confusion and reproach, Gwrtheyrn was obliged to withdraw into North Wales; where he was afterwards besieged in his castle on the river Wye, in Arwystli, by Emrys Wledig, who, setting fire to it, beheld his country's traitor perish in the flames.

Emrys consequently succeeded to the throne in the year 481, and died in 500. The Saxons who had settled in the north, as well as those in the south, continually gaining more territory, obliged the inhabitants of the country to fly to their mountains for protection; and here we will take leave of both parties.

Having now stated the principal events from the first settlement of Hu the Mighty, until the establishment of the Saxons, and the relinquishment of England by its lawful inhabitants, which seemed so connected with the history of Wales in general, as of necessity to be brought before us; I shall now confine myself to the history of Cardiganshire, occasionally noticing such events of the other parts of Wales as may be in any way connected with it.

Caredig[m] was the son of Cynedda Wledig, and the first king of Caredigion, so called after him; and we find the following to be his successors,

Ussa,
Seirwell,
Brothen.

This Brothen was the son of Helig ab Glanog, and noted for his piety. He founded a church in Meirion about the end of the 6th century; and was succeeded by

[m] His arms were, sa a lion rampt argt.

Arnothen,
Artholes,
Clydawg,
Sitsyllt,
Arthen.

Of him Powel says, ‘ about the same time died Arthen, son to Sitsyllt, the son of Clydawg, king of Cardigan,’ He died A. D. 804.

Dyfnwal,
Meirig.

His arms were, arg. a lion ramp^{t} sa. He was succeeded by his son

Gwgan,

who was drowned in the year 870; though some say this was the son of Morydd[n] ab Llywarch Llwyd, king of Cardigan in 830. He had however a daughter Angharad, who marrying Rodri Mawr, or Roderick the Great, he succeeded to the throne of Cardigan in her right, as well as of all South Wales, of which Meirig had also been king.

Rodri Mawr

was also king of North Wales, and thus the whole principality came under his government in the year 843. He died in [o] 877. This monarch divided his kingdom between his three eldest sons; to Anarawd he gave Gwynedd, or North Wales; to Cadell, Deheubardd, or South Wales; and to Mervyn, Powis-Land. For each of these he built a palace: for the king of North Wales at

[n] Perhaps he was one and the same person as Meirig. His arms were, az. 3 lions pass^{t} gard^{t} in pale arg^{t}.

[o] His arms were, gu. a chev. between 3 roses arg^{t}; but others say, gu. 3 lions pass^{t} gard^{t} in pale arg^{t}.

Aberfraw; of South Wales at Dinevawr; for the prince of Powis at Mathravel. It seems, however, that the king of South Wales resided at Cardigan as well as Dinevawr, from the following ordinance of Rodri. He appointed, 'that when any difference should arise betwixt the princes of Aberfraw, and Cardigan or Dinefawr, the three princes should meet at Bwlch y Pawl, and the prince of Powis should be umpire. But if the prince of Aberfraw and Powis fell at variance, they should meet at Dôl Rhianedd, probably Morva Rhianedd, on the bank of the river Dee, where the king of Cardigan was to adjust the controversy; and if the quarrel happened betwixt the princes of Powis and Cardigan, the meeting was appointed at Llys Wen, upon the river Wye, and to be decided by the prince of Aberfraw.' These may be judicious arrangements, but Cambria has to curse the hour that Rodri disjointed her members. To this may be ascribed all her future calamities—all her woes. As beforementioned the next king of Cardigan was

Cadell,

who shortly after his father's death forcibly seized upon Merfyn's portion; but for this infamous conduct he was afterwards amply punished by his eldest brother Anarawd, who, in the year 893, with a considerable number of English, marched against Cadell, and laid waste the countries of Cardigan and Ystradgwy. Cadell died in the year 900. It seems that after this Cardigan became a lordship, and that its lords acknowledged the superiority of the princes of South Wales. The successor to Cadell, and first lord of Cardigan, was

Gwaethvoed Vawr,

who commenced his authority on the death of Cadell in 900, and continued it till 950. He is distinguished, with Elystan and

Morgan, by the Triads, under the appellation of the three band-wearing princes; because they wore bandlets as badges of royalty, like the primitive princes of Britain. His arms were, or a lion ramp^{t} regard^{t} sa. In his time, in the year 933, Owain, the son of Grufydd, was slain by the men of Cardigan. I presume there had been some contention about the lordship of Cardigan, and that Gwaethvoed did not enjoy it peaceably for 50 years; as Powel mentions Run, the son of Howel Dda, as Lord of Cardigan; and adds, that he was slain before the death of his father, which happened in the year 948. However Gwaethvoed left the lordship of Cardigan to his son

Cedivor,

who succeeded him in the year 950. In the year 952, Cardiganshire was laid waste with fire and sword, in consequence of the ambitious views of Ievav and Iago, the descendants of Anarawd, who wished to possess themselves of South, as well as North Wales. This Cedivor was probably tributary to Owain, son to Howel Dda, for we find that he succeeded to the government of Ceredigion on the death of his father.

Here I meet with a great obstacle, being unable to trace the lords of Cardigan regularly after this period, I must therefore unavoidably content myself with recounting the principal events in the country, now and then noticing a lord of Cardigan as I have been able to meet with them.[q]

The next circumstance is the retreat of Meredyth ab Owain, in 986, to Cardigan, after his defeat by Godfryd the Dane.

[q] In an old MS. I find Edwyn ab Trithwalch, Lord of Cardigan, whose arms were gu. a chev. between 3 boars heads couped arg^{t}; and Peredyr Beswydd, Lord of Cardigan.

This circumstance is thus mentioned by Powel. 'Godfryd, the son of Harold, a third time entered into the Isle of Anglesey, and having taken Lhyarch, the son of Owen, with 2000 men, prisoners, most cruelly put out his eyes; which so startled and struck terror into Prince Meredith, that, with the rest of his army, he forthwith made his escape and fled to Cardigan.' This Meredyth, on his father's death, took possession of South Wales; but was much annoyed by the Danes, who, in the latter end of the year 987, destroyed St. David's, Llanbadarn, Llanrhystyd, Llandydoch, and several other religious places. Indeed they harassed the country to such a degree, that Meredyth was forced to compound with them, and to pay a tribute of one penny for every person within his dominions; which, in Welch, was called Glwmaem, or the tribute of the black army. As Meredyth had usurped the principality of South Wales from its lawful heir Edwin ap Eineon, the latter, in the year 989, procured an army of English and Danes, with which he destroyed all the land of Cardigan, Dyved, Gwyr, Cydwely, and St. David's; and, obliging the inhabitants to own him as lawful sovereign, received hostages for that purpose.

In the year 1038, Gryfydd ab Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, came into Cardiganshire, and laid the town of Llanbadarn Vawr in ashes; and afterwards marching through all South Wales made the people take the oath of allegiance to him.

In the year 1071, Cardiganshire was again plundered by the Danes.

In the year 1073, Gronow and Llewelyn, sons of Cadwgan ab Blethyn, joining with Caradoc ab Grufydd ab Rydderch, against Rhys ab Owain and Rydderch ab Caradoc, to revenge their grandfather's death, met and fought at a place in Cardi-

ganshire, called Camddwr, when the sons of Cadwgan obtained the victory.

About the year 1092, the Normans landed in Cardiganshire, and began to fortify themselves in castles and other strong places, and to inhabit the country upon the sea-shore. In this proceeding they were encouraged by William, King of England; and we find that

Roger Montgomery,

who was Earl of Arundel, did homage for the lordships of Powis and Cardigan. This man gave name to Montgomery, which till then had been called the town of Baldwin. King William, having returned to Normandy to carry on a war against his brother Robert, took away with him several of the Normans who had settled in Wales. The Welch, therefore, thinking this a favourable opportunity, under the command of Grufydd ab Cynan, Prince of North Wales, and Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, Prince of South Wales, entered into Cardiganshire, and slew a great number of the Normans. But sending for more aid, they encountered Cadwgan in North Wales, who having defeated them, marched triumphantly through Cardiganshire, and destroyed all the castles and fortifications erected there by the Normans.

In the year 1097, Cadwgan, who had been deprived of his possessions in South Wales, returned from Ireland, and regained Cardiganshire with part of Powis. Upon a rebellion of the Norman lords in Wales, King Henry sent privately to Jorwerth ab Bleddyn, promising to give him, without tribute, part of Powis, Cardiganshire, and half of Dyved, provided he made war against these rebels. Having done so, he delivered his brother Meredyth as prisoner to the king; but the other brother Cadwgan having ingratiated himself with Jorwerth, was pre-

sented by him with Cardiganshire and part of Powis. Jorwerth was afterwards invited to Shrewsbury, and, on the pretence of treason, condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The fact was, Henry feared his power.

In the year 1107, Owain, the son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, being at a banquet given by his father at Cardigan, he there became enamoured of Nest, the daughter of Rhys ab Tewdor, then the wife of Gerald, constable of the castle of Pembroke, and found means to carry her off. The consequence of which was, that, in 1114, he was killed by Gerald. The father, Cadwgan, soon proved his innocence; and being a courtier of the King of England, received a grant of all his lands in Cardiganshire, and a power to recall the Welsh who had been excluded by a late order of the king, upon paying a fine of a hundred pounds. Owen, however, durst not appear in Cardiganshire, as one of the conditions upon which Cadwgan had received that country was, that he should never entertain nor receive his son, nor by any means succour him either with men or money. We afterwards hear of Owain's being driven out of Meirionethshire, where he had attempted to gain a footing, and forced to escape into Cardiganshire; and then having destroyed a town in Pembrokeshire, returned to Cardigan, not caring what might be the consequence to his father. It was not long, however, before King Henry hearing of this circumstance, sent Cadwgan word, that as he could not keep his promise, he should send one better qualified to take possession of his territories. Owen immediately quitted Cardigan for Ireland; but Henry gave permission to Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Strygill, to seize the territories of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn. Having raised a sufficient force, Gilbert soon reduced the whole

county of Cardigan to his subjection, and immediately built the castles of Aberystwyth and Cilgerran.

It seems that, in the year 1114, Grufydd ab Rhys having gained many signal victories over the Normans, the inhabitants of Cardiganshire, fearing his next expedition might be against them, sent to him an offer of the government of their country. But still several Normans remained in the country, and the first step Grufydd ab Rhys took, was to besiege them in Cardigan Iscoed, in a fort built by the Flemings, called Blaen Porth Gwythan. Having conquered them here, he pursued and destroyed them as far as Penwedic, then taking the castle of Stradpeithyll, he encamped at Plascrûg, purposing to besiege Aberystwyth Castle next morning; but want of provision for his army induced him to take cattle from the sanctuary of Llanbadarn, which much provoked the clergy. The next morning he encamped on the side of Pendinas Hill, where he summoned a council to determine what engines could be most advantageously employed in the siege. The Normans observing their disorder, sent out some archers to skirmish with them, and by degrees to draw them to the bridge over the Rheidol, where some of the best armed horsemen were ready to set upon them. The Welsh not knowing the number of the garrison, hastily pursued the Normans, who had feigned a retreat, to the bridge; when here some Norman horse also appearing to be discomfited, the Welsh followed the Normans to the castle. In the mean time a party of horse that had been stationed in ambuscade fell on their rear, and those who affected to fly now faced about, and attacked them most furiously in front, so that every man of the Welsh army was cut to pieces.

It seems that Ralph, the constable of Aberystwyth Castle, had intimation beforehand of his intentions, and that he sent privately to Ystradmeyrig Castle (which Gilbert had built) for succour, and was successful in procuring it in the night.

Soon after this time died Gilbert Strongbow, to the inexpressible joy of the Welsh.

In the year 1135, Cadwalader and Owen Gwynedd, the sons of Grufydd ab Cynan, Prince of North Wales, having raised a large army, marched against the Normans and Flemings, and coming to Cardiganshire committed very considerable waste and havock in the country, and took two of the strongest places; one belonging to Walter Espec, now called Castell Gwalter; the castles of Aberystwyth, Dinerth, and Caerwedros. Having succeeded so well, they determined to extirpate the Normans and Flemings from the country; and therefore returning the same year to Cardiganshire, with 6000 foot and 2000 horse, well disciplined and experienced; and being joined by Grufydd ab Rhys and Howel ab Meredyth of Brecknock, with his sons, and Madawc ab Ednerth; they overran the county as far as Aberteivi, restoring all the former inhabitants to their proper inheritances, and expelling all the persons whom the Earl of Striguil had placed in the country. But Stephen, the governor of Aberteivi Castle, got to his aid Robert Fitz-Martyn, the sons of Gerald, and William Fitz-John, with all the strength of the Normans, Flemings, and English, in Wales or the Marches; and meeting with the Welsh between 'Aber Ned and Aber Dyfi,' says Powell, gave them battle.[r] The Welsh however proved victorious, having

[r] Echard gives the following account of this battle. A. D. 1136. But in Wales King Stephen's affairs appeared with another fate, for at Cardigan a great battle

killed 3000 of the enemy, besides the loss sustained in drowned and taken prisoners.

About the year 1137, Owain Gwynedd made an irruption into South Wales, and destroyed the castle of Humphrey, and that of Ystradmeyrick, in Cardiganshire, which had been built by the Earl of Striguil. It seems that Cardiganshire at this time belonged to Cadwalader, the brother of Owain Gwynedd, as, owing to a quarrel in the year 1142, Owain marched into his brother's territories, and burnt the castle of Aberystwyth to the ground.

In 1144, Howel and Cynan, the sons of Prince Owain, having raised an army, gained a considerable victory over the Flemings and Normans at Aberteivi; and having placed a garrison in the town, returned home with great honour and much booty.

In 1148, Cadwalader built a castle at Llanrhystyd, and bestowed his part of Cardiganshire upon his son Cadwgan. In the following year Cadell, the son of Grufydd ab Rhys, joining his army with that of his brothers Meredyth and Rhys, entered Cardiganshire, and took possession of that part called Is Aëron; and in the year 1150, won the whole country from Howel, the Prince of North Wales's son, excepting the castle of Llanvihangel, in Pengwern. The siege of Llanrhystyd Castle proved so difficult, that the young lords of South Wales lost a great part of their best troops before it; which irritated them to that degree, that on gaining possession of the castle, they put the gar

was fought, with such loss and slaughter of the English, that the men were taken prisoners by women, and so many drowned by the fall of a bridge over the Temd, that another passage was made over the river by dead carcasses. Echard's History of England.

rison to the sword. From hence they marched to Ystradmeyric Castle, which also fell into their hands.

In the year 1153, died, in the 25th year of his age,

Meredyth,

son of Grufydd ab Rhys, who was Lord of Cardigan, Ystradtowy, and Dyved.[s]

In the year 1155, Rhys Grufydd ap Rhys, King of South Wales, hearing that it was the intention of Owain Gwynedd to invade Cardiganshire, marched to Aberdyvy, over against North Wales; but finding his information false, built there a castle, and afterwards returned.

In the year 1157, Roger, Earl of Clare, marched with a large army into Cardiganshire, and having taken and fortified the castles of Ystradmeyric, Humphrey, Dyvy, Dynerth, and Llanrhystyd, made several incursions into the country. But Prince Rhys the same year regained it, and left not a castle standing of those which his enemies had fortified.

In the year 1163, Prince Rhys took Aberheidol Castle, which he rased to the ground, and brought all the country of Cardigan under his subjection, which had been in the possession of Roger de Acre, Earl of Gloucester. In the following year Prince Rhys besieged Aberteivi Castle, which being surrendered to him, he rased to the ground. In the year 1171, King Henry gave to Prince Rhys a grant of all Cardiganshire, Ystradtowy, Arustly, and Eluel. Returning to Aberteivi he took 86 horses from thence to Pembroke, where the king was, as a present for his majesty. Henry accepted 36, and returned the rest with many thanks.

[s] He bore for his arms, gu. a lion ramp^{t} in a border inden. or.

In 1176, Prince Rhys gave a magnificent entertainment at Christmas in his Castle of Aberteivi, which he had proclaimed throughout Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent isles, some considerable time before; and, according to invitation, several hundreds of English, Normans, and others, were present. All the bards in Wales were at this superb fête, and seated in chairs in the baronial hall, answering each other in rhyme; and to the champions he decreed presents. The North Wales bards were acknowledged to be the best poets; but his own retainers the best musicians.

In the year 1193, Maelgwyn, son of Prince Rhys, who had just escaped from prison, besieged Ystradmeyric castle, and, after some small opposition, got it into his own hands on Christmas night; but the next year he gave it up to his brother Anarawd, to procure the liberty of his other brothers who were confined by him.

After the death of Prince Rhys in 1196, the descendants of the Prince of South Wales were only called Arglwyddi, or lords, and possessed no sovereign power.

Grufydd, the son of Prince Rhys, succeeded his father; but had not gained the lordship of South Wales long, before his brother Maelgwyn determined to dispossess him.

For this purpose he entered into a league with Gwenwynwyn, the son of Owen Cyveilioc, Lord of Powys, and their united forces enabled them to surprise Grufydd at Aberystwyth; and having killed a great number of his men, they afterwards made him prisoner.

Thus Maelgwyn continuing his success, not only got possession of this castle, but of the whole of Cardiganshire; as in the

next year, 1198, he also took the castles of Aberteivi and Ystradmeyric.

The same year, however, Grufydd was set at liberty by the English lords, and having many friends in Cardiganshire that joined the army which he marched into that country, enabled him to repossess himself of all his territories, except the castles of Aberteivi and Ystradmeyric, which his brother Maelgwyn still retained. The nobility and clergy now offered Grufydd their assistance, and proposed to intercede with Maelgwyn that matters might be amicably adjusted. On their arrival in Maelgwyn's presence, he affected to be so convinced of the justness of their pleadings, that he took an oath before them, that in case his brother would give him hostages for the security of his own person, he would, on a day appointed, deliver up to him his castle of Aberteivi. This being agreed to by Grufydd, hostages were sent; but no sooner were they received, than, instead of abiding by his promise, Maelgwyn strengthens the castle and puts a garrison in it; committing the hostages to Gwenwynwyn. They however afterwards escaped. In the year 1199, Maelgwyn besieged the castle of Dynerth, which soon yielded to his victorious arms; but his cruelty commanded all the garrison to be put to the sword. It seems that he rebuilt this castle, for we are told by Powell, that he finished the castle of Dynerth, he had begun, in the year 1203.

In the year 1207, Maelgwyn, fearing an attack from Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, demolished his castles of Aberystwyth, Ystratmeyric, and Dinerth, which before he had fortified. Notwithstanding this, Llewelyn came to Aberystwyth, rebuilt the castle, put a garrison in it, and seized on the Cantrev of Penwedic, and the land betwixt Dyvi and Aëron, which he

gave to Maelgwyn's nephews, the sons of Grufyth ab Rhys, and then returned home in triumph. Maelgwyn, having the policy to swear allegiance to the English monarch, procured a large army of English and Normans, which uniting to his adherents in Wales, he undertook to regain his possessions, and arriving at Cantrev Penwedic, he encamped at a place called Cilcennyn. But though his nephews had too small an army to oppose him, yet, as he kept no night-watch in his camp, Rhys and Owen were enabled to enter it unobserved; then falling suddenly on their astonished enemies, they killed a great many, and put others to flight, among whom was Maelgwyn himself.

King John having subdued all Wales except Cardiganshire, desired Foulke, Viscount Caerdif, warden of the marches, a cruel tyrant, to join with Maelgwyn and Rhys Vychan to compel the sons of Grufydd ab Rhys to acknowledge him for their sovereign, and to do him homage. These united forces came to the Cantrev of Penwedic; and Rhys and Owen being unable to cope with them, sent to Foulke for peace, and for passports to the court of London. These being granted, they came to London, and, making submission to the king, gave up all pretence to their lands between Aëron and Dyvi; and paying homage, were dismissed most graciously. But Foulke now fortified the castle of Aberystwyth, and placing a strong garrison therein, kept it for King John.

Maelgwyn and Rhys Vychan, although they rejoiced at the country being taken from Rhys and Owen, yet wished to possess it themselves, and therefore laid siege to Aberystwyth castle, which, after a severe conflict, they took; and throwing down the works which Foulke had erected, they rased the castle to the ground. Rhys and Owen had now an opportunity of aveng-

ing themselves; and giving it out, as a plea, that Maelgwyn had violated the king's peace, they entered Is Aëron; and having killed a brave youth named Bachglâs, and a considerable number of Maelgwyn's men, they ravaged the country, and then returned.

In the year 1214, Rhys Vychan having been conquered, and pursued by Foulke, was obliged to fly, with his wife, children, and effects, to Maelgwyn, in Aberystwyth castle. The following year Llewelyn entered Cardiganshire, and took the castle of Aberteivi, the garrison surrendering to him. But the next year Prince Llewelyn, whose superiority Maelgwyn and Rhys Vyshan, as well as Rhys and Owen, acknowledged, returned to Aberteivi to compose a difference, which since his departure had happened among them. To make up this quarrel, and reconcile them to each other, Llewelyn made an equal distribution of South Wales; allotting to Maelgwyn three Cantrevs in Dyved, viz. Gwarthav, Penlhwynoc, Cemaes, and Emlûn, with Cilgerran castle; to young Rhys, two castles in Ystradtowy, Hiruryn and Maelhaen, Maenor Bydvey, with the castle of Llanymdyvri, and two in Cardiganshire, Gwynionyth and Mabwyneon. His brother Owen had to his share the castle of Aberteivi, and Nant yr Arian, with three Cantrevs in Cardiganshire; and Rhys Vychan, otherwise called Rhys Crûg, had Dynevawr castle, the Cantrev Mawr, and the Cantrev Bychan, excepting Hiruryn and Myddvey, together with the Cwmwds of Cydweli and Carnwyllion.

In the year 1218, Prince Llewelyn, fearing an attack from the English, augmented his garrison in Aberteivi; but although the English did not come near him, yet, in two years after, the Flemings in Dyved, who had lately sworn allegiance to him, rebelled; and marching against Aberteivi castle, soon obtained

possession of it. Llewelyn hastened, however, with the utmost speed to Aberteivi, and having regained the castle, which he afterwards rased, put all the garrison to the sword. It seems, however, that young Rhys did not get possession of Aberteivi, which, in the division of South Wales, had been allotted to his share; for, on this account, he forsook Llewelyn, and put himself under the protection of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. The prince hearing this, marched with the utmost celerity to Aberystwyth, and, as a punishment to Rhys, seized that castle, with the domains and lands belonging to it. On this Rhys made a complaint to the King of England, who adjusted matters between them at Shrewsbury. Young Rhys did not long survive this agreement, for he died the year following, and was buried at Ystradflur Abbey. After his death, the prince divided this estate betwixt his brother Owen, and his uncle Maelgwyn. But William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, had got possession of Aberteivi castle; and went from thence to Ireland, to carry on the war against the enemies of the English monarch in that kingdom. In his absence Llewelyn took this castle, and putting the garrison to the sword, replaced it by a strong body of his own men. The Earl of Pembroke, however, landing at St. David's, marched forward and regained his lost domains. Maelgwyn died in the year 1230, and was buried at the abbey of Ystradflur. His estates descended to his son Maelgwyn, who the next year laid siege to Aberteivi; and having forced his way into the town, put all the inhabitants to the sword, and destroyed all before him to the castle gates, which were so strongly fortified as to be deemed almost impregnable. He was now, however, fortunately joined by his cousin Owen, and taking with them some of Llewelyn's most experienced officers, broke

down the bridge over the river Teivi;[t] and then investing the castle more closely, they so battered and undermined it, as in a short time to make themselves completely masters of it. Maelgwyn after this finished the castle of Trevilan, which had been begun by his father.

In the year 1238, Prince Llewelyn summoned all the Lords and Barons in Wales to Ystradflur, where each of them swore to remain true and faithful subjects, and did Homage to David, Llewelyn's son, whom he had named to succeed him. But David was not to enjoy tranquillity; and indeed soon after his accession to the principality, Gilbert Marshall brought an army before the castle of Aberteivi, took it, and placed a strong garrison therein.

As a proof of the general submission of princes to the monastic order, about the year 1249, the body of Grufydd ab Llewelyn, natural son of Llewelyn ab Jorwerth, was recovered from the King of England by the earnest solicitations of the abbots of Conway and Ystradflur; who conveyed it to Conway, and there interred it in a most splendid manner.

Prince Edward of England had possessed himself, soon after this, of some lands in Cardiganshire; but these were taken from him by Llewelyn, who bestowed them upon Meredyth, the son of Owen ab Grufydd.

Llygad Gwr, a bard, who flourished about the year 1270, thus speaks of Llewelyn ab Gryfydd:

Arv lluoedd eurwisgoedd wisgi
Arwymp Ner, hyder, hyd Teivi veddiant,
Ni vaidd neb i gospi.

[t] It is still the tradition of Cardigan, that the bridge formerly stood higher up than it now does, and opposite the castle.

Llewelyn Lloegrwys veistroli
Llyw breiniawl, brenhinedd teithi.

'He is the strength of armies arrayed in gold; he is a brave prince whose territories extend as far as Teivi, whom no one dares to punish. Llewelyn, the vanquisher of England, is a noble lion,[u] descended from the race of kings.'

In the year 1270, I find by an old manuscript,

Madoc ab Selif,

Lord of Cardigan, for which he did homage to Llewelyn, agreeably to the charter granted by the King of England for that purpose, which confirmed to Llewelyn the title of Prince of Wales. The arms borne by this Madoc were az. a wolf sali^t arg^t. He continued in his lordship till the year 1300, and was celebrated also as a poet.

King Edward the First, having obtained the greatest advantages over Prince Llewelyn, granted peace on very hard conditions, and in order that they might be punctually complied with, built a castle at Aberystwyth; which building, though much demolished, still exhibits proofs of the military genius of that monarch. This was done in 1277, after which Llewelyn was married to his beloved Eleanor de Montford, who had been made prisoner by King Edward.

We have now nearly approached the æra which marked the close of the ancient British empire; and when we consider the weak and disunited state of the Welsh, and their unequal resources, the operations of Edward in conducting the war, planned in wisdom, and carried on with vigour, we shall not wonder at the fate of that brave, but unfortunate race.

[u] Llewelyn signifies literally lion-like.

As every part of the principality shared in the event of this great revolution, it may not be irrelevant to give some account of it here. Soon after Easter, in the year 1277, King Edward left London to regulate the measures of the ensuing campaign, in the full resolution never to return until he had subdued the Welsh nation. He directed a fleet from the Cinque Ports to cruize on the coast of Wales, with a view of intercepting the commerce of his enemy, and of reducing the island of Anglesey; that the Welsh, by such means, might be deprived of their usual resources of procuring provisions. At the same time he sent a body of troops into South Wales to reinforce the army under the command of Payen de Chaworth, in order to distract the enemy's attention, and reduce that country to a perfect submission to the English government. Each of these manœuvres produced the desired effect. That the administration of justice might not be delayed by the absence of Edward and the length of the war, he removed the Court of Exchequer and the Court of King's Bench to Shrewsbury. These measures being taken, the King of England, on the midsummer following, advanced at the head of a large army into Cheshire, intending to penetrate the enemy's country through that part of the frontier which borders upon the Dee. His forces were likewise increased by numbers of country people who joined him in the marches; and who, it is probable, were usefully employed as pioneers to the army, in opening roads through a deep forest, which in general extended from the confines of Cheshire to the mountains of Snowdon. During this tedious operation, Edward encamped his forces upon Saltney Marsh, near Cheshire. While he remained in this situation he rebuilt the castle of Flint, and more strongly fortified Rhuddlan castle; to secure the country which he had already subdued,

and to afford his army a safe retreat in case he should meet with any disaster. The roads at length being finished, and no enemy appearing to molest them, the English advanced through the level part of the country to Conway. The Prince of Wales, unable to resist a powerful enemy, pressing on by slow, cautious, and decisive operations, retired to the mountains of Snowdon. The English monarch not choosing to enter the recesses of that difficult country, calmly waited the result of his policy. With a fatality which had usually attended the princes of his family, Llewelyn had trusted the safety of Wales to the chance of war, and to the natural strength of the country, which had so often baffled the armies of England, unable to subsist long in a region broken by rocks and rivers, woods and barren mountains. Not preparing for contingencies, nor observing the measures of the English king, nor the effects already produced, he had neglected to furnish with necessary supplies of provision an important post, to which he and his people, in their deepest distress, might be forced to retire. The experience of past ages might have taught him the wisdom of a different conduct. Had he pursued such measures which the nature of his situation required, he might have seen the English army wasting away, and, at the approach of winter, abandoning all its conquests, and leaving him once more in the possession of his country. The talents of Llewelyn, at this perilous crisis, sunk under the genius of his rival. There might be strong reasons, however, of which the annals of the times are silent, to excuse in the Welsh prince a conduct so fatal to his interests. The prospect which opened to Llewelyn upon the mountains of Snowdon was dreary and desolate. His enemies were masters of the country below, and seemed determined, by their perseverance, to starve him into

submission. The island of Anglesea, his usual resource of provisions, was then possessed by the English. No diversion could be made in his favour in South Wales, or in England, as the former country had lately submitted to Edward's authority, and, in the latter, the adherents of the house of Mountford were satisfied by having had their forfeited estates restored. The distress of Llewelyn was heightened still more by the prospect of an immediate famine. Thus surrounded by dangers, he had no better alternative than to implore the mercy of the English King.[x] I may here add, that the terms of peace granted by the English monarch, were of the most humiliating and degrading nature; who, having completed his campaign, returned to England amidst the applauses of his subjects. Edward already conceived the design of uniting Wales to the English crown, on the death of Llewelyn; and as the credulity of the Welsh people made them strongly believe the popular delusion that Arthur was still alive, and would return to save their nation, he took a journey in the year 1278 to Glastonbury, had the tomb of Arthur opened, and him and his queen Gwenever exposed to public view. It had been also stipulated in one of the articles of the treaty, that if Llewelyn died without issue, then the island of Anglesey should revert to the king of England and his heirs for ever. The prospect of an heir, however, seemed to defeat this article, but it was delusive, and in the year 1280, Llewelyn received a severe mortification in his beloved Queen, who died in child-bed.

Edward now divided Wales into counties, and appointed sheriffs with power to hold courts, thus endeavouring to give a decisive blow to the Welsh jurisprudence. The offence given to

[x] This spirited account is extracted out of Warrington's History of Wales, a book less in repute than it merits.

the Welsh lords while lodging at Islington,[y] in their attendance on the English court, and the unjust exactions and partial conduct of the English towards their newly conquered foes, stimulated the Welsh to revolt; and David, who had been reconciled to Llewelyn, opened the campaign by a gallant exploit, which was performed late in the evening of Palm Sunday, in the year 1282. In the night he took Hawarden Castle, with its governor Roger de Clifford, justiciary of Wales, and put to the sword many knights residing therein.

Having joined his forces to Llewelyn's, they took the castles of Flint and Ruddlan. All Wales seemed roused by their success. Rhys ab Maelgwyn, and Grufydd ab Meredyth, surprised the castle of Aberystwyth, and ravaged the counties of Cardigan and Caermarthen. Although Edward lost no time in hastening to Wales, yet it was not till the latter end of autumn that he was able to perform any action of moment. A conference respecting peace took place, but the views of both nations were too incompatible to come to any arrangement. Edward then sent a detachment to take the island of Anglesey, which was accomplished; and the English began to throw across the Menai straits a bridge of boats, from a point called Moel-y-donn. A party of English, attended by Gascon lords, and Spanish troops, who passed it before quite finished, were beaten by the Welsh, and fifteen knights, thirty-two esquires, and one thousand men, were left in the Menai. In this state of things, unable to advance and unwilling to abandon his design, Edward retired to Ruddlan. But

[y] When the Welsh on a former occasion had gone to London to do homage to the King of England, they were lodged at Islington. The uncouthness of their dress and language to the English attracted the notice of the mob, who, on that account, frequently insulted them, which so enraged the Cambrian lords, that they quitted England in disgust, declaring that they would never visit Islington again but as conquerors.

an event happened soon after which decided the fate of the Welsh nation. The Earl of Gloucester and Sir Edward Mortimer were in South Wales endeavouring to check the progress of Rhys ab Maelgwyn, and Grufydd ab Meredyth. Llewelyn, encouraged by his late success on the Menai, determined to go into South Wales, where, having overrun the county of Cardigan and Ystrad-towy, he ranged the estates of Rhys ab Meredyth. He now proceeded to the cantrev of Buallt, where by agreement he was to hold a conference with some of the lords of that district. Having posted the main body of his army on the summit of a mountain near the Wye, and the remainder at a bridge called Pont Orewyn, he proceeded unarmed, attended only by his esquire, into the valley, where it had been agreed on the conference was to be held. In the mean time the bridge was attacked without success, but Helias Walwyn pointing out to the English a ford, they passed the river, and drove the Welsh from their post. Llewelyn was at this time in the valley, and the wood surrounding it was instantly beset by the English horse. In attempting to retreat he was closely pursued by Adam de Francton, who, perceiving him to be a Welshman, and not knowing his quality, plunged his spear into the body of the unarmed and defenceless prince. The Welsh army were entirely defeated, and left two thousand men dead on the field. Llewelyn during this time lay gasping on the ground, and had but just life enough to ask a priest, and a white friar, who chanced to be passing, to administer the last sacred duties to him. Adam de Francton returning after the battle to the spot, and discovering the person whom he had killed to be the Prince of Wales, cut off his head, and sent it to King Edward at Conway.

Thus died the brave, the just, and generous Llewelyn ab Grufydd, after a reign of thirty-six years. He left a daughter,

who was confined in a nunnery in England, and a natural son named Madoc. His brother David succeeded him, but so sunk in despair were the Welsh, that they fled before Edward, scarcely daring to offer any resistance to the conqueror. They were however pursued, and 3000 are said to have fallen. David was obliged to conceal himself and family in woods and marshes, but they were betrayed and sent prisoners to Ruddlan castle. He was condemned as a traitor, and suffered death according to his brutal sentence. Edward having now obtained his point by the conquest of Wales, annexed it to England; and taking up his residence in the castle of Ruddlan, in the year 1284, he instituted a body of laws for the government of Wales, under the title of the Satute of Ruddlan. However the Welsh declared to Edward that they were willing to be governed by a chieftain of their own, or by the king in person, but that they would yield obedience only to a native of Wales, and one who could not speak English. Edward therefore sent his queen to lie in at Caernarvon castle, and soon presented the Welsh barons with what they desired. After this he made a progress through Cardiganshire, where he remained a month to settle the affairs of South Wales. While Edward was afterwards absent in Guienne, Rhys ab Meredyth excited the Welsh to revolt, and took the Castles of Llandovery and Dinevawr, and likewise set fire to several towns.

The Earl of Cornwall the regent, summoning the military tenants of the crown to meet at Gloucester, Monmouth, and Llanbadarn Vawr, forced Rhys to retire, but being obliged, in consequence of the advanced state of the season, to relinquish the enterprize, granted him a truce. But no sooner had the Earl quitted Wales, than Rhys again renewed hostilities; but he was obliged to make his escape to Ireland. Three years afterwards Rhys came again to South Wales, but his army was beaten, and

he himself taken prisoner by the justiciary of Wales. He was afterwards executed at York, and his castles given to Robert de Tibetot.

Edward now attempted to tax the Welsh, and appointed Roger de Puleston to collect a fifteenth of their moveables. This measure caused three insurrections. The natives of West Wales rose under Maelgwyn Vychan, and plundered the counties of Pembroke and Cardigan: the people of Glamorganshire revolted under Morgan: and Madoc, the natural son of Llewelyn put himself at the head of the insurgents in North Wales. Roger de Puleston was taken and hanged, and the Welsh under Madoc gained several brilliant successes. Maelgwyn, however, was not so successful, and was taken and executed at Hereford. Morgan and his people submitted to the English arms; but as the county of Cardigan did not follow the example of Glamorganshire, which had been promised to Edward by the Abbot of Ystradflur, he set fire to that venerable abbey. Edward then sent into North Wales, and Madoc was obliged to retreat into a place of security; but after the king's departure he made incursions into the English territories, and was at length taken and doomed to perpetual imprisonment in the Tower of London. On hearing of this disaster all the Welsh chieftains laid down their arms, and submitted to the English monarch, whose conduct on this occasion was politic and tempered with lenity. Nothing particular occurred in Wales after this till the year 1360, when Sir Grufydd Llwyd, a chieftain of Caernarvonshire, revolted against the English. His actions were, however, confined to Denbighshire and the counties adjoining, and, after some struggle, he was taken prisoner, and confined for a short time at Rhuddlan, and then executed. Another interval of forty years took place, when that

astonishing hero Owain Glyndyfrdwy, one of the descendants of the Welsh princes, endeavoured to regain the lost sovereignty of his country. This extraordinary man was born on the 28th of May 1348, and was brought up a barrister at law. He then became esquire of the body to Richard IId, and as he favoured his cause, had consequently no interest at the court of Henry the IVth. Of this Lord Grey de Rhuthyn took advantage in the year 1400. Henry the IVth sent a summons by Lord Grey to Owain to attend him on a journey to Scotland; but, as Lord Grey purposely detained this summons, Owain did not receive it till after the king had commenced his journey. His absence was represented by Lord Grey in a most unfavourable light, and Henry confiscated his estates. This so enraged Owain that he re-entered his lands, when Lord Grey, to whom they had been given, was absent. Lords Talbot and Grey were then sent against him; but he escaped their vigilance. He then claimed the principality of Wales, and burned the town of Rhuthin. The following summer he marched with about 120 men to Plymlumon hills, which, for some time, he made his head quarters, and from whence he sent skirmishing parties to pillage the country round about. The Flemings in Cardigan and Rhôs Pembroke mustered 1500 men, and marched against him, confident of victory, and surrounded him at a place called Mynydd-hyddgant. But with his little army he valiantly fought his way through them, having killed two hundred of their men.

This victory rendered Owain considerable, and he soon found many flocking to his standard. In another battle he took Lord Grey prisoner, and only suffered him to be ransomed for 10,000 marks; after which Grey married one of Owain's daughters, which protected him and his estates from the ravages that

threatened them. Owain then defeated Grufydd ab Gwyn who came to rescue his cousin Howel, who had fallen into his hands. His next victory was over Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, at Pilate in Radnorshire; after which the Earl joined him, in hopes of getting the kingdom of England; and Owain marching with his forces into Glamorganshire, then burned Ceardif and Abergavenny. The king himself afterwards marched against Owain, but returned without achieving any thing; when this chief summoned a parliament at Machynlleth, which assembled in a house still standing, and in which he was crowned Prince of all Wales.

A. D. 1493, Sir Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, advanced against the King of England at Shrewsbury, expecting to be aided by Owain, and the Earl of March; but as Owain was twelve miles off at the time when the battle was fought, and the Earl also absent, Percy was slain, and Henry gained the victory.

In the year 1404 Owain sent Grufydd Young, LL. D. his Chancellor, and John Hanmer, to Charles VIth, King of France, to treat and conclude a league of amity between him and the King of France. The records of the said treaty and league are extant, the titles and dates of them are thus: "Traicts de alliance faits enter le Roy Charles VI. et le Prince de Guales." "Tenor liberatum procurat dicti divini nostri Francorum regis, &c." The French king's commissioners were Jaques de Bourbon, comte de March, and Jean Bishop of Claremont. Owain's letters of credence to his ambassadors were thus dated: "Dat: apud Dôlgellau 10^{e} April, 1404, et principatûs nostri 4° actum et datum Paris. in domo habitationis magnifici viri Ervandi de Corbeya, Militis Cancellarii Franciæ, A. D. 1404. Indicti 12 die 14° Julii præsentibus &c. et ego Johannes de Sanctis Beluacens, Diocess.

Apost. et imper. auctoritate publicus notarius et secretarius, &c. præsens fui, eaque fieri vidi et audivi ad requestum de conscensu D. D. procuratorum huic præsenti publico instrumento &c." The league was defensive and offensive against Henry of Lancaster (they gave him no other title in the instrument) and his adherents. This very year Owain took the Castles of Harlech and Aberystwyth. He next defeated the English at Craig y Dorth, near Monmouth, and destroyed all the strong places round about.

In the year 1405, he sent his eldest son Grufydd with an army into Brecknockshire; but fortune did not favour him, and in a battle at Mynydd-Pwllmelyn, Grufydd was taken prisoner, and lost about 1500 of his men.

The king marched into Wales with an army of 37,000 men, but did not succeed in his object, having lost fifty waggons containing his treasure and provisions, which obliged him to return to England.

French forces, amounting to 12,000 men, under the Marshal de Montmorency, now arrived at Milford, and landing, marched into the country and took Caermarthen. Owain then suffered a loss in the revolt of the men of Ystrad-towi; his happy prospects, however, were again revived by another supply of French troops.

In the year 1407 Prince Henry of England came against the castle of Aberystwyth, and took it upon articles; but Owain soon after retook it by stratagem.

The next year the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Bardolph forsook Owain, and were condemned and executed for treason; the Bishop of St. Asaph also left his cause, and was pardoned by the king. He also lost the Castles of Harlech and

Aberystwyth. The following year he lost two of his best captains, Rhys Dhu and Philpot Scudamore, who were taken in Shrophire, and executed in London; and the year 1415 by his own death extinguished the meteor that had thus blazed in the horizon of Cambria. This was the last effort the Welsh made to recover their freedom; and though their enthusiasm for liberty from this period declined, yet the English statutes respecting them made in the reigns of Henry the IVth and Henry the VIth, were most severe. Among these, it was enacted by a statute made in the 4th of Henry IVth, that no Englishmen should marry any of the family of Owain Glyndwr. Besides the statutes above-mentioned the Welsh had much reason to complain of the excessive rigour which had been exercised over them by the officers of justice, and of the rapacity of the English barons who had settled in Wales.

The next memorable occurrence in Cardiganshire was the journey of the Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VIIth) through that county in his way from Milford to Bosworth-field. The earl quitted Harfleur with 2000 men, and landed in Milford Haven in the year 1485, where he was joyfully received by Sir Rhys ab Thomas, at the head of a large army entirely devoted to his service. Here it was agreed, in order to prevent disputes between the armies, that in the march to Shrewsbury the earl should shape his course by Cardigan, and Sir Rhys by Caermarthen. Davydd ab Evan entertained Richmond and his followers one night at Llwyn Davydd, in the parish of Llandyssilio Gogo; and tradition says that his daughter yielded up her charms to add to the gratification of the earl. These favours were acknowledged by several presents, particularly a drinking horn richly mounted on a silver stand; which was afterwards presented to Richard Earl of Carbery, and may still be seen at Golden

Grove, in Carmarthenshire. The following night Einon ab Davydd Llwyd, Esq. of Wern-newydd, in the parish of Llanarth, received the earl with the greatest hospitality, and seemed to vie with Davydd ab Evan in the splendour of his entertainment.

After Richmond's accession to the throne several privileges were allowed to the Welsh, and many salutary laws enacted in their favour, but the powers of the lords marchers were still in force, and had been exercised with such severity upon the Welsh, as to render necessary an act of parliament in the reign of Henry the VIIIth, to the following purpose. " Whereas many robberies, murders, and other evil practices, have been daily committed in the county palatine of Chester, and Flintshire, in Wales; and also in Anglesea, Caernarvon, Merionydd, Caerdigan, Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Glamorgan; because justice is not administered there in such form as in other places of this realm: for the remedy of this, it is enacted, that the Lord Chancellor of England, or Keeper of the great seal, shall nominate and appoint justices of peace, justices of the quorum, and justices of the gaol delivery in the said counties, and that they shall have like power and authority as those in England."

This statute placed the administration of justice on a more stable foundation; but another evil had arisen, to remedy which a succeeding statute was necessary, and was as follows.

" Whereas in Wales and in the Marches, there are many forests belonging either to the king or to the lords marchers, wherein sundry actions have been committed for a long time, contrary to the law of God and man; insomuch, that if any person entered the said forests without a *token* given him by any of the foresters, as a licence to pass, or unless he was a yearly *tributer*, or *chenser*, he was forced to pay a grievous fine; and if he should chance to

be found twenty-four feet out of the highway, he was then to forfeit all the gold or money which was found on his person, and likewise a joint of one of his hands, unless he was fined for the offence at the discretion of the foresters or farmer of the same. And whereas likewise, if any cattle strayed into the said forests, it was the custom of the foresters to mark them for their own with the mark of the forest." By this statute it was enacted, that people should be allowed to pass through these forests as freely as in other places; and that strayed cattle, within a year and a day, should be restored to the right owners, they only paying a compensation for the herbage.

These statutes, restraining the powers of the lords marchers, were some years afterwards succeeded by another act of parliament, which rendered those lords no longer the objects of terror, and entirely destroyed their juridical authority. It was to the following effect. " Whereas by the gifts of the kings of England many of the most ancient prerogatives and authorities of justice appertaining to the imperial crown of this realm, have been severed and taken from the same; it was then enacted, that no person should have power and authority to pardon or to remit treasons, murders, man-slaughters, or any felonies, or their accessaries in any part of England, Wales, or in the marches of the same. That likewise no person should make justices of oyer, justices of assize, justices of peace, or justices of goal-delivery; but they should in future be made only by the king's letters patent: And that all original writs, judicial writs, and all manner of indictments for treason, felony, and trespass, and all manner of process should be only made in the king's name; and that all offences committed against the peace should be considered as an offence committed against the king, and not against the peace

of any other person." These excessive powers, which had been anciently vested in those persons who enjoyed counties palatine, and jura regalia in lordships marchers, being thus taken away, a more regular and uniform course of justice was established; but while the English and Welsh continued separate nations, party prejudices could not be overcome. The Welsh, conscious of this themselves, solicited Henry the VIIIth to extend his liberal designs, in the following petition.

" May it please your Highness,

" We, on the part of your Highness's subjects inhabiting that portion of the island which our invaders first called Wales, most humbly prostrate at your Highness's feet, do crave to be received and adopted into the same laws and privileges which your other subjects enjoy; neither shall it hinder us (we hope) that we have lived so long under our own. For as they were both enacted by the authority of our ancient law-givers, and obeyed for many successions of ages, we trust your Highness will pardon us if we thought it neither easy, nor safe, so suddenly to relinquish them. We shall not presume yet to compare them with these now used, and less shall we contest how good and equal in themselves they are. Only if the defence of them, and our liberty against the Romans, Saxons, and Danes, for so many hundred years, and lastly, against the Normans, as long as they pretended no title but the sword, was thought just and honourable; we presume it will not be infamous now: and that all the marks of rebellion and falsehood which our revilers would fasten on us, will fall on any, sooner than those who fought for so many years, and with so different nations, for our just defence; which also is so true, that our best historians affirm the Christian

religion to have been preserved only by us for many years; that the Saxons (being heathens) either attempted or possessed this country. May your Highness then graciously interpret our actions, while we did but that our duty, which your Highness would have now done by all your subjects on like occasion; for when any should invade this country henceforth, we know your Highness would have us to behave ourselves no otherwise. Besides, had not the assailers found some resistance, they might have despised a country that brought none forth able enough to assert it; so we crave pardon, Sir, if we say it was fit for the honour of your dominions that some part of it should never be conquered. We then, in the name of whatsoever in your Highness's possession hath in any age held out against all invaders, do here voluntarily resign, and humble ourselves to that sovereignty, which we acknowledge so well vested in your Highness. Nor is this the first time; we have always attended on occasion to unite ourselves to the greater and better parts of the island. But as the kings of this realm, weary of their attempts in person against us, did formerly give not only our country to those who would conquer it, but permitted them jura regalia, within their several precincts; so it was impossible to come to an agreement while so many that undertook this work, usurped martial and absolute power, and jurisdiction in all they acquired, without establishing any equal justice. And that all offenders flying from one lordship marcher (for so they were termed) to another, did both avoid the punishment of the law, and easily commit those robberies which formerly tainted the honour of those parts. So that until the rigorous laws, not only of the several conquerors of England, but the attempters on our parts, were brought to an equal moderation, no union, how much soever affected by us, could ensue. There-

fore, and not sooner, we submitted ourselves to Edward the First, a prince, who made both many and equaller laws than any before him; therefore we defended his son Edward the Second, when not only the English forsook him, but ourselves might have recovered our former liberty, had we desired it: therefore we got victories for Edward the Third, and stood firm during all the dissensions of this realm to his grandchild and successor Richard the Second. Only if some amongst us resisted Henry the Fourth, your Highness may better suppose the reason, than we tell it, though divers foreigners openly refusing to treat with him as a sovereign and lawful prince, have sufficiently published it. We did not yet decline a due obedience to Henry the Fifth, though in doubtful times, we cannot deny, but many refractory persons have appeared. Howsoever, we never joined ourselves with the English rebels, or took occasion thereby to recover our liberty; though in Richard the Second's time, and during all the civil wars betwixt Lancaster and York, much occasion was given. For, adhering to the house of York, which we conceived the better title, we conserved our devotion still to the crown, until your Highness' father's time, who (bearing his name and blood from us) was the more cheerfully assisted by our predecessors in his title to the crown, which your Highness doth presently enjoy. And thus, Sir, if we gave anciently proof of a generous courage in defending our laws and country, we have given no less proof of our loyal fidelity since we first rendered ourselves. In so much, that we may truly affirm, that after our acceptance of the condition given us by Edward the First, we have omitted no occasion of performing the duty of loving subjects. Neither is there any thing that comforts us more than that all those controversies about succession (which so long wasted this land) are de-

termined in your Highness's person. To your Highness, therefore, we offered obedience, desiring only that we may be defended against the insults of our malignant censurers; for we are not the offspring of the run-away Britons (as they term us), but natives of a country, which, besides defending itself, received all those who came to us for succours. Give us then (Sir) permission to say, that they wrong us much, who pretend our country was not inhabited before them, or that it failed in a due piety, when it was so hospitable to all that fled thither for refuge, which also will be more credible, when it shall be remembered, that even our highest mountains furnish good beef and mutton not only to all the inhabitants, but supply England in great quantity. We humbly beseech your Highness, therefore, that this note may be taken from us. As for our language, though it seems harsh, it is that which was spoken anciently, not only in this island, but in France; some dialects whereof therefore remain still amongst the Bas-Bretons there, and here in Cornwall. Neither will any man doubt it, when he shall find those words of the ancient Gaulish language repeated by the Latin authors, to signify the same thing amongst us at this day: nor shall it be a disparagement (we hope) that it is spoken so much in the throat, since the Florentine, and Spaniard, affect this kind of pronunciation, as believing words that sound so deep proceed from the heart. So that if we have retained this language longer than the more northern inhabitants of this island (whose speech appears manifestly to be a kind of English, and consequently introduced by the Saxons) we hope it will be no imputation to us; your Highness will have but the more tongues to serve you; it shall not hinder us to study English, when it were but to learn how we might the better serve and obey your Highness; to whose laws

we most humbly desire again to be adopted; and doubt not, but if in all countries the mountains have afforded as eminent wits and spirits as any other part, ours also, by your Highness's good favour, and employment, may receive that esteem."

In consequence of this the Principality of Wales became united to the crown of England by the following statute.

"That as the dominion, principality, and country of Wales, is a member and part of the temporal crown of this realm, whereof therefore the king is head and ruler; yet, as it hath divers rights, usages, laws, and customs, very different to the laws and customs of this realm, and because the language of that country is different from that which is spoken here, and that many rude people hereupon have made distinction and diversity betwixt his Highness's other subjects and them, to the causing of much discord and sedition; his Highness therefore, out of his love and favour to his subjects in Wales, and for reducing them to his laws, doth by advice, and consent of his parliament, ordain and enact, that Wales shall be united, and incorporated henceforth to and with his realm of England; and that his subjects in Wales shall enjoy and inherit all singular freedoms, liberties, rights, privileges, and laws, which his Highness's subjects elsewhere enjoy and inherit. And therefore that inheritances shall descend after the manner of England, without division or partition, and not after any tenor or form of Welsh laws or customs. And forasmuch as there are divers lordships marchers within the said country or dominion in Wales, being no parcel of any other shires where the laws and due correction is used and had, and that in them and the countries adjoining manifold murders, robberies, felonies, and the like, have been done, contrary to all law and justice, because the

offenders, making their refuge from one lordship marcher to another, were continued without punishment or correction: therefore it is enacted, that the said lordships marchers shall be united, annexed, and joined to divers shires specified in the said act."

This statute was put into immediate execution, the utility of which has been fully justified by the experience of three centuries. While a separate and distinct nation, the Welsh valiantly fought for their rights and privileges, and had not intestine divisions destroyed their strength, they might, perhaps, at this time have withstood the arms of England. But although some attempts were made to shake off the yoke after the time of Edward the First, yet the Welsh were quite contented with, and regularly obeyed their countryman Henry the Seventh, to whose accession they were most instrumental. Conceiving also at that time that one of their prophecies was fulfilled, which promised that a king of their's should reign over England and Wales, their attachment to the Tudor family was greatly strengthened; and it may still be said that in every instance they have proved themselves the most loyal, brave, and contented of his Majesty's subjects.

ON THE WELSH JURISPRUDENCE.

The origin of human laws must be as ancient as the idea of property; for, unless all others are prohibited from taking away that which belongs to you, it cannot strictly be considered as your own. All laws were made to protect the weak and virtuous, and punish the guilty and wicked; and may be considered as the bonds of society. The Rights of Man, and the Rights of Society, are so opposite, as to render it an impossibility for them to exist together. Man, as an individual, had a right to be accountable to himself only, for his actions; but for the maintenance of society he gives up that part of his liberty for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. For some ages after the creation of the world its inhabitants were under the immediate laws of God himself, who was pleased, from time to time, to communicate his divine will to his sinful creatures; but after Nimrod's rebellion this sacred condescension was confined to the Jews alone. A just abhorrence of Nimrod's impiety, and an awful recollection of the signal punishment of his associates, would naturally dispose the fathers of the more regular societies to preserve the sacred institutions of their ancestors with the utmost care; and to this end, what could have been more conducive than to constitute such regular Hierarchies, as ancient history describes in various parts of the earth; to make the wisest and most approved men, in every society, the instructors of the people, and the depositories of primitive tradition?

To such societies the nations were indebted for those vestiges of early opinions and science which remained amongst them:

while the societies themselves, after the various corruptions of a long series of ages, were found to resemble each other in the simplicity of their manners, their general doctrines, their discipline, their customs, and learning.

Hu gadarn, or the mighty, was the first who established the Cymry in a civil community, having led them from the east into Britain. His example was afterwards followed by Prydain, the son of Aedd the Great, one of the most distinguished characters of whom there are memorials preserved in the triadic traditions of the Bards. He is represented as the one who first consolidated the several states of Britain, comprehended in the three grand divisions of Lloegr, Alban, and Cymry, under a general union, which elected and acknowledged a supreme head; so that in after times the old British constitution came to be called "the regulation of Prydain." On this account he was ranked with Dyvnwal and Hu, or the three national pillars of Britain: for, before he had established such a code, there was no political justice, but what was obtained through courtesy; nor law, but the strongest tyrannizing over the weak. Prydain was joined with Brân and Dyvnwal, under the appellation of the three combiners of monarchy. With Caradog, and Owain ab Maxen Wedig, he formed a triad of the three conventional princes; for, when he prevailed on the Cymry to form a regulated monarchy over Britain, and its adjoining isles, it was done by the convention of the several states. Prydain, Dyvnwal, and Howel the Good, were distinguished under the appellation of the three good princes; because they formed and improved the social system of the nation, and combined its internal and external regulations. Prydain was ranked with Hu and Rhita, as the three opposers of tyranny, because he first brought the Cymry under a common

government and law. He was also distinguished with Caradog and Rhita, under the appellation of the three praise-worthy pursuers; because he put an end to the anarchy and depredation that prevailed in the island. The Triads further represent that, in honour of the union so brought about by Prydain, the island was called after his name Ynys Prydain, "the island abounding with beauty," or, "Fair Isle," which is the import of that name.

A great step was now gained in the British legislature, which paved the way for other improvements, and we may easily imagine how much good must have resulted to the nation to have its three tribes under one form of government. The example of Prydain was soon followed by his successor, some say his son[y] Dyvnwal Moelmud, who is supposed to have lived about 400 years before Christ. He combined the laws, maxims, and customs into a regular code, founded, as was before observed, on a national constitution traced out by Prydain the son of Aedd. Dyvnwal is recorded in a triad, with Brân and Prydain, as the three combiners of monarchy in Britain; so that by their institutions the various tribes of the island were brought to acknowledge one sovereign authority under certain circumstances of general welfare. In another triad, Dyvnwal, Hu, and Tydain, are denominated the three prime artificers, on account of their having reduced the various privileges and customs into a national system. Another triad names Dyvnwal, Prydain, and Hywel, as the three good princes of Britain, for improving and extending the laws, customs, privileges, and uses of the Cymry, so that all might obtain justice and protection. The following particulars re-

[y] According to the Triads, he was the son of Prydain, otherwise called Dyvnvarth ab Prydain; but the British Chronicles make him to be the son of Clydno, prince of the Cornish Britons.

lative to the legal institutions of Dyvnwall are recorded in the Triads.[z]

The three courts of government and law which are variously held, with respect to the function and quality of the men of the court and its officers: that of Powys; that of Caer Llion upon Wysg, namely, of Morganwg, and the South district; and that of Gwynedd. Nevertheless the same basis of confederation prevails over those three countries, namely, a conventional assembly of country and dependencies in jurisdiction; and in any other manner it is not admitted to enact laws in Wales; for there is no privilege by right of law and confederation, for one or another of the countries to make law but with the consent of the others.

The form in Powys is to have a mayor, chancellor, one juror, being a judge by office, a priest to write down pleadings, and a serjeant; and in that district there are no other men of the court holding offices by immemorial usage of the country and nation of Powys.

The court of the country and law in Gwynedd is in this manner; that is to say, the lord of the comot, unless the prince be there in person; a mayor, chancellor, one judge by office, the priest of Clynawg, or of Bangor, or of Penmon, to write the pleadings, and a serjeant.

The court of the South district, which was originally the court of Caer Llion upon Wysg, the prince, or king, and in his place, when he is not there, the lord of the cantrev, or comot; and with him a mayor, a chancellor, and a clerk of the court, to write the pleadings and records of court; a serjeant; and several jurors, or judges. A juror, or judge, must be every lawful head of a family

[z] See Archaiology of Wales, vol. iii. p. 315. No. 248.

possessing land in the South district, Morganwg, and Gwent; and the number of jurors from seven to fourteen, and from that to twenty-one, and from that to forty-two; and their verdict is called the direction of the court. Thus, in Powys and Gwynedd, the usage is to have one juror by office, and in the countries of the South district, namely, Ceredigion (Cardigan), Dyved (Dimetia), Morganwg (Glamorgan), and Gwent (generally speaking, the present Monmouthshire), several jurors by privilege; that is, by privilege of land and family; and a juror, or judge by office, is not admitted there. The jurors are appointed by the silent vote (ballot) of the elders and heads of families. In this manner it is said that a court may be held in the South district of these three persons, namely, the king, or the lord of a comot, in his absence; a chancellor who is a scholar, and several jurors; and one or other of the jurors executes the office of a serjeant in the court; or the chancellor shall do so.

From this sketch we may form some notion of the system of jurisprudence constructed by Dyvnwal Moelmud; and the privilege of land and family mentioned in it, satisfactorily accounts for the fondness for pedigree generally attributed to the Welsh. Genealogies were preserved as a principle of necessity under the ancient British constitution. A man's pedigree was in reality his title deed, by which he claimed his birthright in the country. Every one was obliged to shew his descent through nine generations, in order to be acknowledged a free native, and by which right he claimed his portion of land in the community. He was affected with respect to legal process in his collateral affinities through nine degrees. For instance, every murder committed had a fine levied on the relations of the murderer, divided into nine degrees; his brother paying the greatest, and the ninth in

affinity the least. This fine was distributed in the same way among the relatives of the victim. A person past the ninth descent formed a new family. Every family was represented by its elder; and these elders from every family were delegates to the national council.

We may judge how far these laws answered the desired intent from their duration, which was until the tenth century. The arrival and residence of the Romans in Britain tended much to alter their original state; as those conquerors, in many instances, subjected the inhabitants of this island to their laws and regulations. However the policy of the Romans being to conciliate rather than to tyrannize over their conquered opponents, as far as they could consistently do so they permitted the Britons to enjoy their own laws and customs.

Yet times altering, and new occurrences taking place, the original laws of Dyvnwall were found to be less suitable to circumstances, and to have become very much corrupted. Another cause, which altered the whole face of Europe, and which changed the whole system of laws and politics of that part of the civilized world, more particularly affected the laws of Dyvnwall. The feudal system was making great progress in every country of this quarter of the globe, and it was to meet the exigencies arising therefrom that Hywel Dda, or "the Good," revised, altered, amended, and enlarged, the code of Dyvnwall.

Hywel Dda, the celebrated legislator of Wales, was the son of Cadell ab Rodri Mawr, and became king of all Wales in the year 940. The momentous and arduous concern of revising the laws of his country, demanded all his wisdom, aided by the first advice he could procure.

For this purpose he undertook a journey to Rome to gain

the necessary information and counsel; and this circumstance is thus related by Caradoc, of Llancarvan abbey, the celebrated Welsh historian.

"The year of Christ 926, Hywel the Good, son of Cadell, king of all Wales, went to Rome, and with him three bishops, who were Martin, bishop of Mynyw (St. David's), Mordav, bishop of Bangor, and Marchlwys, bishop of Teilo; and the latter took with him Blegwryd ab Owain, chancellor of Llandaw, the brother of Morgan, king of Morganwg. The object of their going there was to advise with wise men as to the means of improving the laws of the realm of Wales; and to obtain a knowledge of the laws of other kingdoms and cities; and the laws that the Roman emperors put in force in the island of Britain, during their sovereignty. After they had obtained information respecting those things, and the advice of wise men, they returned to Wales. Thereupon Hywel summoned to him all the heads of tribes of the country, with their family representatives, and all the wise and learned men of the clergy and laity, at a conventional high court at the White House on Tav in Dyved. After a careful research respecting every country and city, the laws of Dyvnwall Moelmud were found superior to the whole; therefore, through the learning and instructive exertion of Blegwryd, those were systematized, and were presented for the judgment of the convention, so as to obtain every possible illustration, improvement, and amplification of them. After they had passed the judgment and national vote of the convention, the laws were put in force, and they were constitutionally established over all the territories of Wales. This being accomplished, Hywel went to Rome a second time, in the year 930, to procure the sentiment of wise men there, and to be certified that those laws were in concur-

rence with the law of God, and the laws of the various countries and states of Christendom. Then he returned to Wales, and he laid the laws before the judgment of the hundreds, and the communes, and upon the voice of the nation; and thereupon they became of effect in all the dominions of Wales, and in the court of every lord and tribe, so that there was not found an obstacle against them, and there were no other institutes in the court of the country, or of the sovereign, in Wales: and on account of the excellency of the laws he is called Hywel the Good."

These laws may be divided into three grand divisions:

1st. The organization, rules, and regulations, of the king's household, and court.

2d. Of the affairs of the countrie and commonwealth.

3d. Of the special customs belonging to particular places and persons.

Powel tells us, that " Howell caused the laws to be written in three several books, one for his dailie use to follow his court, another to be in his palace at Aberfraw, and the third at Dinevor, that all the three provinces of Wales might have the use of the same when neede required; and for the better observation of these laws, he caused the archbishop of St. David's to denounce sentence of excommunication against all such of his subjects as refused to obeie the same." He afterwards adds, " 1. By these laws they might not mortgage their lands but to one of the same familie, or kindred, which were De eadem parentela. 2. Everie tenant holding of anie other man than of the prince, or lord of the fee, paid a fine Pro defensione regia, which was called Arian ardhel, in Latine Advocarii. 3. No legacie of goods by will was good otherwise than those which were given to the church, to the

lord of the fee, or for paiment of debts. 4. Everie man might distraine as well for debts, as for rent of lands, anie goods, or cattel, saving horsses, which were counted to serve for a man's necessarie defense, and were not distrainable without the prince his licence. 5. Causes of inheritance were not heard or determined but from the ninth of November till the ninth of Februarie, or from the ninth of Maie untill the ninth of August. The rest of the yeare was counted a time of vacation, for sowing in the spring, and reaping in the harvest. 6. This also is to be observed, that all matters of inheritance of land were determined and adjudged by the king, or prince, in person, or his special deputie (if he were sicke, or impotent), and that upon view of the same land, calling unto him the freeholders of that place, two elders of his counsel, the chiefe justice attending alwaies in the court, the ordinarie judge of the countrie where the land laie, and the priest." "After hearing of the books read, the depositions of the witnesses and full pleading of the cause in open court, upon warning given by the Ringhylh, the chiefe justice, the priest, and the ordinarie judge, withdrew themselves for a while to consult of the matter, and then Secundum allegata & probata, brought their verdict, the court sitting. Whereupon the king, or prince, after consultation had with the elders or seniors which sate by him, gave definitive sentence; except the matter was so obscure and intricate, that right and truth appeared not: in the which case it was tried by the two champions, and so the cause ended." Dr. Powel, in page 56 of his History of Wales, edit. 1584, gives a plate of the situation of the king, his officers, &c. in court; and in an old MS. copy of the Laws of Hywel dda, formerly belonging to Sir John Sebright, and sold in the spring of

1807, at his sale in London, is a drawing of the same, of which, though rudely executed, and as it differs in some respects from Dr. Powel's, I shall here mention the plan.

Brenin,
The King.

Gwrda, Goodman,	Gwrda, Goodman,	Hênevydd, Elder.	Hênevydd, Elder,	Gwrda, Goodman,	Gwrda, Goodman.

Llys Cymwld,
Court of the Comot.

Efeiriad, Priest,	Yngnad, Judge,	Yngnad, Judge,	Yngnad, Judge,	Yngnad, Judge,	Efeiriad, Priest.
Canllaw, Attendant,	Amddifynwr, Defendant,	Cynghaws, Council,	Cynghaws, Council,	Hawlwr, Plaintiff,	Canllaw, Attendant.
	Rhingyll, Serjeant,			Rhingyll, Serjeant.	

A great many copies of these laws were taken by different lawyers for their own guidance, and all of them differ in some few trifling instances; but in the year 1730 Dr. William Wotton published a large folio edition of them, carefully collected from all the copies then extant. In his list of these MS. copies, the Doctor notices one written about 420 years ago in Cardiganshire, which he adds is confirmed by the names of the saints of that county being invoked therein, as Dewi, Brevi, Dewi Bryngwyn, Gwenog Lelpa, &c.[a]

" The laws and ordinances of Howel Dda," says Barrington, " are the most regular of any extant, and have been wonderfully preserved considering their antiquity; but though there are many

[a] For further information about these Laws, see Wotton's Leges Wallicæ, Jones's Brecknockshire, vol. i. Cambrian Register, and vol. iii. of the Welsh Archaiology.

provisions in them dictated by wisdom and sound policy, there are some which it is impossible to peruse without a smile, and others which should not be passed over without censure."

After the time of Hywel dda, Blethyn ab Cynvyn introduced some institutions of his own into the laws of Hywel dda, which are noticed in the preface to Wotton's Leges Wallicæ.

After Blethyn, Grufyd ab Cynan introduced a few regulations respecting music and the harpers about the year 1078.

Rhys, prince of South Wales, with the consent of the country, made some new regulations respecting the price of cattle, and appointed that those which had not been valued by the laws, should be estimated on oath.

So long as the Welsh maintained their independence these were the laws they possessed, and willingly obeyed; but wherever the English gained possessions in Wales, the English jurisprudence was introduced, and took the place of the former in proportion as the conquests were maintained. Thus in those provinces bordering on England the Lords Marchers [b] gave laws, the Normans and Flemings in Pembrokeshire introduced the feudal system there, and whenever Cardiganshire came under the power of the subjects of England, their laws superseded the Welsh.

After the final conquest of Wales by Edward the First, he directed certain commissioners, with the bishop of St. David's at their head, to make inquiries upon oath into all the ancient laws and usages of the principality, and the first law for the government of the Welsh which he promulgated, was called the statute of Rhuddlan.

In the reign of this king an exact survey was made of all the

[b] For an account of the Lords Marchers see Owen's British Remains, and Jones's History of Brecknockshire.

lands of the Principality, for the purpose of assigning a proper dower for the Black Prince's widow, wherein it appeared that on an average the sum total of the revenues of Wales amounted to 468*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* After the death of Edward the First no laws were enacted for the Welsh until the time of Henry the Fourth, who, in consequence of Glendwr's rebellion, enacted many severe statutes against them, as did his son Henry the Fifth, in the first year of his reign.

The union of Wales with England in the time of Henry the Eighth, was the period for the abrogation of these unjust and cruel statutes, and in that reign it was that the Welsh and English enjoyed in common an equal share of the benefits resulting from our glorious constitution; and the laws of England, with a few peculiarities in form, have been from that time to the present, the laws of Wales: and the inhabitants of the Principality are as well convinced as their fellow subjects in England, that they well deserve the rank of the first for justice, moderation, and wisdom, in the world.

Doddridge, in his historical account of the ancient and modern state of Wales, written in the time of James the First, tells us, that "the annual revenue of the Prince of Wales from the county of Cardigan was, in his time, 374*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*"

The following, he tells us, were the ancient officers of Cardiganshire.

1st. The constable of the castle of Cardigan, whose ancient fee was yearly forty pounds.

2d. The sheriff of the county of Cardigan, whose ancient fee was yearly five pounds, and sometimes only fifty shillings.

3d. The clerk of the county courts, towns, and small sessions of Cardiganshire, his ancient fee was yearly forty shillings.

4th. The cryer of the county courts, and small sessions in Cardiganshire, his ancient fee was yearly five shillings and eight-pence.

5th. The clerk of the hundreds in Cardigan, his fee was yearly six shillings and eight-pence.

6th. The steward of the Welsh courts in the county of Cardigan, his ancient fee was yearly ten pounds.

7th. The clerk for writing of the rolls of the Welsh courts in the county of Cardigan, his fee was yearly six shillings and eight-pence.

8th. The clerk for writing of the rolls in the Welsh courts in the comot of Is Lerwen, his ancient fee was six shillings and eight-pence.

9th. The bailiff itinerant for Cardigan, his ancient fee was yearly five pounds.

10th. The bailiff itinerant of Lampaderne, his ancient fee yearly was six pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence.

11th. The captain of the town and castle of Aberuslowth, his ancient fee yearly was eighteen pounds, five shillings. He was allowed twelve archers for the custody of the said town and castle.

12th. The escheator for the two shires of Carmardyn and Cardigan, his ancient fee was yearly ten pounds.

13th. The clerk of the great sessions for both of the counties of Carmardyn and Cardigan, his yearly fee was five pounds.

Modern State.

1st. The prothonotary, and clerk of the crown, in the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembrooke, and the town of

Haverfordwest, whose yearly fee is forty shillings, and in the accompt for Carmardyn he is allowed yearly seven pounds.

2d. The attorney in the counties of Carmardyn, Cardigan, Pembrooke, Brecknock, and Radnor, whose yearly fee is eight pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence.

3d. The steward of the Welsh courts, whose yearly fee is six pounds.

4th. The sheriff of Cardigan, whose yearly fee is five pounds.

The present mode of conducting legal business in Wales, may be seen in " Foley's Practice of the Court of Great Sessions in South Wales," a standard book among the South Wales lawyers.

RELIGION.

NOTHING can be more contradictory to the evidences of historical facts, than that man's first state was that of a savage; yet how frequently do we find that idea adopted even by grave, rational, and deliberate persons. It is, perhaps, one of the most astonishing truths, but in the highest degree satisfactory, that the more we extend our knowledge, the more abundant are the proofs of the divine origin of the Old Testament. Religion is of two kinds, natural and revealed. The latter was that first given to man, the former he derived from future observation. If we cast our eyes around, how many objects "declare the glory of God, and shew his handy works." Let us examine the greatest quadruped, or the smallest insect, we shall find alike in each the most wonderful adaption of parts to accomplish an end, and the same evidences of divine performance. Although, perhaps, anatomy may afford the strongest proofs of a first cause, although Galen was converted by his dissections; yet every sensible object shews indisputably the effects of divine will. But, as has been before observed, revealed religion was the first religion of man, and the Almighty was pleased to make known his will, and declare his kind, benevolent intentions, for the welfare of the primeval ages, to certain good, and upright men, and such as he thought worthy to become his particular agents. Thus did man derive from God himself the worship of him alone, and from his works learnt to attribute to him, infinity, indivisibility, omnipotence, and invisibility, and to account him immaterial, all just, all good, and merciful.

Such was the idea man then had of the being to whom he prostrated himself with prayer. Yet with this intimate connexion with his Creator, imperfect man could not refrain from wickedness; and to complete the number of their sins, the postdiluvians leagued together against their greatest benefactor, against their God. The punishment was equally just, and wonderful; and the proofs of its execution do not rest on the Holy Bible alone, but are derived from other sources even at this day. That a variety of languages exists, daily experience teaches us; and as we examine them we find in all a coincidence in some of the radical words, although we see them in new dresses, and sometimes differently applied.

It was at this juncture, when all except the Jewish race lost the immediate connexion with the Almighty, that mankind made the first step towards a savage life. The necessity of religion was well known by the principal persons of each tribe, and images were made to represent the attributes of the deity.

In process of time the worship of One God was lost in the adoration of these symbols, and polytheism and idolatry gained ground, and were cherished by the greatest portion of the globe. One favoured race, however, were exempt from this shocking degradation, and they have handed down to us a book containing the history of mankind till the period of their dispersion, and an account of their own particular subsequent transactions. The various corroborating proofs of the authenticity of his holy book are not the object of this inquiry, but one fact is not irrelevant to our purpose. Let us travel to India, or over the western continent, we shall find in the ancient religion of each the most remarkable primeval occurrences not only corresponding with each other, but with the account given us in the Pentateuch.

The ancient religion of Britain we shall find contained many of those doctrines derived from the immediate connexion with the Almighty, before alluded to; which were certainly brought from Asia to this island by Hugh the Mighty, and his followers. Nevertheless, the character of the Druids, and of the religion they practised, has been most grossly misrepresented. That this order of men, from their sanctity and the office they performed, had the greatest influence over the people, is an undoubted fact; but what nation is not governed by its religion? But it is highly to the credit of this class of people, that history does not furnish any evidence of an abuse of their power. That peculiarity of the bardic system, the invention of an oral record, has been before noticed in this introduction; but, besides history, the Triads embraced the leading points of theology, morality, and science. The institutional Triads were as follow.

1st. The three primary privileges of the Bards of the island of Britain are, maintenance wherever they go; that no naked weapon be borne in their presence; and their testimony preferred to that of all others.

2d. The three ultimate intentions of bardism: to reform morals and customs; to secure peace; and to celebrate the praises of all that is good and excellent.

3d. Three things are forbidden to a bard; immorality, to satirize, and to bear arms.

4th. The three joys of the Bards of the island of Britain: the increase of knowledge; the reformation of manners; and the triumphs of peace over the lawless and depredatory.

5th. Without three qualifications no one can be a Bard: a poetical genius; a knowledge of the bardic institutes; and irreproachable morals.

6th. There are three avoidant injunctions on the Bard: to avoid sloth, as being the man of diligence and exertion; to avoid contention, as being the man of peace; and to avoid folly, as being the man of reason.

Such were the bardic institutes; the theological Triads are:

1st. There are three primeval unities, and more than one of each cannot exist: one God; one truth; and one point of liberty, where all opposites equiponderate.

2d. Three things proceed from the three primeval unities: all of life; all that is good; and all power.

3d. God consists necessarily of three things: the greatest of life; the greatest of knowledge; and the greatest of power; and of what is the greatest there can be no more than one of any thing.

These theological Triads clearly shew us that the Druids were acquainted with the doctrine of the Trinity; and the same doctrine may be traced in the triune deity of India, in the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman idolatry. The ethical triads of the Druids are these:

1st. The three primary principles of wisdom: wisdom to the laws of God; concern for the welfare of mankind; and suffering with fortitude all the accidents of life.

2d. There are three ways of searching the heart of man: in the thing he is not aware of; in the manner he is not aware of; and at the time he is not aware of.

3d. There are three men that all ought to look upon with affection: he that with affection looks at the face of the earth; that is delighted with rational works of art; and that looks lovingly on little infants.

Besides these, there are poetic Triads, or such as contain

the principal rules for making a good poet; but as we are not considering that branch of bardism, and only inquiring into their religious tenets, it would be wrong here to insert them.

The bardic institution consisted of three orders: the Bards proper, the Druids, and the Ovates; and each class had their peculiar pursuits and functions.

The order called the bardic was the predominant class, or that into which all the disciples were initiated in the first instance; it was the privileged national college, and its members, on admission, assumed one or other of the three classes.

To the order of Bards proper belonged the perpetuation of the privileges and customs of the system, and also of the civil and moral institutes and learning.

The Druid was the priest, and as one was attached to every community, and obtained the greatest influence, this class became by far the most numerous.

The Ovates were such as cultivated the arts and sciences, and therefore to this order belonged artists and mechanics of every description.

The Bards had a secret, like the Free Masons, by which they knew one another; and indeed it has been supposed by some that masonry is bardism in disguise. They make use of a term known only to themselves to express the unutterable name of the Deity, and the letters O. I. W. are used for that purpose. In this they resemble the Jews, who always say *Adonai* when the name of Jehovah occurs.

The theology of the Bards was this: they believed in the existence of one supreme Being, of whom they reasoned that he could not be material, and that, what was not matter, must be God. The soul, they imagined, to be a lapsed intelligence; and

the punishment it was susceptible of was, a total privation of knowledge; and the possession of that knowledge was considered to imply happiness. To effect this punishment, and destruction of evil, the soul was cast into Anoon, the extremity of which was the lowest point of existence; and to regain its former state, it must pass through all the intermediate modes of existence. They affirmed, that God created this and other innumerable worlds; for the progression of intelligences through all modes of being, approximating eternally towards himself. That this earth was originally covered with water. Here is a great connexion with the pentateuch. "The earth was without form and void, and the Spirit of God moved on the face of the waters." Again, they said that this water gradually subsiding, land animals appeared, but of the lowest and least perfect species; and thus corresponding in organization with the then capacity of the soul. New orders in the scale of being were successively produced from these, whose frames and intellects improved through many ages; thus also augmenting the store of knowledge or happiness, so that man appeared the most perfect receptacle of the soul on this earth. This was a state in which the soul had so augmented its faculties or knowledge, as to be capable of judging between good and evil; consequently it was a state of liberty and of choice. If the soul became attached to evil, it fell again to brutal life, or state of necessity, to a point corresponding with its turpitude of human existence; and it again transmigrated towards the state of man for a renewed probation. When the soul became attached to good, death was its release from the human to a higher sphere of existence, where the loss of memory was done away; so that it then recollected the œconomy of every inferior mode of existence; thus being made happy in the know-

ledge of all animated nature below its then condition, it became elevated higher and higher in the scale of intelligence to eternity, and consequently increased in knowledge and happiness.

Such was the original system of the Druids, a system evidently derived from antediluvian knowledge, as we may clearly trace, although glossed over with some slight peculiarities. The doctrine of free-will is one of its conspicuous features, and this is certainly founded on the utmost good sense, and is the result of any inquiry into the origin of evil. His bountiful Creator gave man a choice of either doing good or evil, and although from his omniscience he well knew to which his imperfect creature would give way, yet he in his kindness left him the uncontrouled power over his actions. Alas! we are now acquainted to which he gave the preference. The doctrine of immortality for the soul after death also coincides with the divine revelation, and thus on the whole we see that the fundamental parts of the druidical religion differed but little from that of the patriarchs. Among the first deviations, may be traced that of the knowledge of the great *Huon*, or the Supreme Being, which was obscured in the hieroglyphics or emblems of his different attributes, so that the grovelling minds of the multitude often sought not beyond those representations, for the objects of worship and adoration. This opened the way for numerous other errors more minute; and many superstitions became attached to their periodical solemnities, and more particularly to their rejoicing fires on the appearance of vegetation in spring, and on the completion of harvest in autumn. Others again of less note, grew into importance, from the peculiarity of some ceremonies; such as cutting the mistletoe with a golden hook by the presiding Druid; the gathering of the cowslip, and other plants, consecrated to the power of healing.

The autumnal fire is still kindled in North Wales, being on the eve of the first day of November, and is attended by many ceremonies; such as running through the fire and smoke, each casting a stone into the fire, and all running off at the conclusion to escape from the black short-tailed sow; then supping upon parsnips, nuts, and apples; catching up an apple suspended by a string with the mouth alone, and the same by an apple in a tub of water; each throwing a nut into the fire, and those that burn bright betoken prosperity to the owners through the following year; but those that burn black and crackle denote misfortune. On the following morning the stones are searched for in the fire, and if any be missing, they betide ill to those who threw them in. Another remnant of druidical superstition with which we are well acquainted as practised all over England, is the gathering of the mistletoe at Christmas, and many others, such as dancing round the May-pole, &c. may be traced to the aberrations from their original doctrines.

The authority assumed by the Druids of excommunication during the purity of the system, was an useful corrective in their discipline: but when civil government became more intimately blended with the sacerdotal character, the sentence pronounced in the circle was clothed in all the terrors that surround an outlaw in these times. Then it was their doctrine of expiation by sacrifice (a doctrine which again coincides with the patriarchal institutions) extended to more awful victims, and, dreadful to think, all criminals (among whom captives taken in war were often considered the most guilty) were collected together at the great yearly assemblies; and there, in atoning for their offences, presented a spectacle to the whole nation at once impressive and tremendous. The knowledge of astronomy was brought from

Asia by the Bards, as well as carried to India by the Brachmans; and there are many proofs of their progress in that art when their religion was in its purity. Their solemn meetings were held at certain seasons of the year, such as at the new and full moon, but more particularly at the solstices and equinoxes the four principal meetings of the year took place, for the promulgation of the maxims of the bardic religion, and for other purposes. But there were other superior triennial meetings, which were great national assemblies, wherein were ratified such things as were proposed for their oral record.

These conventions of every description took place within circles of unhewn stones, in the most public and convenient situations, such as in the open plains in the county of Wilts, whereon the principal stone circle of the whole island was raised, and of which Avebury and Silbury-hill present, at this day, to our observation, some of its vast and wonderful remains. The following account of it is extracted from Mr. Gough's additions to Camden's Britannia. "About half a mile from Silbury is Abury, a stupendous monument of druidism, first noticed by the inquisitive Mr. Aubrey, and since accurately surveyed, and commented on by the indefatigable Doctor Stukely. A village of the same name, being built within its circuit, and out of its stones, the gardens, orchards, and other inclosures, have both disfigured and concealed the great original plan. The whole is environed with an immense circular rampart, or terrace of earth, 60 feet broad, and a ditch within it of the same breadth, the diameter is 1400 feet, the circumference 4800 feet, and the area inclosed 22 acres, through the centre of which runs the high road from Bath to Marlborough. The first circle of stones within this area is 1300 feet diameter, and consisted of 100 stones, from 15 to 17 feet

square, reduced in 1722 to 40, of which only 17 were standing, and about 43 feet asunder, measuring from the centre of each stone. Within this great circle were two lesser, each consisting of two concentric circles, the outermost of 30, the inner of 12 stones of the same size, and at the same distances from each other as the others. The southernmost of these circular temples had a single stone in its centre 21 feet high, the northernmost a cell or kebla, formed of three stones placed with an obtuse angle towards each opening to the north-east, before which lay the altar as at Stonehenge. Both these temples were almost entire about 1716. Of the north temple outer circle remained only three stones standing in 1723, and six down. Of the south temple fourteen, half of them standing. In the south end of the line connecting the centres of these two temples, is a middle sized stone with a hole in it, perhaps to fasten the victim to. Numbers of these stones have been broken by burning to build houses with: others buried to gain the ground they stood on for pasture. The two original entrances into this stupendous work were from the south-east and west, and had each an avenue of stones. The first of these, or Kennet avenue, was a mile long, of 190 stones on a side, of which remained 72 in 1722, terminating at Overton-hill, which overhangs the town of West Kennet, and on which was another double circle of 40 and 18 stones. This was called by the common people the Sanctuary, and is described by Mr. Aubrey as a double circle of stones four or five feet high, the diameter of the outer circle 40 yards, and of the inner 15: many were then fallen, and now there is not one left. He speaks of the walk leading to it, set with large stones, of which, he says, one side was nearly entire, the other side wanted a great many. He noticed only one avenue from Abury to Overton-hill, having

no apprehension of the double curve it makes; but he erred in saying there was a circular ditch on Overton-hill. From the west side of Abury goes another avenue to Bekhampton of the same length, and composed of the same number of stones, of which scarce any remain. On the north side of this avenue was "Long stones," a cove of three stones facing the south-east, its back made of one of the stones of the avenue; it stood on a little eminence, and served as a chapel. This stone and another flat one, are each 16 feet high and broad, and three and a half thick, the third carried off. Aubrey calls these three stones the "Devil's coits." Not far from them is Long stone long barrow. Doctor Stukely calculated the total number of stones employed to form this stupendous work of druidism, with its avenues and Overton temple, at 650. He supposed it altogether when entire represented the deity by a serpent, and circle: the former represented by the two avenues, Overton temple being its head; the latter by the great work within the Vellum at Abury." In the neighbourhood are several other remains of druidical architecture. For a further account of this temple see Maurice's Indian Antiq. Vol. VI.

Although Mr. Maurice takes it for granted that the passage cited by Diodorus, from Hecatæus, relates to Stonehenge, yet I think it may be doubted whether it would not apply with equal force to this temple of Avebury. "Diodorus relates that there is an island to the north, or under the Bear, beyond the Celtæ, meaning Gaul, little inferior in magnitude to Sicily, in which the Hyperborean race, as the Greeks denominated all those nations that were situated north of the Streights of Hercules, adored Apollo as the supreme divinity. That in it was a magnificent consecrated grove with a circular temple, to which the priests of

the island frequently resorted with their harps to chaunt the praises of Apollo, who, for the space of nineteen years (the famous astronomical cycle of the Druids) used to come and converse with them, and what is more remarkable, they could (as if, says Rowland, they had the use of telescopes, and I believe they had) shew the moon very near them, and discover therein mountains and heaps of caverns." See Maurice, Vol. VI. p. 152. But Diodorus, besides saying that the temple was circular, adds also, that ἀναθήμασι πολλοῖς κεκοσμημενον, it was adorned with many donarii, i. e. temples, in which presents were made to the gods; and I think this part which has escaped my friend Mr. Maurice's notice, points more particularly to Avebury than Stonehenge, as the latter consists wholly of concentric circles.

Stanton Drew, in Somersetshire, between Bath and Bristol, exhibits the remains of a druidical temple of three circles of stones. Rholldrich, or Rholdrwig, in Oxfordshire, a single circle, and many others, are formed from the pure principles of the bardic circles; and we may notice those in Cardiganshire, situated, one in Duffren Castell, which is a circle composed at present of eleven stones; another above Ystradmeirig; and a third on Alltgoch.

Stonehenge will be considered by and by.

The Druids, after their dereliction of the pure primitive institutes of their order, like the ancient Indian race, worshipped the sun, under the form of erect, conical, and pyramidal stones; the symbols of the solar beam. The Carneddau, Cromlechau, the Logan, and the Tolmeh, are all remains of druidic construction, for a complete account of which, as also of druidic customs, I refer my readers to Borlase's Histories of Cornwall,

and the Scilly islands, to Rowland's Mona, Bryant's Mythology, and Maurice's Indian Antiquities.

The druidic worship which had become so horrible from its sanguinary ceremonies, and so far departed from that pure spirit of religion which it first professed, now arrived at its achmè of wickedness; and its destruction was soon to follow. With the Silurian chief Caradog, called by the Romans Caractacus, was carried to Rome his father Brân ab Llyr, and all his family, as hostages. Brân remained there during seven years, and happily for his country, on his return in the 59th year after the birth of our blessed Saviour, he introduced the Christian religion. On account of this signal event he is recorded in the triads as one of the three *blessed* sovereigns of the island of Britain, with Lleirwg, and Cadwaladyr; and his family was also ranked with those of Brychan and Cunedda, under the appellation of the Three Holy Lineages of Britain. Brân died about the year 80. An allusion to this event is, perhaps, the Holy Lamb borne as a crest by the Parrys of Perveddgoed, and other descendants of Jestyn ab Gwrgant, whose pedigree is derived from Brân. This truth, however, was suppressed by the Roman Catholic clergy, who thought proper to give out their absurd, but productive legend of Joseph of Arimathea. Although no Christian churches were at present erected, yet what a shock must druid superstition have received from the introduction of a religion that threatened the destruction of their rites and ceremonies, and the annihilation of their supreme power. Indeed this was further increased by an edict of the Emperor Claudius for the abolition of druidism. But we do not find that any great progress was made in the dissemination of the Christian doctrines till the time

of Lleirwg, called by the Romans Lucius, who was prince of the Silures, and nominal sovereign of the Britons.

With all the exertions of authority, with all the arguments of rational discussion, it is very difficult to destroy old habits, and long-received prejudices. Thus did the druidical superstition, with its wings a little clipt, still contrive to continue its vigour for a hundred years after the death of Brân. Lleirwg was the first who formed the noble design of diffusing the Christian faith generally over his dominion; and for that patriotic purpose sent to Rome for the assistance of able teachers. His request was granted by Eleutherius bishop of Rome, who sent Dyvan, Fagan, Medway, and Elvan, for that holy purpose; and the first Christian church was built by Lleirwg at Llandav, "under national privilege, right, and protection." Fagan, and Elvan, had each a church dedicated to them in Glamorganshire; the latter, however, taught principally at Ynys y Vallon, the present Glastenbury. The former is thus spoken of in an Englynion, or Sonnet, called Englynion y Clywed:

"Didst thou hear the saying of Fagan,
When he had produced his argument?
Where God is silent, it is not wise to speak."

By the assistance, industry, and zeal of these four persons, the Britons were in general converted; and the British church received at this period a considerable degree of strength, and union, by being reduced into a regular establishment. This prince is said to have converted the heathen temples into places of religious worship; and to have divided the national church into three ecclesiastical provinces, each of which was a metropolitan see, and the residence of an archbishop. The first see was

at London, and contained within its province the south of England. The second was placed at Caer Lleon ar Ysge, in Monmouthshire, and extended its power over Wales. The third see was established at York, and held within its jurisdiction the northern parts of England. Besides these archbishops, there were twenty-eight suffragan bishops; the whole being equal to the number of Archflamens, and flamens in the Pagan hierarchy of Britain. Thus we see how cautiously these preachers of Christianity pursued their measures. Not breaking down at once the druidical system, not demolishing their temples, and destroying their order, but by forming the new church government on the model of the old; and using their temples as receptacles for the congregations of Christ. At the same time that Christianity acquired this degree of regularity, a school for religious learning was established at Bangor-is-Coed, in Flintshire, which afterwards became the great seminary of knowledge for the province of Wales. For a hundred years after this period it seems that the Christian religion enjoyed an universal tranquillity. But the progress of Christianity now alarmed the Druids, who dreading their extinction, assailed the fears of the Emperor Dioclesian with unjust accusations against the Christians. After some hesitation, his zeal was inflamed by an interested priesthood, and a cruel persecution ensued; which was of so long continuance, that it had nearly proved fatal to the Christian cause. In its progress, the churches were destroyed, the priests massacred, and the people either killed, or forced to abjure their religion. The first martyr was Alban, of the city of Verulanium, upon the site of the present town of St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire, who was beheaded. With him suffered also Amphibalus. Aaron and Julius were massacred at Caer Lleon ar Ysge; and a thousand Christians

were put to death at Litchfield. This persecution of the Christians diminished under Carausius, and Allectus, when they successively assumed the sovereignty of the island; and Constantius, who had in his youth married Helena, a Christian princess of Britain, besides that inducement, from his zeal to the cause, gave every protection to the Christian church. But under the auspices of Constantine the Great, whose elevated qualities had seated him without a rival on the imperial throne, Christianity became the established religion of the empire. The spirit of persecution now ceased, the churches were rebuilt, and new ones erected to those martyrs who had suffered in the Christian cause. Constantine appointed that all affairs of importance relative to Christianity should be decided in public councils; which were to be composed of delegates from the different churches in the empire. The first assembly of this kind was at Arles; to which synod the British bishops, in common with the other deputies, were convened, to examine into, and decide upon the affair of the Donatists. These prelates are supposed to have been the archbishops of London, York, and Caer Lleon. The doctrine of Arius having gained ground in the church, and occasioned great disquietudes among Christians, the council of Nice was assembled to determine upon that celebrated controversy; and we find that the British deputies who assisted, gave judgment against the Arian opinions. After the death of Constantine his son Constantius succeeded to the empire, and he had a decided predilection for the doctrines of Arius. Under his auspices a council was held at Ariminum in favour of that sect; in which the British bishops had the firmness to give their suffrages against the imperial authority; and had travelled at their own expense, having

refused the offer made to them by the emperor of paying the charges of their journey.

The departure of the Romans from this island again brought persecution on the Christian church. The devastation occasioned by the incursions of the Scots and Picts, and the contempt of Christianity by the pagan Saxons, all contributed to this effect; besides which the body of the people, from a remissness in discipline, sunk into a state of ignorance; and a general profligacy was introduced among the clergy. During this period of confusion a new heresy had taken root, and made considerable advances in the British church. One Morgant, a native of this country, who had been educated in the monastery of Bangor, about the middle of the fourth century, assumed the name of Pelagius; a translation of his own into the Greek language. The particular tenets which he held, were derived from the bardic theology, and blended with those of the scriptures. The following account of them is given by Sigebertus. "In Britany Palagius endeavoured to defile the church of Christ with his execrable doctrines; teaching that man may be saved by his merits without grace; that every one is directed by his own natural free-will to the attaining of justice; that infants are born without original sin, being as innocent as Adam was before his transgression; that they are baptized, not to the end that they should be free from sin, but that they may, by adoption, be admitted into the kingdom of God. And though they were not baptized, yet they should enjoy an eternal, and happy life, though excluded from the kingdom." Cressy, p. 164. The British clergy being alarmed at the growth of his doctrines, and unable, perhaps, for want of learning, to combat his opinions, implored the assistance

of the Gallican church, which deputed St. Germain the bishop of Auxerre, with Lupus the bishop of Froyes, to come into Britain, and to prevent, if possible, their further progress. A conference was held at Verulamium, between the established clergy and the Pelagians; and these learned bishops are said so effectually to have maintained their cause, that many of the new sectaries were brought back to the church. This was in the year 429, after which St. Germain returned to France. But as the heresy had only been stifled for a short time to blaze again with greater vigour, he was sent for in the year 447, and on his arrival, finding that he could not conquer the evil by mildness, he put in force the edict of Valentinian, which had ordained the penalty of banishment to heretics who could not be reclaimed. Regarding the ignorance of the clergy as the cause of heresy, and general depravity of manners, he instituted seminaries of learning, particularly for the use of those who were intended for holy orders. But he seems to have been particularly anxious about the Cambrian clergy; as the inhabitants of Wales were not wholly emerged out of idolatry; and with this view instituted many colleges. The two most eminent were established at Henllan, and Mochros, on the banks of the Wye, in South Wales, under the immediate direction of St. Dubricius, who became afterwards so very famous for his learning and piety, that he usually had under his tuition a thousand scholars, who resorted to him from every part of the island. Iltutus was placed at the head of several schools, which were in great repute, and among his disciples were Gildas, and Daniel, afterwards bishop of Bangor. Paulinus founded a school at Ty Gwyn ar Dâf, ôr Whiteland, in Caermarthenshire, under whom studied St. David. Another school was founded at Llancarvan, near Cowbridge, in Glamor-

ganshire; and to these pious and laudable labours of St. Germain, we may add the monastery in Flintshire. The next person who makes a figure in the British militant church is St. Dawi, or David, by whose industry and zeal the opinions of Pelagius were eradicated, and the most eminent professors of his doctrines converted to the established faith. For such a service he might well be considered as the patron Saint of Wales. With the consent of King Arthur he removed the metropolitan see from Caer Lleon to Menevia, or Mynyw, which took his name, and where it has ever since continued. He preached a celebrated sermon against the Pelagian heresy in the year 519, at a place called Brefi, in Cardiganshire, where afterwards was a church erected in 1187, by Thomas Bec, and in honour to this Saint called Llanddewi. Other churches in this county, as well as in the rest of Wales, were also dedicated to him. He founded twelve monasteries, and died in an advanced age. A hundred years after he was canonized by Pope Calixtus the Second. Nothing material occurred after this until the time of Sampson, who was the twenty-sixth archbishop of St. David's, when it appears that there were seven suffragan bishops, viz. Exeter, Bath, Hereford, Llandav, Bangor, St. Asaph, and Fernes, in Ireland, subject to his authority. This Sampson having fled into Brittany in order to avoid a contagious distemper that raged in his own country, carried with him the archiepiscopal pall. From this circumstance the title of archbishop was lost ever after to his successors. But they retained all the authority annexed to the archiepiscopal dignity until the time of Henry the First, king of England, when they acknowledged a dependency on the see of Canterbury.

In the year 470 a provincial council was held in Britain for the reformation of religion, and for repairing the ruined churches;

both of which the marriage of Gwrtheyrn with a pagan princess had contributed to bring into decay.

In the year 481, Emrys Wledig, or Ambrosius, succeeded to the sovereignty of Britain. It was by his command that the structure called by the English Stonehenge, was erected by his architect Merddyn Emrys, on the site of a former conventional circle, and which the Welsh have ever since called Gwaith Emrys, or the work of Ambrosius. It was designed as a memorial of the Plot of the Long Knives; and this era of its erection we see corroborated by its deviating from the pure principles of the bardic circles, as illustrated by those of Avebury Stanton Drew, and many others, where no art was admitted; for at this period Christianity had opened a way for innovations into the institution. Its erection was for the purpose of holding national councils whether of church or state, and we have already seen that the propagators of Christianity had been so politic as not to destroy druidic structures, but to apply them to their purposes; and also that they formed their church government, in the first instance, on the model of the bardic institution. Thus was this erected, perhaps, with a view of pleasing all parties, somewhat like their ancient structures. But the circumstances which corroborate the time of this stupendous work being erected, are the following. First, the silence of Hecatæus, who had noticed Avebury. Next that of the Roman historians, who must have been astonished at it, had it then existed, and would certainly have transmitted to us some account of its extraordinary appearance. Again, we do not observe any other druidic temple that has imposts on the erect stones, or that is so regularly shaped. This is evidently a copy from the Roman models; and the British artist, aiming at an improvement in the ecclesiastical architecture of his country,

caused the columns to be quadrangular, and displayed his acquirements in the neatness with which the tenon and mortice are executed. The number of barrows which surround it seem evidently to be the graves of the British Reguli, and their nobility, who fell in that memorable instance of Saxon perfidy. Indeed one of the avenues to Stonehenge leads through a group of them, consisting of seven on each side; and is to this day called the King's Graves. The last proof is, that the name of its founder is preserved in a neighbouring town. Ambresbury,[c] or Ambrosebury, plainly signifies "the town or city of Ambrose," "Bury" being derived from the Saxon "Burgh;" and Ambrose is certainly in that language the name of a man, and answers exactly to the Latin "Ambrosius," or the Welsh "Emrys." This exactly translated into Welsh would be Caer Emrys, and in all probability that was its ancient name, and he might have resided at it. Indeed it is said that Emrys here founded a monastery for 300 monks, which was afterwards destroyed. Hengist's unpardonable conduct must have been condemned in the hearts of his successors, and they would, no doubt, endeavour to plunge this horrid deed in everlasting oblivion. Of all crimes, those perpe-

[c] This is corroborated by the following triad. Tair priv Gyvangor Ynys Prydain, Bangor Illtud Varchawg yng Nghaer Worgorn; Cor Emrys yng Nghaer Caradawg; a Bangor Wydrin yn Ynys Avalleu; ac ym mhob un o'r tair Bangor hynny ydd oedd pedwar cant ar hugain o saint, sev oedd cant ar bob awr o'r dydd a'r nos yn eu cylch yn cynnal mawl a gwasanaeth Duw heb orphwys heb yspaid. The three principal complete choirs of the Isle of Britain. The Knight Iltud's Bangor in Caer Worgorn, (Glamorganshire). The choir of Emrys in Caer Caradoc, (Old Sarum), and Bangor Wydrin, in the apple island, (Arallon, or Glastenbury), and in every one of the three Bangors that there were four hundred and twenty saints, namely, a hundred celebrating the praise and service of God every hour of the day and the night in rotation, without intermission and without cessation.

trated in abuse of generous confidence are most to be abhorred; they break the noblest bonds of society, and tend to deliver up mankind to the government of suspicion, one of the most malignant fiends which human misery can foster. Thus the Saxon writers give no account of this circumstance, though it is well attested by several Welsh historians; and indeed without giving credit to it, we should be unable to account for the subsequent conduct of both nations. If they really knew in commemoration of what the edifice under our consideration was erected, they smothered the slightest hint of it, and with affected contempt merely called this wonder of our isle, " Stane hangen," or hanging stones, since corrupted into Stonehenge.

Speed, speaking of Stonehenge, tells us, " this ancient monument was erected by Aurelius, surnamed Ambrosius, King of the Brittaines, whose nobility in the raigne of Vortiger, (his countryes scourge), about the yere of Christ 475, by treachery of the Saxons, on a daye of parley were there slaughtered and their bodies there interred. In memory whereof this King Aurelius caused this trophye to be set up, admirable to posterityes both in forme and quantytye. In this place this foresayd King Aurelius, with two more of the British kings his successors have been buryed, with many more of their nobilitye, and in this place under little bankes, to this daye, are found by digging bones of mighty men, and armoure of large and ancient fashion." He also gives the arms of Aurelius, who, he says, " was buryed at Stonheng, Anno 500," that of Uther Pendragon buried, as he says, in 517, and Constance buried in 546, both at Stonehenge. These arms are all similar, and are argent a cross gules. In his making this the burial place of the above kings he certainly is wrong. Aurelius is said to have been interred in the convent at Ambresbury, as

was Uther Pendragon. Constans was beheaded in the year 448 by the guards of Vortigern.

But what gives still greater weight to what has been advanced, is, that in Caermarthenshire there is a circle of stones raised on the ruins of a Norman castle; and the principals on which these circles were erected are known to this day, by the few remaining bards, as Edward Williams, William Owen, &c. who can give more information on this head if required.

The following account of this extraordinary place is copied from Mr. Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia.

" Stonehenge has exercised the conjectures of no less than eight writers since Camden, who, if we except Henry of Huntingdon, first noticed it. There is indeed a rude draught of it in a MS. of the " Scala Mundi," written about 1340, and continued to 1450 in Benet College Library. Stonehenge stands in the middle of a fine flat area, near the summit of a hill, and is enclosed with a circular double bank, and ditch near 30 feet broad, the vallum inwards; after crossing which we ascend 30 yards before we reach the work. The whole forms a circle of about 108 feet diameter from out to out, consisting, when entire, of 60 stones, 30 uprights and 30 imposts, of which remain only 24 uprights, 17 standing and seven down, three feet and a half asunder, and eight imposts. Eleven uprights have their five imposts on them by the grand entrance. These stones are from 13 to 20 feet high. The lesser circle is somewhat more than eight feet from the inside of the outer one, and consisted of 40 lesser stones, (the highest six feet), of which only 19 remain, and only 11 standing: the walk between these two circles is 300 feet in circumference. The Adytum, or Cell, is an oval formed of 10 stones, (from 16 to 22 feet high), in pairs with imposts, which

Dr. Stukely calls Trilithons, and above 30 feet high, rising in height as they go round, and each pair separate, and not connected as the outer pair, the highest eight feet. Within these are 19 more smaller single stones, of which only six are standing. At the upper end of the Adytum is the altar, a large slab of blue coarse marble 20 inches thick, 16 feet long, and four broad, pressed down by the weight of the vast stones that have fallen upon it. The whole number of stones, uprights, imposts, and altar, is exactly 140. The stones are far from being artificial, but were most probably brought from those called "The Grey Weathers" on Marlborough downs, 15 or 16 miles off, and if tried with a tool they appear of the same hardness, grain, and colour, generally reddish. The heads of oxen, deer, and other beasts, have been found on digging in and about Stonehenge: but the human bones our author speaks of only in the circumjacent barrows. Dr. Stukely in 1723 dug on the inside of this altar to a bed of solid chalk mixed with flints. In the reign of Henry the Eighth was found here a plate of tin, inscribed with many letters, but in so strange a character, that neither Sir Thomas Elliot, a learned antiquary, nor Mr. Lilly, master of St. Paul's School, could make them out. This plate, to the great loss of the learned world, was soon after lost. Two stone pillars appear at the foot of the bank next the area in which the building stands, and these are answered by two spherical pits at the foot of the said bank, one with a single bank of earth about it, and the other with a double bank separated by a ditch. There are three entrances from the plain to this structure, the most considerable of which is from the north east, and at each of them were raised on the outside of the trench two huge stones, with two

smaller within parallel to them. The avenue to Stonehenge was first observed by Mr. Aubrey. Doctor Stukely found that it extended more than 1700 feet down to the bottom of the valley, and was raised a little above the downs between two ditches. At the bottom it turns off to the right, or east, with a circular sweep, and then in a straight line goes up the hill between two groups of seven barrows each, called the King's Graves. The other branch points north-west and enters the cursus. This is half a mile north from Stonehenge, 10,000 feet, or two miles long, enclosed by two ditches 350 feet asunder, a bank or long barrow for the judges seat at the east end; the west end curved, and two or three obscure barrows, as if to run round." In this account, we must make every allowance for the writer's being prejudiced in this edifice being a druidical temple, and of very ancient date; as that which he calls the altar, might have been the seat of the president of the council, or for various other purposes. We have also to regret that neither Elliot nor Lilly understood Welsh, as then we might perhaps have had some useful information respecting this building.

I shall now proceed to give some account of the three bishoprics of Wales; Llandav, Bangor, and St. Asaph. There is no mention made of any bishop of Llandav preceding the time of Dubricius, who was afterwards translated to the see of St. David's. St. Teilau the second bishop was of noble birth, and educated in one of the colleges instituted by St. Germain. He was killed by a nobleman in his own cathedral, where he was buried, and which church after him, was called Llandeilau. That this see was afterwards dependent on the archbishop of Canterbury appears from St. Dunstan's having consecrated Godwinus

bishop thereof about the year 982. This bishopric was valued in the Exchequer at 154*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* and paid to the Pope for first-fruits 700 ducats.

Bangor. Deiniol, the son of Dunod ab Pabo, the last abbot of Bangor in Flintshire, having in the year 525 founded a college in Caernarvonshire for the instruction of youth, gave to that place the name of Bangor, which some time after was erected into a bishopric, and was endowed with lands and franchises by Maelgwyn Gwynedd. Deiniol was consecrated to that see by St. Dubricius.

St. Asaph. St. Cynderyn Garthwys, abbot of Glasgow, and son of a Pictish princess, having been obliged to quit Scotland about the middle of the sixth century, obtained leave to build a college at Llan Elwy, in Flintshire, at which place he instituted a bishop's see. He obtained the ecclesiastical epithet of Mwyngu, or Urbanus; hence in old authors he is frequently called St. Mungo. On his return into his own country, he appointed St. Asaph his disciple to succeed him; who gave his name to the present see of St. Asaph. In these early times the clergy had no distinct cures, or parishes, where they resided; but they lived together with their bishops, on the emoluments of the church, in collegiate bodies. In these bodies the clergy were habituated to the exercises of reading and prayer; and were obliged to perform the duties of their function in those districts to which they were allotted by their bishops. There were not, however, at this time many churches in the island; therefore the places made use of for divine service were chiefly a few scattered cloisters, and oratories; where the minister of the district came at stated times to read, preach, and administer the Holy Sacrament to the people. The Welsh church had hitherto preserved her independency on Rome

but though innovation had been long opposed by the Welsh clergy, yet ultimately the Romish superstitions prevailed. There was one injunction, however, the celibacy of the clergy, which was resisted with a successful and uniform firmness, as a source of profligacy, and as innovating on the rights of nature.

Saint Augustin having succeeded in his conversion of the Saxons, endeavoured to make the Welsh clergy subservient to his wishes. There existed a difference at this time between the Cambrian church and that of Rome; in the observance of the sacrament of baptism, and of the ceremony of keeping Easter. To produce an uniformity in worship, and to establish his own supremacy, St. Austin obtained a meeting with some of the Welsh clergy at Aust-Cliffe, in Gloucestershire. But these men not feeling themselves authorized to speak for the whole, deferred the matter in dispute to a general conference. Seven British bishops, and many learned men from the monastery of Bangor attended this assembly, which soon after took place. These men had consulted an anchorite whether they should yield to St. Augustin or not. This holy person advised them to submit, if St. Austin conducted himself with meekness, but if he arrogantly attempted to dictate to them, that then they should shew equal disdain for him and his demands. Finding that the latter took place, they firmly opposed him, and added, that though his opinions were grounded on the authority of pope Gregory, yet their doctrines had long ago received the sanction of Eleutherius; and further told him that they would submit to no one but their own archbishop of St. David's. He then softened his tone, but finding them inexorable, thundered against them his dreadful anathemas, and predicted that they would inevitably suffer from the hands of those with whom they refused to act in union. These

threats were soon after realized in the invasion of Ethelfrid, and by the defeat of the Britons at the battle of Chester; with the massacre of eleven hundred and fifty religious persons, who resided in the great monastery of Bangor. Though this blow had a very serious effect on the religious order, yet in its consequences to the church it was rather an advantage, as the clergy became more scattered over the face of the country. The bishops and other ecclesiastical persons of authority travelled over Wales, and exhorted the princes and nobility to assist them in building cells in which they fixed the subordinate clergy, who were to perform the functions of their office in particular districts. Hence the origin of residentiary cures, and thus we may account for the numerous places still called Mynachty, scattered all over Wales. Soon after this the Principality was divided into parishes. But so attached were the Welsh to old customs, that although druidism, as far as it regarded religion, was totally annihilated, yet the Christian clergy collected themselves into different conventual bodies under the direction of their peculiar bishops, which was certainly a vestige of druidical establishment. But the clergy received great protection from their sovereign Cadwalader, whose zeal for the Christian doctrines, and support afforded by him to the fugitive clergy, procured him the honourable title of one of the blessed kings, and his name was united to those of Bran, and Lleirwg, to form a Triad to that effect. The Welsh clergy had after his death, till the reign of Conan Tindaythwy, preserved with great firmness, an independency of the Romish church. About this period, however, they suffered Elbodius to be appointed by the Pope archbishop of North Wales; and he endeavoured to alter the period of the British celebration of the festival at Easter, and reduce it to the Romish time, which the Saxons

had always observed. The church of Rome, according to the order of the council of Nice, always observed Easter Day the next Sunday after the 14th day of the moon; so that it never happened upon the 14th day itself, nor passed the 21st. The Welsh, however, imitating the Asiatics, celebrated their Easter upon the 14th, and so forward to the 20th, which occasioned this difference, that the Sunday observed as Easter Day by the Welsh, was but Palm Sunday with the Saxons. Powel informs us that on this account " about the year 660 a great contest happened, managed on the one part by Colman and Hylda, who defended the rites and celebration of the Britons; and Gilbert and Wilfride on the part of the Saxons. Hylda was the niece of Edwine king of Northumberland, educated by Pauline and Dedan. She publicly opposed Wilfride, and other superstitious monks, as to such trifles and bigotry in religion, alleging out of Polycrates, the fact of Irenæus, who withstood Victor bishop of Rome upon the same account; and the custom of the churches of Asia observed by St. John the Evangelist, Philip the Apostle, Polycarpus, and Melito; and likewise observed in Britain by Joseph of Arimathea, who first preached the gospel here." Elbodius however triumphed in the end, and thus did the whole clergy of Britain fall under the dominion of the power of Rome.

The next occurrence noticed in the Welsh chronicle took place in the year 1087. It is there called " an unaccountable sacrilege." The shrine of St. David's was stolen out of the church, together with all the plate and other utensils.

In the year 1101, and in the beginning of the reign of Henry the First, king of England, the see of St. David fell under the jurisdiction of the see of Canterbury; the archbishop having consecrated to this see one Bernard, a Norman, and chaplain to

Henry the First, without the consent of the clergy of Wales, in whom had uniformly resided the power of electing their bishops. The bishopric of St. David was valued in the Exchequer at 426*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* and in the Pope's books at 1500 ducats.

In the year 1103 Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, convened a synod at London, wherein among other injunctions then decreed, the celibacy of the clergy was enjoined. This created a great deal of animosity among the Welsh clergy, who had hitherto enjoyed the privilege of marriage; but they were forced to agree to the injunctions of the synod. Nothing of moment occurred after this period till the dissolution of the monasteries; but to shew the superstition of the times I shall notice the following circumstance. When Dafydd ab Grufydd was taken prisoner to Ruddlan castle, a relic was found upon him, called the Crosseneych, supposed to be a part of the real cross on which our Saviour suffered. This was said to have been brought from the Holy Land by St. Neots, and had been highly venerated by the princes of Wales. It was delivered up to king Edward the first, who, on his return to London in 1285, carried it on horseback with great solemnity, attended by the archbishop of Canterbury, and his suffragan bishops, through that city to Westminster abbey, where he placed it on the great altar.

It seems that king Edward dispatched the archbishop of Canterbury into Wales, with a view of conciliating the minds of the Welsh clergy, by redressing their grievances, and by repairing the churches, which had been damaged in the wars between him and the Welsh. He also removed the religious of Conway abbey to one he founded at Maenan, near Llanrwst, and then built a castle on the site of Conway abbey. He would likewise

have removed the see of St. Asaph to Rhuddlan, if he could have obtained the Pope's consent.

At the dissolution the Welsh being precisely under the same laws as the English, of course the Romish clergy in Wales experienced the same fate as those of the sister kingdom. And as the two countries were so closely incorporated, the history of the church in one country after this period, is exactly the same as that of the other.

But it is of late years that the most remarkable circumstance has occurred in the Welsh observance of divine worship. That country, perhaps, even more than England, unfortunately labours under the ill effects of heresy and schism. The first division from the established church was occasioned by the introduction of Methodism. This was brought about by one Howel Harris, who was born at Trevecka, in Brecknockshire, on the 23d of January 1714, and who died 21st of July 1773. Being originally destined for the church, he received a classical education, and was entered at St. Mary's Hall in Oxford; but he did not continue there to perfect his studies. About the year 1739 he began to traverse Wales, preaching the tenets that were at that time diffused over England by his friend Whitfield. In the course of his labours he was violently persecuted, and often in danger of his life. The tenets of Whitfield are Calvinistic, and consist of predestination, original sin, particular redemption, irresistible grace, and the perseverance of the saints. These, in the learned world, are termed *the five points;* and frequent have been the controversies agitated respecting them. As the Calvinists differ among themselves in the explication of these tenets, it would be difficult to give a specific account of them. Generally speaking, however, they comprehend the following propositions.

1st. That God has chosen a certain number in Christ to everlasting glory, before the foundation of the world, according to his immutable purpose, and of his free grace and love, without the least foresight of faith, good works, or any conditions performed by the creature; and that the rest of mankind he was pleased to pass by, and ordain them to dishonour and wrath for their sins, to the praise of his vindictive justice. 2dly. That Jesus Christ, by his death and sufferings, made an atonement only for the sins of the elect. 3dly. That mankind are totally depraved in consequence of the fall; and, by virtue of Adam's being their public head, the guilt of his sin was imputed, and a corrupt nature conveyed to all his posterity, from which proceed all actual transgressions, and that by sin we are made subject to death, and all miseries temporal, spiritual, and eternal. 4thly. That all whom God has predestinated to life he is pleased in his appointed time effectually to call by his word and spirit out of that state of sin and death in which they are by nature, to grace and salvation by Jesus Christ. And, 5thly. Those whom God has effectually called and sanctified by his spirit shall never finally fall from a state of grace. Some have supposed that the Trinity was one of these five points; but this is a mistake, since both the Calvinists and Arminians, who formed the synod of Dort (where this phrase, five points, originated) were on the article of the Trinity generally agreed. The most prominent feature of this system is the election of some, and the reprobation of others, from all eternity.

That men should differ in opinion upon abstruse points of religion is by no means wonderful, nor are they to be reckoned the worse Christians on that account, but the methodists in Wales are certainly to be condemned for their intolerant spirit, and to

be pitied for permitting in one instance their heated imaginations to get the better of their reason. That mode of jumping, from which this sect has been emphatically called Jumpers, is of all things the most ridiculous. Any one who has heard one of their preachers hold forth to his congregation, although ignorant of the language, may perceive how much stage effect is the object of this reverend dissenter. A text being given from the pulpit, he does not confine himself simply to expound it, but allows himself the utmost latitude in his discourse, and preaches in the most familiar manner. He begins in a low tone of voice, with long pauses between his sentences, then increasing both the sound of his voice, and the celerity of his sentences, and at last by exerting himself to the utmost, so works upon the infatuated, and inflamed imaginations of his audience, to whom he appears inspired by the Holy Ghost with utterance, that they soon throw their arms about in the wildest manner, groaning most ardently; then increasing their motion take hold of each other's hands, and thus by pairs commence jumping, accompanied with religious exclamation, such as 'Gogoniant,' or "Glory to God;" and finally jump until being quite exhausted they faint away in the arms of the by-standers. In short, if the preacher does not accomplish this object, he loses his credit as a skilful person; and is no more run after by the thousands he would otherwise attract.

The greatest advocate for methodism in Cardiganshire was the Rev. Daniel Rowlands of Llangeitho; but he preached also some particular tenets of his own, and therefore his followers have been denominated Rowlandists.

But this jumping system found its champion in Mr. William Williams, in a pamphlet, which was patronized by the abettors of this fanaticism in religious assemblies. Besides this he pub-

lished a great many tracts, and Welsh Hymns for the use of his society. His principal work is entitled Golwg ar Deyrnas Crist, published in 1761. He died about the year 1776.

Since the introduction of methodism, the Anabaptists, Presbyterians, Socinians, and many others, have succeeded in drawing from the church many of its former adherents. But the sect that seems at present gaining ground are the Wesleyans, whose tenets are principally those of the Arminians, though some of their preachers incline to Baxterianism. The greatest point of difference between the methodists and Westleyans, and which occasioned their division so far back as the year 1741, is that the former are for particular, the latter for universal redemption.

Thus I have completed a concise account of the religious opinions of Cambria, from the earliest times they were known to that part of mankind which alone encouraged general literature, down to the present time; but I cannot close this subject without making a few remarks on the present clergy of the Principality.

Novelty is undoubtedly one of the most ardent pursuits of the human mind, and to this may be ascribed the introduction of the various divisions from the doctrines of the church of England, but the success they have met with is certainly owing to the clergy themselves. Is it not disgraceful to reflect that a paltry mechanic shall have the Scriptures at his fingers' ends, while the minister of the parish is unable to combat this man's doctrines? Is it not in this manner that we are to account for the parish minister running to the meeting-house to hear the Scriptures expounded, which he himself is not capable of doing? Besides, is it enough for a clergyman merely to preach his sermon on Sundays? Is not his conduct of the utmost consequence to the cause which he professes? Is inattention to de-

cency in dress (too prevalent in Cardiganshire and Radnorshire), and intemperance allowable to the clergy of the established church? Will not the dissenting minister avail himself of these powerful arms in strengthening his own party? Is not inattention in administering the sacrament most culpable; and is it not pardonable, nay almost praiseworthy, in their congregations to desert such parsons, and go where they can hear some kind of religious doctrine? In short, if reformation is necessary, if the pruning-knife is wanted it must first be used at home. The ignorance and conduct of the clergy of the established church must first be corrected, and then the return of their flocks may be effected; till then it never must be looked for.

It must be a most gratifying consolation to all lovers of the church of England to find this laudable work already commenced under the auspices of one to whom this part of the Principality must be for ever indebted. The zealous endeavours of the Right Rev. Doctor Burgess, the present Bishop of St. David's, will, it is to be hoped, meet with their merited success; and as some of the present clergy have characters quite opposite to the above description, and as a supply of good scholars and good men may be looked for from the schools of Ystradmeyrig and Lampeter, let us anxiously look forward to that happy time when "the unity of the spirit shall be kept in the bond of peace."

I shall conclude this subject with an extract from Doctor Comber's preface to his "Companion to the Temple," in which he so justly commends the Liturgy of the Church of England.

"Though all churches in the world have, and ever had, forms of prayer, yet none was ever blessed with so comprehensive, so exact, and so inoffensive a composure as ours, which is so judiciously contrived, that the wisest may exercise at once their

knowledge and devotion, and yet so plain that the most ignorant may pray with understanding; so full that nothing is omitted which is fit to be asked in public, and so particular, that it compriseth most things which we would ask in private, and yet so short as not to tire any that hath true devotion. Its doctrine is pure and primitive; its ceremonies so few and innocent, that most of the Christian world agree in them; its method is exact, and natural; its language significant and perspicuous, most of the words and phrases being taken out of the holy Scriptures, and the rest are the expressions of the first and purest ages, so that whoever takes exception at these must quarrel with the language of the Holy Ghost, and fall out with the church in her greatest innocence; and in the opinion of the most impartial, and excellent Grotius (who was no member of, nor had any obligation to, this church) the English liturgy comes so near to the primitive pattern, that none of the reformed churches can compare with it. Whoever desires to worship God with zeal and knowledge, spirit and truth, purity and sincerity, may do it by these devout forms. And to this end may the God of Peace give us all meek hearts, quiet spirits, and devout affections; and free us from all sloth and prejudice, that we may have full churches, frequent prayers, and fervent charity; that, uniting in our prayers here, we may all join in his praises hereafter, for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

ON THE ASTRONOMICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

The science of astronomy was in all probability one of the first which engaged the attention of mankind, and called forth convincing proofs of the agency of the omniscient Creator. What a sublime and awful appearance do the heavens present when illumined by the earth's nocturnal satellite, and studded with innumerable shining bodies! Man could not regard this astonishing spectacle without deeming it worthy his remark, and as he considered it the more attentively, the motions of the heavenly bodies must necessarily have engrossed all his admiration.

But in the antediluvian ages mankind were not left solely to their own observation, but instructed in several sciences by the assistance of the Almighty himself.

Of Adam's two elder sons, one was a tiller of the ground, and the other a keeper of sheep. It is impossible but that the first must have been acquainted with the periodical return of the seasons; and the frequent opportunities of studying the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, in a pastoral life, must have enabled the other to make some astronomical observations.

We are informed by the sacred historian of the antediluvian era, that the same order in the celestial hemisphere was observed then, as after the deluge, and this is particularly expressed in the promise made to Noah, "I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake.—While the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, *shall not cease.*"

The moon, perhaps, was resorted to as the first means of computation, and twelve lunations were found to come round nearer to the same point, than any other number. Hence arose the *twelve* months. But these must soon have been discovered to be too short, and the Abib of Moses, or month of green corn, which must constantly have returned after the vernal equinox, must, as well as the equinox itself, have fallen later than the time expected. The object therefore was to obtain a knowledge of the return of the sun and seasons. His course, therefore, was then divided into twelve portions corresponding with the number of moons in the former computation. Each of those portions was found to consist of thirty days and a little more; but as it would be very inconvenient to divide a day, the number thirty was retained, and the remaining days were added to complete the year. The return of the sun and seasons to the same point must first have suggested the idea of a year. Thus in the pentateuch Moses tells us, " God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and for years."

The two great divisions of the day, the morning and the evening, as well as the day itself and the night, must have been too obvious not to have been immediately perceived by Adam himself; and the wonderful works performed by the Almighty in six of these days, when all his astonishing creations were ended, and his peculiar injunction to mankind to observe religiously the repetition of the seventh, as well as that time being the fourth part of a lunation, must immediately have suggested the period and computation by weeks.

But, as was before mentioned, the twelve revolutions of the

moon not being sufficient exactly to complete the year, the sun's course was divided into twelve parts. Thus we find in the most ancient records and traditions of most nations a knowledge of the signs of the Zodiac. From their common ancestors then the several nations of the earth must have derived the rudiments of astronomy, and a pretty exact knowledge of the annual period.

The descendants of Gomer, in their progress towards the British isles, carried with them the astronomical knowledge of Asia, and could not fail to observe that as they lost sight of many stars towards the south, at the same time others in the northern hemisphere made their appearance. They also perceived the difference of the sun's power in the fertile soil and genial climate of Asia, to what they found in Europe. Thus one of the Triads commemorating the first settlers in Britain, tells us, " They came from the *Summer Country.*" Hâv, the word by which the Welsh express summer, signifies primarily, what is apt to overspread, or to spread out; and also a fulness, such, no doubt, as what was remarked at that particular period of the year in the produce of the earth. As they found that at the opposite time of the year this luxuriance failed, and the generative powers displayed in Summer, locked up in Winter, they expressed that season by the word Gauav, a word compounded of *Gau*, signifying what is covered or hidden, and Hâv, the summer.

The Spring was called Gwanwyn from Gwân, a going through, a dividing; such as was observed in the springing of the corn through the earth, and the budding of the shrubs; and from *Gwyn*, which is again compounded of *Gwy*, which signifies a fluid, and *Yn*, the state of being in, contained or included: which probably alluded to the sap or moisture observable in young plants just shooting out of the ground. The word *Blwydd*, which

also signifies a year, was likewise sometimes used for the Spring, as its derivation from *Bal* and *gwydd*, that is, a budding of trees, shews it to have had nearly the same import with *Gwanwyn*.

The term *Hydrev*, though appropriated for October, has been, and now is, applied to Autumn in general. Mr. Court de Gebelin, in his work Du Monde primitif, on the subject of the labours of Hercules, satisfactorily shews them to have been merely descriptive of the twelve seasons of the year; and it is somewhat curious that he should have hit upon the true meaning of the *Hydra*, which he imagines to be expressive of the harvest, from the emblem of the many-headed serpent, the cutting off which increased their number fifty-fold; that is, cutting the corn produced such an increase. How happy would he have been had he understood Welsh, to have found his hypothesis confirmed, and the word Hydra, of which he could not have an etymon from the Latin or Greek, to be the Hydrev of the Welsh (which is always pronounced Hydra), a term exactly signifying harvest.

The Britons were also well acquainted with the solstices, and equinoxes, and at these periods the four principal meetings of the year took place; though other solemn meetings took place at the new and full moon.

The solstitial points in the bardic system were called thus—*Alban Arthan*, the winter solstice—*Alban Eilir*, the vernal equinox—*Alban Hevin*, the summer solstice—*Alban Elved*, the autumnal equinox.

Alban may be rendered a primary or cardinal point—*Arthan*, is what is boisterous, or roaring.

Eilir, renewed verdency.

Hevin, Estival.

Elved, agrees in import with *Hydrev*.

It is to be noted that the names of the months in Welsh do not apply, according to their import, to the times upon which they now fall. Under the bardic system the Britons commemorated the solstitial points by holding their grand national assemblies thereon; and these meetings were on the 1st of May, the 19th of August, the 1st of November, and the 13th of February, old stile; therefore since these grand festivals were established for commemorating the seasons, there must have been forty days precession of the equinox, which to set down in round numbers gives 2900 years, which is about the middle point between the creation and the present time, according to common chronology, or the time when David reigned over Israel. But in addition to the forty days we ought to put the twelve days given by the rectifying of time by introducing the new stile, which gives about a thousand years more, and which brings us to the time of the patriarchs of mankind; and which renders the origin of British festivals the more remarkable.[d]

The modern terms for the solstice and equinox, Gorsav yr haul, and Cyhydedd, i. e. the standing still of the sun, and of equal length, are merely translations of solstitium and equinox.

The following information concerning the British Astronomy we learn from the Roman authors. Cæsar (Bel. Gal. lib. 4.) and Pomponius Mela, (lib. 3. cap. 2.) tell us, that " the Britons computed their time by nights;" and they are perfectly right, for the Welsh call a week *Wythnos*, i. e. eight nights; and a fortnight, *Pythevnos*, or *Pymthegnos*, i. e. fifteen nights, &c.

[d] I cannot help regretting that the Rev. Mr. Maurice, the justly celebrated author of that valuable work, the Indian Antiquities, whom I am proud to call my friend, had not been conversant with the Welsh language, as he would have met with so much to confirm his ingenious hypotheses, and elaborate researches.

Pliny, in his Historia naturalis, (lib. 14. cap. 44.) informs us, " that they had also the division of months and years, both of which they begin from the full of the moon." He also says, " that they paid great regard to the moon, when they proceeded to business of importance, and the new and full moon were reckoned the most auspicious."

The year, according to the system of the Bards, commenced on the winter solstice, and the first month was called *Ionawr*, which literally signifies, " what originates, or commences;" the next was

Chwevraur, that is, " violent or severe," such being characteristic of that month; then came

Mawrth, derived from *mawr*, which signifies " great;" after that came

Ebrill, compounded of *Eb*, " to proceed from," and *Rhill*, " a small trench, or furrow;" then

Mai, which signifies " what is extended, or stretched out;" the next was

Mehevin, i. e. " the summer month;" then came

Gorfenhav, which signifies " the completion of summer;" next was

Awst, i. e. " a beginning to go, a ripening," after this came

Medi, which means a reaping; next to this was

Hydrev, i. e. " a gathering in," alluding to the harvest.

Tachwedd, which signifies " a tending to a conclusion;" and last of all was

Rhagvyr, i. e. " That is short before," the new year being understood.

The ancient Britons had also peculiar names for the constel-

lations, very few of which however have been handed down to us. Among those known are *Y Llong Voel*, which is the same as the great bear, though Llong voel literally signifies "a bare ship, or without mast and rigging," probably an allusion to the ark. The constellation is also called Llun y llong, i. e. "the shape of the ship." Caer Gwdion, is the Galaxy. Llys Don, the constellation of Cassiopeia. Caer Arianrod, the Corona Borealis. Telyn Arthur, which literally signifies "the harp of Arthur," is the British appellation for the beautiful constellation Lyra. There are names for other constellations which we meet with in old poems, but which cannot now be identified, such are Caer Sidi, or Caer Sidydd, Caer Ochren, Caer Rhigor, and Caer Golydd; though Sidi, meaning a state of revolution, Caer Sidin, and Caer Sidydd, are used to express the zodiac.

Of the British astronomers the names of a few have survived the wreck of time: these are,

Don, from whose skill in astronomy the constellation of Cassiopeia was reckoned to be his abode, and thence called Llys Don, or "the court of Don." Arianrod his daughter was celebrated as one of the three immaculate ladies of Britain, and as it is probable she assisted her father in his astronomical researches, so after her death the constellation now known as the Corona Borealis, was named Caer Arianrod, which also signifies "the Circle of the Silver Wheel." Indeed Don seems to have imparted his knowledge of the heavenly bodies to his children, and encouraged a careful attention to it in them, as the next person noticed in British records was his son *Gwdion*, whose real history is only hinted at in the following Triads: "He was one of the three famous tribe-herdsmen of Britain, who looked after the cattle of

Gwynedd Uch Conwy:" the other two were Llawvrodedd, and Benren. " Gwdion ab Don, Gwyn ab Nudd, and Idris, were the three sublime astronomers of Britain." From this last circumstance Caer Gwdion is a common epithet for the galaxy.

Idris Gawr, was a personage ranked with Gwdion ab Don, and Gwyn ab Nudd, under the appellation of the three sublime astronomers of Britain; whose profound knowledge of the stars, their nature and aspects, enabled them to explain events. The highest mountain in Meirion is called Cader Idris, or the Seat of Idris. The time when Don and his family, and Idris Gawr flourished, cannot be determined, it being before the era of history.

Gwyn ab Nudd was a chieftain who lived in the beginning of the sixth century, and stiled one of the three sublime astronomers of Britain. He is, however, more familiarly recognized as a mythological personage; and as such he is considered as the king of the aërial beings called Tylwyh Têg, who inhabit Wales very peaceably, and equally numerous with those of grosser bodies.

Astronomy seems to have formed the principal study of the ancients, and almost every thing else was made subordinate to it; and to render any other art or science as sublime as possible, it was connected with a knowledge of the revolution of the heavenly bodies.

Thus the foretelling events, which seems to have been introduced by the Magi or Druids of the different nations of the earth after the separation of mankind, in order to appear to the people equally sacred and skilful as the holy prophets, which the tradition of each country recorded to have existed before Nimrod's rebellion, was pretended to be derived from heaven, and to be

known from the motions of the stars and planets. Indeed the very name of this art was dignified by an allusion to them; and the professors themselves were called *Astrologers*.

The ancient dances of the Greeks, the processions of the Druids, and many other institutions and ceremonies of the ancients were formed to represent the revolutions of the sun and moon.

But the principal object for inserting this sketch of British astronomy is to assist the antiquary in his inquiries into the origin and form of the ancient stone memorials of the original inhabitants of Great Britain, and of which several still exist in the county of Cardigan. On an attentive examination he will find that the architect endeavoured at all times to shew his acquaintance with astronomy, in the number of stones to form his temple, in its circular shape, and in placing the highest stone to act as a gnomon to throw a shadow on those surrounding it at different periods of time, and thus to point out when to celebrate the equinoxial and solstitial commemorations. But to prove that such were the views of all the ancient inhabitants of the earth would require volumes, and has already been most ably done by my ingenious, and learned friend, the Rev. Mr. Maurice, in his excellent work " the Indian Antiquities."

The different kinds of druidical monuments, or rather the three principal kinds of them, seem to be celebrated in the following Triad, with which this division of the introduction shall conclude.

" Tair Gorchwyl gadarn Ynys Prydain: codi Maen Cetti, adeiliaw Gwaith Emrys, a thyrru Cludair Gyvrangon."

The three mighty labours of the island of Britain: raising

the stone of Cetti,[e] erecting the work of Emrys,[f] and heaping the pile[g] of Cyvrangon.

[e] Qu. Is this Kit's Coity house in Kent? and is the word coity a corruption of Coed ty, a house in the wood? If this relate to Kit's Coity house, that is a cromlech.

[f] The work of Emrys is Stonehenge, and, what is curious, the word adeiliaw, which I have translated erecting, literally means "placing in an alternate manner," which seems to describe the mode of building the temples.

[g] This alludes to a Carnedd, thus we have the Cromlech, the temple, and the Carnedd.

THE ANCIENT CUSTOMS AND SUPERSTITIONS NOW REMAINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

One of the most astonishing reflections on the mind of man is the absurd effects of a disordered imagination. To this we must attribute the invention of ghosts, and all the "Νεκυων αμενηνα καρηνα" which had such power on the minds of our ancestors. The lower order of people in Cardiganshire are uncommonly superstitious, nor has the light of reformation overcome those bigotted prejudices originally received from the Druids, and afterwards with equal zeal cherished by the Roman Catholics. This peculiar trait in the manners of our ancestors was not unnoticed by the Romans, among whom "Gallic credulity" became proverbial; and thus it is used by Martial,[h] who says,

"Et tumidus Galla credulitate fruar."
And vain enjoy Gaulish credulity.

Among other artifices adopted by the monks to preserve their influence over the people, supposed miracles were resorted to, as they well knew how advantageous those of divine origin had been towards the propagation of the gospel, and extension of Christianity. All clerical founders of churches were sainted, and that they might not lose the veneration of the populace, after quitting their career in this life, supernatural powers were attributed to their tombs.

The paternal care of St. David over his flock would not per-

[h] Martial, Ep. v. 1.

mit him so far to afflict the people by his death as to deprive them entirely of his superior prescience. For the comfort of posterity he put up his prayers that the inhabitants of his diocese might have some peculiar mark of divine beneficence conferred on them. His supplications were heard, and a promise made that no one should die without having previous intimation of his death. This intimation was a light which should pass from the habitation of the person about to die, to the church-yard, and go precisely along the road the funeral must afterwards proceed. This light is called " Canwyll corph," or, " the corpse candle."

Such was the story coined by the monks, and such was the name given to the inflammable gas that is the natural attendant on boggy grounds. What impiety! What irreligion! However proofs of the monastic influence still remain, and the most positive assurances of the existence of this Cannwyll corph may be had from the mouths of all the Welsh peasantry in the diocese. They likewise add, that the same is bright or pale according to the age of the person, and if the candle is seen to turn out of the path that leads to the church, the corpse will do so likewise.

Another intimation of a funeral is the Teulu, which is a phantasmagoric representation of the funeral; and the peasantry affirm that when they meet with this, unless they move out of the road, they must inevitably be knocked down by the pressure of the crowd. They add, that they know the persons whose spirits they beheld, and hear them distinctly singing hymns.

Besides these two, which are local superstitions, the inhabitants of Cardiganshire have several others in common with the English peasantry; and they have also several superstitious games which they practise on particular evenings.

The Nos glangauâv, or Allhallows eve, is celebrated with

several of these druidical practices, for to that people are to be attributed the several species of amusement brought forward on that occasion. Two pieces of stick of equal lengths are tied together in the middle, and at one end is fastened an apple, and at the other a candle. This is then suspended from the ceiling, and a person jumps up endeavouring to catch the apple in his mouth. If not extremely dexterous, the apple, from its rotundity, slips from his teeth, and having received an impetus turns round, and the candle coming in its place burns his face. A person then goes nine times round the outside of the house in which the party are assembled, and, holding a glove in his hand, exclaims, "Dyma vaneg ble mai Llaw," here's the glove, and where's the hand. He then meets the spirit of his sweetheart, who stretches forth her hand to obey his call, and the face he sees will certainly be the face of his wife.

A woman puts salt in a thimble and then places that within her stocking, laying them under her pillow, repeating some Welsh verses, goes to sleep, and whoever she dreams of will be her husband.

Money and apples are thrown into a large deep tub of water, and several persons endeavour to take them out with their mouths only. Ivy leaves are gathered, those pointed are called males, and those rounded are females; these are thrown into the fire, and should they jump towards each, then the parties who had placed them in the fire, will be beloved by, and married to their sweethearts, but should they jump away from one another, then hatred will be the portion of the anxious person. Nuts are thrown into the fire, and should they burn bright, then the party will live; if black, death will inevitably be the consequence.

Three furrows are made in the ashes which have fallen from

the fire, and one person desires another to think of the names of three young men, one of which she is to give to each furrow, and beginning with any one of the furrows, points to it, and asks her, " Pwy ngharro chwi," who will you love; then pointing to another, " Pwy ngbriodo chwi," who will you marry; and then to a third, " Pwy ngdoulo chwi droes o gweli," who will you throw over the bed.[1] This is repeated over six times, thus 123, 321, 231, 213, 312, and 132, beginning however any where, and whichever furrow is last but one touched, that is the person she is to have. Another way of doing this is thus. The questions are once asked of another by a person who thinks of three names. This other says I love this, pointing to one, I will marry this, and I will throw that over the bed, pointing to the other. Then the first person replies, you love such a one, you will marry such a one, and you will throw such a one over the bed, (naming them.)

These and several other superstitions still exist in Cardiganshire, but with regard to the ancient customs they are very curious.

The " Pylgain" is a relic of popery. This takes place on Christmas morning, so early as one o'clock, when the churches are opened, and prayers are read by the clergyman. " Pylgain" strictly means the morning twilight, the time when the ceremony was anciently performed. The people all go to the church with candles of various colours, such as yellow, green, purple, &c. in their hands, and should any remain after the service is over, they become the property of the clerk. This seems to have been the origin of wakes, and in an old MS. in the Harleian library, entitled, " Homily of the Vigil of St. John the Baptist," the author

[1] The courtship is carried on, on the outside of the bed, where the sweetheart sits with his dearest, whispering soft tales of love.

speaking of wakes tells us, that the people assembled on the vigil of the Saint's day to whom the church was dedicated, and came "to churche with candellys burning, and would wake and come toward night to the church in their devotion." Several popish practices are to be observed at the funerals also. The following is the ceremony.

When a person dies among the peasantry in Cardiganshire, the first thing done is providing candles, which are lighted every night, and a person of the family sits up with the deceased. The corpse being placed in the coffin, is seldom kept above four or five days after the decease. The second night is employed in making a prodigious cake to be distributed the following day. On the evening previous to the funeral immense numbers of persons go to the house of the deceased, and immediately repair to the chamber in which the corpse is placed, and approaching, look on it with a sigh, then turning round to the nearest relation of the deceased, who makes a point of sitting up with it on this night, and the following day, they ask some questions, which are answered with tears, frequently artificial, but sometimes genuine. Leaving the corpse, they enter a room below, where the huge cake with wine awaits their voracious appetites. Cold meat and ale are at the same time ready for the inferior persons who attend. The parish priest, or now a days a disciple of Calvin or Armenius, then unites with these people in prayer, and this is frequently continued till nine o'clock at night, when the company depart. This night is termed Onglôs. On the following day (the day appointed for the funeral) about ten or eleven o'clock the mountains are covered with men and women, some on horseback, others on foot, drawing near to the house of the deceased. On their arrival the same ceremony of visiting the

corpse is repeated as had been done the day before; but at the chamber door is stationed a person with wine and cakes, who presents these to the people as they enter the room. The same relative is sitting by the deceased, and again repeats the lachrymatorial libations. A profuse dinner, consisting principally of cold meat, fowls, tongues, &c. is spread on several tables, and a carver placed at the head of each, whose sole business is to carve for different parties as they alternately sit down. As the company are too numerous to be all accommodated within, the poorer people are seated on stools round the outside of the house, and are presented with cakes and warmed ale, with spice and sugar in it. When the relatives of the deceased think that sufficient exhibition has been made of the corpse, the coffin is nailed up. Here superstition generally appears, as some one positively asserts, with the most solemn countenance, that he had heard that very noise, occasioned by the nailing up of the coffin, some time previous; and was sure a death was not far off; with various other stories of this nature. Four of the nearest relations are appointed to carry the bier, who feel proud of that honour. The clergyman who has feasted among the number of the guests, then places himself in front of the coffin, and as it is elevated, all the people sing hymns, and continue so to do till it has left the house, when the clergyman mounts his horse, and quitting the people, rides off to the church. This singing is repeated as often as the procession passes a house. The clergyman, arrayed in his surplice, meets the corpse at the church-yard gate, when the hymns are again sung, and placing himself at the head, they proceed into the body of the church, and the bier is placed near the altar. All the relations of the deceased then kneel around it until it is finally taken from the church to the place of interment.

The will, if there be any, is read over the grave, and the ceremony being over, the parties disperse, except the more intimate connexions of the deceased, who, perhaps, retire to tea and cwrw, again to talk of the actions of their departed friend.

The Marriages exhibit the Remains of Druidism.

When a young couple have agreed to marry with the consent of their parents or friends, they appoint an interview, some responsible persons assisting on each side to settle the fortune in writing, if there be any money or bonds. This they call Dyddio, i. e. appointing a day. Then the banns are asked as in England. About a week or a fortnight before the wedding-day, an inviter, or bidder (Gwahodder) goes about from house to house with a long pole and ribbons flying at the end of it, and stopping at the middle of the floor in each house, repeats in Welsh a long lesson, partly in verse, to invite the families that he calls at, to the wedding of such and such persons, naming them, and their places of abode, and mentioning the day of the wedding, and the helps and benevolence expected from all that came there. This lesson he repeats with great formality, enumerating the great preparations made to entertain the company, such as music, good eating, &c. The following is a specimen.

Araith y Gwahoddwr yn Llanbadarn vawr 1762.[k]

" Arwydd y Gwahoddwr yw hyn; yn vwyn ac yn hawddgar, yn lân ac yn deuluaidd, dros Einion Owain, a Llio Ellis, a'ch ewyllys da ar y ddesgl; dowch ag arian disai; swllt neu ddau,

[k] From the miscellaneous papers of the late eminent antiquary Lewis Morris.

neu dri, neu bedwar, neu bump; 'r ymni'n gwahodd caws ac y menyn, a'r gwr a'r wraig a'r plant, a'r gweision a'r morwynion, a'r mwyav hyd y lleiav; dowch yno'n voreu, cewch vwyd yn rhodd, a diodd yn rhad, ystolion i ciste a physgod, os gallwn eu dal, ac onide cymmerwch ni yn esgusol; ac nhwyddon 'hwyntau gyda chwithau pan alwoch am danynt. Yn codi allan o'r van a'r van.

Speech of the Bidder in Llanbadarn vawr 1762.

"The intention of the bidder is this; with kindness and "amity, with decency and liberality for Einion Owain and Llio "Elys, he invites you to come with your good-will on the plate; "bring current money; a shilling, or two, or three, or four, "or five; with cheese and butter we invite the husband and "wife, and children, and men-servants, and maid-servants, from "the greatest to the least. Come there early, you shall have "victuals freely, and drink cheap, stools to sit on, and fish if we "can catch them; but if not, hold us excusable; and they will "attend on you when you call upon them in return. They set "out from such a place to such a place."

This Gwahodder, or bidder, has eight or ten shillings for his trouble, or is paid according to the trouble he has, and extent of the ground he goes over. If the parties are of the richer sort, as sons and daughters of considerable farmers, they send by this gwahodder circular letters of invitation in English. Saturday is always fixed on for the marriage ceremony, and Friday is allotted to bring home the Ystavell, or the furniture of the woman, if she is to reside at the man's house; or of the man, if he is to reside at the mansion of his fair one. The furniture of the woman consists generally of a valuable oak chest, and a feather-bed and bed

clothes, and other household furniture. This is set up by the friends of the parties in ample order. The man's part is to provide a bedstead, a table, a dresser, and chairs. That whole evening is employed in receiving presents of money, cheese, and butter, at the man's house from his friends, and at the woman's house from her friends. This is called Pwrs a gwregys, or purse and girdle, an ancient British custom.[1] These presents are carefully set down on paper, with the name of the donor, by a person employed for that purpose (the clerk of the wedding). There are two of these; one for the man, and the other for the woman. When demanded, these presents must be repaid, in the same public manner; and upon a refusal are recoverable by law, which is sometimes done. Thus a supply is provided for a new married couple, who repay it only by degrees. Saturday being the wedding-day, the friends of the man come all on horseback to the number sometimes of eighty or a hundred, to his house, and have bread and cheese, and a mug of ale at his cost; and there they make their presents, or pay Pwython, i. e. the presents that have been made at their wedding, by this party. From these men they pick about eight or ten, or sometimes twenty, of the best mounted, to go to the intended bride's house, to demand her in marriage. The woman is there with her friends attending on her, expecting the summons, and ready to be mounted as well as they can. Sometimes a hundred, or two hundred of them also, pay their presents, or Pwython, there. But the woman is not to be got possession of without much trouble

[1] This custom seems also to have prevailed, a little varied, among the Anglo Saxons, the gifts being made by those who were in any way related to the contracting parties. See Strutt's Manners and Customs of the Anglo Saxons, vol. i. p. 76, and on the word ꝑaꝺeꝛꝑium.

and argument. This is done in Welsh poetry, sometimes for several hours. In these verses they demand the girl as a promised wife, and abuse one another to all intents and purposes, one party within the house, and the other without, to the great diversion of the company, who on each side extol the wit of their poets. Some of the verses then follow that are spoken at the door of the intended bride by the several persons chosen to demand the woman of her father, all on horseback, with their hats off, while they deliver their orations; and their answers are by persons appointed for that purpose. At last the father appears, and welcomes his new guests, when they have admittance after a long dispute.

They alight, and walk in, and are desired to sit down to some cold refreshments; and then they proceed to church.

This poetical dispute sometimes produces a quarrel, which is determined in their way to church by boxing or cudgelling. In the mean time, while this dispute holds, the girl makes great moans and lamentations; and if she can counterfeit tears, and tearing of hair, it is reckoned a merit.

At last the man's poets having carried the day, the girl complaining of her hard fate, is induced to yield; and up she is mounted behind her father, or brother, or some friend, on the ablest, swiftest horse that they can procure.

Here again the intended bridegroom runs a seeming hazard of losing his wished for bride. Her friends pretend, as soon as she is mounted, to run away with her from the company, and ride, at all hazards, like mad folks, they care not whither; and it sometimes happens that legs and arms are broken on this occasion. Her position is very uncomfortable, as having no pillion, and sitting on the crupper with nothing to hold by but the

man's coat, she sometimes falls off, and is otherwise incommoded. At last either the horse is tired, or the bride thinking the time long, consents to go quietly, except now and then an attempt to turn out of the road when opportunity offers, until they get to the church. The ceremony of the church being over, all the company join and return to the married couple's house, generally the man's house, and eat some cold meat at free cost, but pay for their drink. Sunday being come, the bride and bridegroom's business is to stay at home all day and receive good-will and pwython. This day is called " Neithior." They receive more money this day than Saturday, and all are written down as before, whether fresh presents, or those repaid. On Monday morning the drink is exhausted, and the cheese, &c. is sold, which brings in a good sum of money. From 50*l.* to 60*l.* are collected this way in money, cheese, and butter, to the great benefit of a young couple who had not otherwise ready money wherewith to begin the world. The following Sunday several or most of the company attend the young couple to church by way of compliment; and then the whole ceremony closes.

It may not be amiss to consider the ancient customs of the Celtic nations attendant on their weddings, and by comparing them with the present modes, endeavour to throw some light on the origin of the latter. The ancient Druids, the legislators of these tribes, whose opinions are so little known, and whose ceremonies and religious rites are at present so imperfectly understood, never discovered their attention to the exigencies of society, and the conveniencies of private life, in a more laudable manner, than in their institutions for the matrimonial union of the sexes. The customs still prevalent at the celebration of marriage, and the more ancient observances recorded in old manu

scripts, or handed down by tradition, give a favourable view of the policy and address of these extraordinary persons, and afford evident proofs of their wisdom and knowledge of human nature. In order to render a state powerful, the increase of population employs the attention of every prudent government, and encouragement given to matrimony appears to be one of the best methods of augmenting the popular stores of a state, and of repairing the losses occasioned by epidemical diseases, and the depredations of war. Accordingly among the Celtic tribes, nothing more was required in the candidates for matrimonial happiness, than such a conduct and deportment in their respective stations, as should render them worthy of the patronage and protection of the community to which they belonged. An industrious habit, a sober disposition, and an amiable temper, rendered wealth and domestic felicity attainable to the meanest individual. For no sooner had a youth of a favourable character secured the affection of a female of his own rank, and of good reputation, and expressed a wish of being matrimonially united to her, than some respectable personage, and not unfrequently the principal chieftains in the tribe to which he belonged espoused his interest, exerted their influence, and had recourse to the most effectual methods to cause a general attendance of their retainers at the celebration of the marriage, and to raise by easy contributions such a sum as might prove sufficient to establish the young couple in a situation likely to render their future life comfortable, and above the reach of indigence. Thus have we the origin of the presents mentioned before as being made to the bride and bridegroom, and as we proceed in our investigation, we shall find most of the other ceremonies accounted for.

To cause a numerous attendance of the neighbouring tribes,

games and athletic sports were instituted, and prizes of considerable value were promised to the visitors, and to render the contributions made on these occasions as liberal as possible, the youthful couple, or their patrons, were obliged to make adequate returns, whenever on similar occasions they should be required. In consequence of these beneficial institutions, the youths of the country were induced frequently to appear in mixed assemblies, and engage in manly exercises, which softened their manners, and gradually prepared them for the fatigues and hardships of war; while by these popular customs they were led easily and imperceptibly to confer on their neighbours and fellow-countrymen such benefits and friendly favours as might, when repaid on similar occasions, contribute to their own happiness, and administer to their own comforts.

When the nuptial day was fixed, the first care was to commission an eloquent messenger to visit the neighbouring castles, and invite the resident warriors, and their attendants, to the wedding. And afterwards in more peaceful days the villages were traversed, and a general invitation given to the cheerful inhabitants to form a part of the company on this festive occasion. The bidder, different from our Gwahodder mentioned before, was, in former times, a respectable character, possessed of much eloquence, and considerable talents, and an inexhaustible fund of mirth and rustic humour. "Herodraeth," or the art of conducting an embassy, and carrying on important negociations with propriety, was, among the Gauls, considered as one of the four and twenty games, which every young man who aspired to be regarded as an accomplished person, was obliged to study, and to render himself complete master of. In order, also, to habituate themselves to a lively address and a ready flow of easy

language, the sons of the chieftains would sometimes disguise themselves in the habit of the bidder, and exert their talents to harangue the populace, and cause a numerous attendance at their retainer's wedding. When the young lord succeeded to the estate of his ancestors, the villagers would often dwell with pleasure on the address he had discovered, and the mirthful eloquence he had displayed when in the character of a matrimonial herald he solicited their attendance at the nuptials of one of his humble dependants.

The herald on these occasions, as ensigns of his office, wore his hat or cap ornamented with wedding garlands, and his staff decorated with ribbands, that thus distinguished he might proceed unmolested through hostile tribes, and the camps of contending armies.

> "Suppliant the venerable herald stands,
> While Hymen's awful ensigns grace his hands."
>
> Pope's Homer.

At the castles of the principal chieftains his constant ambition was to arrive just at dinner time, when the baron and his retainers were assembled in the great hall in cheerful humour, then striking his Baton[m] against the floor to procure attention, and making a graceful bow, he began his harangue. There was at that time, as well as at present, a prescribed form adapted to this purpose, but the orator sometimes indulged in occasional deviations from the accustomed track, displayed his talents in sallies of wit, and humourous parodies on celebrated passages from fa-

[m] In Welsh Bastwn, which is precisely the French word Bâton, or Baston, as it was anciently written. Many other French words exactly resemble the Welsh, and whenever this is the case they must be referred to a Gaulish origin.

vourite authors. If the parties were of the lower orders in society he gave their pedigree with affected gravity; drew up a mock history of their exploits; expatiated on their personal excellencies, and the good qualities of their ancestors; descanted on the joys of matrimony, and the miseries of celibacy, and when he imagined he had succeeded in putting his audience into good humour, he applied his address in endeavouring to extract a promise from the persons present of their attendance, which, when obtained, he regularly entered in his tablets. His reputation as an orator, and his reward as a bidder, depended on the success of his eloquence, and the number of promises he obtained. His oration being closed, the welcome Hirlas, or silver-tipped horn, was put into his hands foaming with ale, or sparkling with mead, the favourite beverage of his country; he then thanked his audience, and with a bow retired.

On the morning of the wedding-day the bride and bridegroom, privately attended by their particular friends, repaired to the church at an early hour, where the ceremony was performed, and their title to the enjoyment of domestic happiness inserted in the usual records. On their return the bride and bridegroom separated, and repaired to the mansions of their respective friends. They then made their appearance in the great halls of these mansions to receive the compliments of visitors. Considerable address was requisite to recollect the names, and make proper enquiries after the families of each particular visitor; and where the youthful years and inexperience of the bride or bridegroom rendered them unequal to the task, they were assisted by friends of maturer years, who refreshed their memories, and guided their erring judgments. The names of the visitors, as at present, were entered by a proper person in a book for the purpose, that in

similar circumstances the visit might be returned, and whatever compliment they left might again be faithfully returned, whenever it should appear to be acceptable. The tokens of friendship, or of neighbourly benevolence which they determined to leave, were deposited in a large silver dish for that purpose. Before the use of money, and its application to the purposes of commerce, it appears that among the Celtic tribes presents were made in kind, or written promises were given, not to fulfil which, was deemed in the highest degree dishonourable.

Tacitus seems to have noticed something of this kind in his treatise on the Manners and Customs of the Germans, a valuable morçeau of historical information. Describing the marriages of those people, he observes, " Intersunt parentes et propinqui, ac munera probant, munera non ad delicias muliebres querita, nec quibus nova nupta comatur, sed boves, et frenatum equum, et scutum cum framea gladioque, &c." The parents and relations of the new married couple attended to testify their approbation of the gifts that were presented, gifts consisting not of luxurious delicacies, or bridal ornaments, but of oxen, horses trained to war, shields, swords, and ashen poles, pointed with polished iron heads, &c.

The congratulations on the happy marriage being made, and their offerings at the shrine of Hymen being presented, the company successively retired to an adjoining apartment; where when the parties were opulent seasonable refreshments were provided, and where the fascinating charms of music were added.

When the contributions were completed, the usual ceremonies performed, and the company ready to attend the bridegroom on his expedition to meet the bride, the signal to mount their steeds, and to prepare for their departure, was given by the piper, who

played on the occasion an appropriate and characteristic air. In ancient days the piper was a man of genius, and a person of some consideration in his way. Indeed colleges were established for the instruction of the youths who preferred this profession, frequent competitions encouraged, rewards bestowed, and degrees conferred on the most deserving; and no one was permitted to perform in public, who had not been regularly educated, and duly examined. Every chieftain had his family piper, and considerable emulation subsisted between the rural musicians of neighbouring lords. Several beautiful pieces of music were composed for this instrument by the professors of ancient days. Some of these airs are still extant, and deservedly admired, but none more so than that called Digan y Pibydd coch, or the red piper's song.

In the hands of skilful artists this instrument appears to have attained a pitch of excellence that would hardly now be credited. The celebrated Mr. Richards, of Ystradmeyrick, the first composer of Welsh pastorals, describing the effects of this rural music in his time, thus addresses a piper:

Pan leisio bipgoed plusgerdd dan lâs-goed
Or coed ni fynn dwydroed fyn'd adre.
When at a distance, in the shade,
Some soft air on thy pipe is play'd;
Charm'd at the fascinating sound,
My feet seem rooted to the ground,
No more I think of home, but still
Linger to catch some warbling thrill.

The piper's horse was generally as regularly trained to the business as his rider, for no sooner had he mounted, than he set

off on full gallop for the place of rendezvous appointed by the bride and bridegroom; and, as if privy to the arrangement, and determined to be true to the appointment, he never flagged in his pace, and seldom deviated from the proper track. As for his master, his whole attention was directed to the management of his musical instrument, he therefore rode in the Numidian style, (laxis habenis) with loose reins, trusting more to the sagacity of his horse, than to his own guidance. The melody of the pipes made the company flock around the piper, and pursue their way with him with astonishing alacrity, while he, as if delighted with the attention paid him, sat in great state, and beat time with his heels against the flanks of his horse. When the ground permitted it, some of the party rode away on the side either singly to attract attention, or in small bodies to contend in swiftness, and show the speed of their horses; but all soon returned and discovered that they formed a part of the same system and moved round the same centre. The distance was often not less than ten or twelve miles to the place appointed to meet the bride and her party; and as the horses of the Principality are mostly of small size, and many of the roads in no very favourable state, it is a matter of astonishment that they should be able to move with so much persevering celerity, and reach the place of their destination within so short a period as they are frequently known to do. Formerly, from the nature of the institution and attention paid to equestrian exercises, as a necessary qualification for field sports, and warlike expeditions, it is natural to conclude that their breed of horses were of a superior quality, and these matrimonial excursions more regularly conducted; but at present they are productive of more entertainment than utility, and attended with more danger than honour. But the riders now

discover great boldness, if not much skill; and the horses more strength and perseverance than many of a larger size and greater beauty, as they frequently carry two persons, and move with surprising velocity and considerable safety over rough declivities, where more shewy steeds would stumble at every step.

At the first appearance of preparations to take horse, and hastening to form a junction with the party of the bride, the young men of an enterprising spirit, and of an active disposition, mounted their lively steeds, and proceeded with the greatest alacrity on an expedition attended with many dangers and innumerable difficulties. Their object was to surprise the bridal attendants, bear away the bride in triumph from her protectors, and conduct her in safety to the bridegroom. The spirited cohort engaged in this enterprise, were distinguished by the appellation of [n] Gwyr o wisgi oed, or the men of the age of vivacity, and certainly few exhibitions required more vivacity, or more boldness and agility. The attendants of the bride were in constant expectation of their approach, and the most active of them made every preparation to frustrate their designs, and disappoint their hopes. Every difficulty was early opposed to them, and every method not deemed dishonourable taken to obstruct them in their route, and impede their career. All dangers eluded, and all difficulties escaped or surmounted, when the party arrived at the habitation of the bride, they galloped impetuously to the door, dismounted, and endeavoured to bear off the bride before their opponents could be aware of their arrival, or prepared to

[n] They have of late years been called gwyr y, *seek out,* one half of their appellation since the pride to affect introducing English phrases has taken root amongst the Welsh being English. The term seek out is occasioned by the custom now used of hiding the bride in the closets, or a butter firkin, or any where else.

resist them. But if not surprised by their sudden irruption, the attendants of the bride shut the door against them. They then could entertain no hopes of admission but by the effects of an extempore song, which was instantly answered by their opponents. To play a prelude on the harp, and compose readily an impromptu, was considered by every champion as a necessary accomplishment. They were therefore extremely expert at these poetical combats, and the contest was likely to continue for some time if a lucky epigrammatic turn, or some sarcastic stanza, did not happen to surprise and disconcert their opponents, and render them incapable of rendering an immediate answer, when, by the laws of the game, the doors were to be thrown open, and the youthful adventurers instantly admitted. To discover their opponents much raillery and personal invective were often used, which were not less liberally returned by the adverse party. When the voice of any person was recognised among those who thus barred their doors against their assailants, he was instantly accosted with some humorous raillery which might tend to raise a laugh, and put a stop to the poetical effusions of his party. It is related that on one of these occasions the voice of a person suspected of sheep-stealing was recognised among the bridal attendants, when one of the assailants instantly sung:

Gwrando Eleidr hoyw'r ddavad,
O iti sydd yna heddyw in geidwad?
Ai dyna'r rhesum ding y'r drysan,
Iw dwyn y wreigen liwdydd golun?

Purloiner of the fleecy care,
Art thou the guardian of the fair?
Hence doors are clos'd in open day,
Or thou wouldst steal our bride away.

As no person however was named, no offence could be given, and every sarcasm was considered as the ebullition of wit rather than anger; and when no reply could be made, the doors, as was mentioned before, were immediately opened, and their poetical competitors admitted.

On the entrance of the bridegroom's party into the house of the bride, they endeavoured to engage the attention of the company by friendly enquiries after their health, remarks on the adventures of the day, or attempts at the introduction of a more interesting subject of conversation, while a few of the most eloquent and most insinuating of the party addressed themselves to the bride, and tried to prevail on her to accompany them. They generally alleged the impatience of the bridegroom, and complained of the cruelty of keeping him so long in suspense, and of the incapacity of her own attendants to do her the honours so much worth deserved, and declared their resolution to suffer every thing for her sake and for her protection. During the delivery of their message, in this or some similar language, some of the party representing themselves as the faithful and confidential servants of the bridegroom, gently led the bride and her bride maid to the door, where some of their friends held white palfreys ready caparisoned. They were then mounted and hurried out of sight with all imaginable expedition, lest the bridal party should recover from their surprise, attempt to pursue them, and share in the honour of introducing their fair charge to the bridegroom. The remainder of the youthful adventurers having their steeds ready, and in custody of their friends, were instantly mounted, and in full career to follow their leaders. The most expeditious attended the bride, the most powerful and expert in martial exercises brought up the rear. No moment was lost in

unnecessary delay, and no precaution neglected that could be thought likely to ensure their safety, and contribute to their success. As soon as the party of the bride could collect their friends and put themselves in array, they seldom failed to pursue in full force and attempt to recover their lost honour, by rescuing their mistress from the hands of their new protectors. Every stratagem was therefore tried to impede their progress, and every justifiable method taken to disconcert their plans and frustrate their designs. It sometimes happened that by a superior knowledge of the country, and by pursuing a different route, they were able to seize an important pass, block up the young heroes' way, and compel them after the most valorous achievements to relinquish their hopes and resign their charge. Or when confident of their dexterity, and their superiority in point of numbers, they frequently ventured on fair ground to dispute with the youthful adventurers the honour of the day. In the times of chivalry, when the combatants were clad in armour, many a spear was broken, and many gallant feats performed, as at a regular tournament. Their principal attention however was generally directed to attempts at unhorseing their adversaries, and disarming them, and rendering them incapable of resistance. Good horsemanship, and a considerable share of strength, sometimes enabled them, while riding at full speed, to throw their right arm round the waist of an opponent, bear him off his steed, and let him down gently without injury and without accident. No violence was allowable, and to prevent any mischief from the natural ardour and impetuosity of youth, some respectable old champions took care to be of the party to preserve order, and guard against unpleasant accidents. The design of the one party was by mock rencounters, and pretended battles to gain

time, till the bride should be carried in safety to the place of her destination, and of the other to rescue her at all hazards, and to wipe off the imaginary stain that their remissness had thrown upon their honour.

On the arrival of the first party at the place of rendezvous, they were received by their friends with joyful acclamations, their valour praised, and their achievements celebrated in songs and eulogies. If the bride appeared under their protection, their triumph was complete, and the successes of the day considered equal to the most sanguine expectations. The meeting of the happy pair was attended with more than usual exultation, and no ordinary degree of mirth and jovial festivity.

When the baffled party appeared, they were received with every mark of friendship, but not without some jocular observations on their vigilance, their fidelity, and their attention to the fair, and their skill and address in protecting them. They in reply acknowledged that they had suffered themselves to be surprised, but promised on the next opportunity to demonstrate that the success of the day was more to be attributed to good fortune than to good generalship. Both parties now united, and the active youths on both sides by severe contests at athletic exercises, exerted themselves to discover how far the events of the day could be considered as proofs of the justice of the decrees of fortune, and how far the vanquished in excellence and gymnastic sports were inferior to the victors. When these important points were settled, and when the approach of evening invited the martial youths to lovelier society, and forbad the continuance of rougher exercises, those who did not immediately return to their respective homes, joined the female part of the assembly, who often shewed by their partiality to the youths who had excelled

in the field, that they were not insensible to martial merit. The remainder of the evening was dedicated to social amusements, or the pleasures of the sprightly dance. The dances of ancient days, like other old institutions of the Druids, were calculated to mix utility with diversion, by teaching the people to amuse themselves innocently, to lead them imperceptibly to benefit themselves in the most essential manner, by their amusements in peace to qualify them for war, and by their recreations when at leisure to reconcile them to the thoughts of labour. All that remains of old ceremonies, old customs, and old institutions at marriages, and the old figures in their dances, seems, as far as may be collected from the little that remains of them, to have had originally that tendency. A religious disposition in some counties of Wales, and an inclination to copy every thing English in others, have tended in a great measure to obliterate many of the ancient traits of British social institutions; but in some part of the Principality almost the whole of the ceremonies that have been described are still observed. At many of the ancient weddings the collection made for the bridegroom has amounted to a hundred pounds, and that for the bride to nearly as much. In former days the contributions were more liberal, and their value, from the scarcity of money at that period, more considerable. If at present these institutions prove less beneficial, it is because they are not countenanced by the great, nor their useful tendency sufficiently understood by the people themselves. These nuptial presents could not injure the donor, because they were subsequently returned to him; they were no dishonour to the acceptors, because they were considered as matrimonial compliments, which were to be returned, when acceptable to others, and convenient to themselves. They encouraged a spirit of philan-

thropy, and were incentives to virtue and humanity. The festivity of a day therefore contributed to the happiness of a whole life, and an industrious peasant, and a modest maiden, were by these trifles placed in the possession of a competency beyond the reach of want.

As the four and twenty games have been noticed, and the remains of them still exist in Cardiganshire, it may not be considered irrelevant to our purpose to give a full account of them here.

In the early stages of society, where man principally depended on his martial prowess for the maintenance of his possessions, we find every encouragement given for the attainment of so necessary a qualification. Besides forming a part, in many instances, of his religion, many other methods were devised that might contribute to place this acquisition in the most desirable light. Vestiges of this tendency may be discovered in most of their institutions, but the principal means for forming the warrior were athletic exercises. The Celtic and Gothic tribes were not inattentive to these martial practices; and Mount Olympus and the Campus Martius bore ample testimony of the strength and perseverance of the Grecian and Roman youths. The Druids were sedulous in their endeavours to produce this effect; and we learn from the imperfect hints of ancient history, that, when the Romans first invaded Britain, her inhabitants were a bold, active, and warlike people, tenacious of their native liberty, and capable of bearing great fatigue. To these they were inured by an early education, and the constant pursuit of such amusements as best suited the profession of a soldier. Four and twenty games had been instituted; and every young man who aspired to be regarded as an accomplished person, was obliged to study and

become expert in the performance of them.* These games were divided into such as tended to the improvement of the mind, and those calculated to add to the strength and vigour of the body. The youths whose natural feeble constitutions, or whose tender age prevented them from entering the lists among the more athletic competitors for fame, contented themselves with exerting their talents to obtain applause, and procure favour in assemblies of a less martial disposition.

The domestic and literary games, or those generally practised in mixed assemblies, were,

1. Barddoniaeth, or Bardism.
2. Canu Telyn, or playing on the harp.
3. Darllain Cymraeg, or reading Welsh.
4. Canu cywydd gan dant, or singing a poem with the harp or violin.
5. Canu cywydd pedwar ac accennu, or singing an ode of four parts, and accenting it with proper expression.
6. Tynnu arvau, or heraldry.
7. Herodraeth, or the art of conducting an embassy.

To which may be added the four inferior games, viz.

8. Chwarau gwyddbuyll, or playing at chess.
9. Chwarau tawlburdd, or playing at some game similar to backgammon.
10. Chwarau fristial, or playing at dice.
11. Cyweirio telyn, or tuning the harp.

* Rhys Gôch, a bard who lived about the year 1420, in a poem praising Robert ap Meredydd, says, he was "eminent in battle, and master of the British games." See Memoirs of Gwydir family, page 385.

Such were the games most in esteem in private assemblies and places of social intercourse. They are undoubtedly of great antiquity, and the nature of some of them is at present but imperfectly understood. Others are still preserved, and still practised; and it is generally believed among those who are most conversant with the subject, that an attentive perusal of such fragments as are still extant of ancient British history, and an examination of such passages in the works of the Bards as casually mention them, would tend to remove many of the difficulties, and clear up much of the obscurity in which their history is at present unfortunately involved. The domestic games were much in repute, and to be ignorant of them was esteemed dishonourable; but in active youth, when health, a favourable season, and a convenient opportunity invited to manlier exertions, to consume time in exercises adapted to the capacity of those of feebler years, was to be lost in sloth, and to renounce all claims to the character of a warrior. To be absent from the spot where competitors for gymnastic fame displayed their skill, when such athletic sports were pursued, was considered as reproachful in men, as the being present on such occasions was discreditable in women.

For the accommodation of those who engaged in gymnastic exercises, a field was converted into a species of Campius Martius, where those who excelled in manly sports entered the lists; and those who were considered merely as amateurs, were permitted to attend as spectators.

The games most esteemed were such as tended to display swiftness of foot, dexterity of hand, and vigour and activity of body.

Those regarded as the most reputable were exercises of activity, viz.

12. Cryvder dan bwysau, or displaying strength in hurling a stone, or throwing a bar.

13. Rhedeg, or running.

14. Neidiad, or leaping.

15. Noviad, or swimming.

16. Ymavael, or wrestling.

17. Marchogaeth, or riding. This also included feats in the Essedum, or war chariot, mentioned by Cæsar.

In addition to these were exercises of weapons.

18. Sæthu, or archery, (now applied to shooting with a gun), and throwing the javelin.

19. Chwarau cleddyv a tharian, or fencing with a sword and buckler.

20. Chwarau cleddyv Lenddwrn, or fencing with the two-handed sword.

21. Chwarau fon ddwybig, or playing with the quarter-staff.

And rural sports, such as

22. Hela a milgi, or hunting with a greyhound.

23. Hela pysg, or fishing.

24. Hela aderyn, or falconry.

An account of these celebrated games is given in several manuscripts of considerable antiquity, and Dr. Davis has given a list of them in his folio Welsh and Latin dictionary, printed in London, in the year 1632.

Bardoniaedd, in its primitive sense, included music, poetry, philosophy, and indeed all the sciences then known. It was that

wonderful system on which much has been written and so little understood. The best account, however, hitherto published of this institution, which tended to spread liberty, peace, and happiness, among the Cymry, is to be found prefixed to Owen's edition of the elegies of Llywarc Hên. It is in a more confined sense that it must here be considered. Poetry and music are the sciences comprehended under the title of Bardoniaedd, that the youths were taught by the Bards, and which they with joy displayed in their old age, when the more arduous qualifications were superior to their debility. To repeat the compositions of the Bards with accurate emphasis, and proper gesticulation, called " datganiad Pen Pastwn," was the principal object of those who wished to excel in Bardoniaedd. The performer bore in hand a cane, or baton, with which he improved his action during the repetition, and sometimes rattled his staff in cadence on the floor to mark the time, and add to the effect of his spirited delivery. By the energy of his manner he frequently worked himself up into a paroxysm of enthusiastic frenzy, and sometimes succeeded in affecting his audience with similar rapture. These declaimers must have greatly resembled the ancient Rhapsodoi, so much in vogue among the Greeks. In all probability this rapture was as much occasioned by the art of the declaimer, as by the poetic force and fire of the composition, that the extraordinary effects often mentioned were produced. Among others, one in particular claims our notice, and this was the sarcastic ode composed and delivered by Davydd ab Gwilym, against Rhys Meigan, who had treated him with the greatest impertinence, and thrown out against him the most insolent invectives. We are told, and indeed an ode published among the collection attributed to Davydd ab Gwilym strongly corroborates the fact,

that the feelings of Rhys Meigan were so deeply affected at the piquant manner in which this satirical poem was delivered, that he expired on the spot. To make readily, and with ease, extemporary verses suited to any occasion as it might occur, was an indispensable part of the Bardoniaedd; and, indeed, to hold a controversy in poetry, was an accomplishment in which every Cambrian youth strived to excel.

Canu Telyn. The harp is recorded to be the most ancient, and we may justly add, the most expressive and elegant of all musical instruments. Among the ancients it was deemed the symbol of concord, and probably it was the instrument first attuned to harmony or counterpoint. The ancient Welsh laws mention the harp as one of the indispensible accomplishments of a gentleman, and they enumerate three distinct harps, thus:

Tair Telyn gyvreithiawl y sydd:
Three harps are allowed by the law:

1. Telyn y Brenhin
2. Telyn Pencerdd.
3. A Telyn Gwrda.

1. The harp of the king,
2. The harp of a doctor of music;
3. And the harp of a gentleman.

The two first were valued at 120 pence each; and the tuning key at 24 pence. The harp of a gentleman, or baron, was valued at 60 pence; and its tuning key 12 pence.

In former times, a professor of this favourite instrument had many privileges; his lands were free, and his person sacred, by the law. This was while its use was confined to the Bard, whose

office was to sing accompanied by it before and after battle. The song used on this occasion was the Unbeniaeth Prydain, or the Monarchal song of Britain; which contained the exploits of the most worthy and distinguished heroes, and inspired others to imitate their glorious example. The Telyn Gwrda was possessed by every Cambrian youth of gentility, and a taste for this instrument, in preference to any other, still exists among the inhabitants of Wales. Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote his itinerary through Wales in the year 1188, speaking of the liberality and hospitality of the Welsh, says, "Those who come at early hours are entertained with the conversation of young women, and with tunes on the harp, all along to the evening: for here every family hath its damsels, and harps assigned for this purpose. Every family too is here well skilled in all the knowledge of the harp." The Crwth was another instrument something like the violin. It has this name from its resemblance to a box. Its sound is very melodious, and it was frequently used as a tenor accompaniment to the harp; but it is now become extremely rare. The word Crwth has been corrupted in English into Crowd, and used to express the common fiddle. Thus Butler says,

> I'th' head of all this warlike rabble,
> *Crowdero* march'd, expert and able,
> Instead of trumpet and of drum,
> That makes the warrior's stomach come.
>
> Hud. Part I. Canto II. 105.

And again,

> His fiddle is your proper purchase,
> Won in the service of the churches,
> And by your doom must be allow'd
> To be, or be no more a crowd.

It has six strings, four running parallel in the manner of a violin, and which are sounded by a bow; and two not placed over the finger board, but passing diagonally to the left of it, and which were struck with the thumb of the left hand, to serve as a base accompaniment to the notes sounded with the bow. The bridge of this instrument differs from that of a violin, in being less of a convex at the top, a circumstance from which it is to be inferred, that two or three strings are to be sounded at the same time, so as to afford a succession of concords. The bridge is placed obliquely across the instrument, and one of its feet passing through the left hole of the sounding board, rests on the back, thus serving as a sound post. There was also the Crwth Trithant, or three-stringed Crwth, which differed from the other, not in make, but in having all its strings parallel.

The Pibcorn, i. e. hornpipe, is the next instrument used particularly by the Welsh. This is so called from having both its extremities tipped with horn. It has seven holes besides the aperture, and has a reed concealed within. Its tone is a medium between the flute and the clarionet, and is a pastoral instrument. From this, that species of dance termed horn-pipe, originated. Other instruments were used by the Welsh, but none are so properly to be termed their national instruments as the three already described. The pennill, or extempore stanza, was often sung to the harp; and in company this instrument was handed round, and every man played an air on it, in which he was accompanied by the voice of the female next to him. These instruments produced the merry dance, still a favourite amusement among the Welsh peasantry. These dances were extremely characteristic, and uncommonly lively. There were the war dance, and the peace dance, which were again subdivided into those represent-

ing all the incidents of war, and all the usual employments of peace.

Darllain Cymraeg. To read their native language was an acquirement without which it would have been impossible that the Cambrian youths could have attained many of the other indispensable qualifications. The necessity for this is therefore obvious, but the Druids had more in view than may at first appear. The perpetuity of the language was their aim, and a decided aversion to foreign manners and customs, induced them to prejudice the Welsh in every thing that tended to keep them distinct and unmixed with other nations. These doctrines heightened their patriotism, and to this day we find them slow to change, and fond of all their ancient habits. But another necessity for the acquirement of reading afterwards existed. When the Romans had quitted this island, England, and almost all Europe, was overrun by a set of northern banditti, who, inattentive to the literature of their Gothic ancestors, were entirely ignorant of the art of reading. From this time till the reign of Alfred in England, all the knowledge of Europe was confined to Wales and Ireland; and he was twelve years of age before he began to read. The proficiency he made we are well acqcainted with; and his eager thirst for knowledge knew no bounds. Wales furnished him an instructor. The learned, the pious Asser, became his tutor, and afterwards wrote the history of his life. The ignorance of the times may be collected from these words of Alfred. "Very few were they on this side the Humber (the most improved parts of England) who could understand their daily prayers in English, or translate any letter from the Latin. I think there were not many beyond the Humber; they were so few, that I indeed cannot recollect one single instance

on the south of the Thames, when I took the kingdom."[p] The earls and governors in England were as uninformed; and when the king's wise severity afterwards compelled them to acquire the art of reading, they lamented that they had not been instructed in their youth in what they now found so difficult to accomplish. The fine Apostrophe in Sharon Turnor's History of the Anglo-Saxons,[q] may well close this short account of reading as an accomplishment. "To read! it is simple, infantine occupation. It is a proficiency which even babies can attain. There scarcely lives a being now so miserable who has not acquired the petty qualification. Because it is the first employment of our immature years, and is an attainment almost universal, we think of it so slightly, that many may deem it unworthy of being noticed in the history of Alfred. But though it is now an indispensable requisite to every order of society, it was then neglected and despised even in royal and clerical education. The brothers of Alfred, who preceded him on the throne, disdained it. That class of the nation in whom all the learning of barbarous times concentrates, was, in general, ignorant of it; and let us not forget that the knowledge of the alphabet is, in reality, the possession of a fairy wand of most stupendous power. Did a magician offer us by his art to transport us to the busy streets of Athens or of Rome, while Demosthenes harangued, or Socrates taught, or Virgil sang, to make past ages live again, and to revive every character which adorned them; could he pass all the regions of the globe at our pleasure before us, and pour upon our minds all the reasonings of intellect, all the discoveries of philosophy, and all the experience of time; how should

[p] Alfred's Preface, p. 82. Wise's Asser. [q] Vol. II. p. 254.

we acclaim the magnificent proposal! To *learn to read*, is to acquire this wonderful faculty."

Canu cywydd gan dant. To accompany the harp with the human voice, has been before-mentioned, and the skill of the pennill singers has also been noticed. It is the pennill that must be spoken of in this place. Giraldus Cambrensis mentions the accompanying of the harp with the voice, and even to this day numbers of persons of both sexes assemble and sit round the harp, singing alternately pennillion, or stanzas of ancient or modern compositions. These pennillion were originally those verses of the Druid which Cæsar[r] says were never committed to writing. But afterwards they were those retained by the peasants, and the subjects of which were chiefly confined to love, compassion, and sorrow. What has preserved from very distant times many of these little sonnets, is their singular merit, and the affection with which they are remembered. The metres of these stanzas are various; a stanza, containing from three to nine verses; and a verse, consisting of a certain number of syllables, from two to eight. One of these metres is the Triban, or Triplet, another the Awdl Gywydd, or Hên ganiad, i. e. The memorial ode of the ancient strain; another the anapæstic. One set of words is frequently sung to several tunes. Many people have their memories stored with several hundreds, perhaps, thousands of pennillion, some of which they have always ready for answers to every subject that can be proposed; or, if their recollection should ever fail them, they have invention to compose pertinent and proper for the occasion. When a party of capital singers assemble they rarely call for the tune; for it is indifferent

[r] Bell. Gall. lib. vi. cap. 13.

to them what tune the harp plays. Parishes are often opposed to parishes; even counties contend with counties, and every hill is vocal with the mirthful chorus. These rural usages are still preserved in the mountainous counties of Merioneth and Caernarvon. Several of these pennillion are preserved in Jones's relics of the Welsh Bards, a valuable acquisition to literature.

Canu cywydd pedwar ac accennu. To sing pieces of music of four parts with proper air and accent, was also reckoned one of the four and twenty games.

Tynnu arvau. Coats of arms were in use among the old Britons from the remotest period; although the bearing of arms was not generally diffused among different nations until the Holy wars. The Cymry had their bodies and shields decorated with various colours, animals, birds, &c. which at first denoted valour, afterwards the nobility of the bearer, and in process of time, gave origin to armorial bearings. It is recorded,[s] that king Arthur bore on his shield at the battle of Coel Celyddon, according to Holmes, vert, a cross or in the first quarter, a Madonna and child in the second.

The Triads mention the three golden robed heralds of the Island of Britain.

Caswallon mab Beli pan aeth i geisio Flûr hyd yn Rhufain.

Manawydan mal Llyr, pan fu hyd a Ddyfed.

A Llew Llawgyffes, pan fu ef a Gwdion yn ceisio henw, de Arfau, y gan Riarot y Fram.

Caswallon,[t] (or Casibelaunus, as the Romans termed him) son of Beli, when he went as far as Rome for Flûr his queen.

Manawydan son of Llyr, when he went to Pembrokeshire.

[s] Lewis's Ant. Hist. p. 182. Jones's Relics, vol. ii. p. 8. Intr. and Gwilyn's Heraldry.

[t] Caswallon reigned about 55 years before Christ.

And Llew Llawgyffes, when he went with Gwdion, to solicit a name and arms of Rhiarot y Vram (a celebrated King at Arms).

There was a particular office assigned to some of the Bards for the express purpose of making out the pedigrees of families. He was called Arwyddvardd, i. e. Ensign Bard, or Herald at Arms, whose duty was to declare the genealogy, and to blazon the arms of nobles and princes, and to keep the record of them; and to alter their arms according to their dignity or deserts. These were with the kings and princes in all battles and actions. The Heraldic Bard was privileged, as appears from one of the Triads. Although the poor Bards were suppressed at different periods in Wales, yet, for honour sake, it was found necessary to revive a class of them in England, about the year 1340, which was the Arwyddveirdd; who still continue, in a great degree, their primitive occupation, and also retain their dignities and titles. This class of men was principally esteemed among the three orders of Welsh Poets, and the chief of them was called King of the Bards, which title was revived by Henry Vth of Monmouth;[u] and is still retained by the three principal English heralds. But to be acquainted with heraldry and tynnu arvau, i. e. blazon arms, were qualifications required of those who aspired to be thought accomplished gentlemen. The general acquaintance with this science among the higher class prevented the abuse of armorial bearings which we daily see at present; and made each youth emulous to obtain some distinguished mark in their shields, which they were sure would be known wherever they went.

Herodraeth. The art of conducting an embassy was a ne-

[u] Stow's Annals, p. 584.

cessary and useful accomplishment, for those who wished to serve their country. To make up the quarrels of princes, to appease the wrath of the offended, and to prevent bloodshed were the principal objects in view. An agreeable address, and ready flow of language, was therefore most laudably aimed at by the young chieftains; and for this purpose they frequently disguised themselves as the bidder at weddings, to display their oratorical powers and persuasive eloquence. On this occasion, as well as in battle, they carried a staff decorated with ribbon, with which they could pass through adverse armies, and make their way to an enemy's camp. This seems greatly analogous to the modern flag of truce.

Chwarau gwydd bwyll, or the game of chess, was not thought unworthy of attention; and although one of the inferior games, yet it was reckoned a necessary accomplishment. The chess-board was called Clawr y wyddbwyll, and the table-men gwerin y wyddbwyll. By the Welsh laws, the chancellor, (or chief magistrate) on entering into office, received from the king a gold ring, a harp, and a chess-board, which he was never to part with. Among the thirteen rarities of royal regalia, which were formerly kept at Caerlleon ar Wysg, and afterwards at Ynys Enlli, or Bardsey Island, is mentioned, "The chess-board, or draught-board of Gwenddolau, the son of Ceidio: if the men were placed upon it, they would play of themselves. The chequers were of gold, and the men were of silver." This Gwenddolau was a northern chief. The circumstance of the chess-men moving themselves, seems to be a figurative expression, allusive to the famous battle of Arderydd, fought about the year 577, by Aeddan the treacherous, and Gwenddolau, against Rhydderch Hael, where Gwenddolau was slain, notwithstanding which, his

men continued fighting and skirmishing for six weeks afterwards: therefore they are called in the Triads one of the three loyal armies of Britain. There is a very curious and beautiful chess-board, in the king's museum at Dresden, with men of silver and gold, and adorned with the heads, or portraits, of the elector Augustus and other princes then living. John Lydgate the poet calls chess the game royal, and compares it to an amorous war; and shews the esteem he had for it, by dedicating one of his poems to the lovers of that game. In a manuscript in the Royal Library, marked 13. A. xviii. written about the thirteenth century, there are no less than forty-four different names for so many games at chess; and as some of them were played more ways than one, they may be said in the whole to have amounted to fifty-five. The chess-board, the number of men, and the manner in which they are placed, do not appear to have undergone much, if any variation, for several centuries. How very fascinating this game is we may judge from the two following circumstances. King John was engaged at chess when the deputies from Rouen came to acquaint him that the city was besieged by Philip of France, but he would not hear them out till he had finished the game. The other is of King Charles I. who was playing at chess when he was told that the final resolution of the Scots was to sell him to the parliament; and he was so little discomposed by the alarming intelligence, that he continued the game with great composure.

Chwarau tawlvwrdd. It seems a disputed point whether the tawlvwrdd was backgammon or draughts; but as the same board on its opposite sides is made for both, and as the men are also the same, we will term it backgammon. The Welsh laws give the value of the backgammon table thus. A backgammon board, its

value is six score pence; and is thus proportioned, three score on the white men, and three score on the king and his men;" and in another place they inform us, that "The king's harp, and his gown, and his backgammon table, half a pound is the value of each of them. A baron's harp, and his gown, and his backgammon table, three score pence shall be allowed for each of them." These backgammon tables were made of various materials, and are thus noticed by the Welsh laws. A backgammon table of a whalebone, its value is three score pence; a backgammon table of other bone, thirty pence; a backgammon table of a hart's horn, twenty-four pence; a backgammon table of the horn of an ox, twelve-pence is its value; a backgammon table of wood four-pence. This game was anciently called "Tables" in England, but afterwards had the title of backgamon. It is said to have been discovered about the tenth century, and its name derived from two Welsh words Bach, "little," and "gamon," battle; but in all probability this title is Saxon, as Bac, or Bæc, and ȝamen, that is Back game; and so called because the performance consists in the players bringing their men back from their antagonists' tables into their own; or because the pieces are sometimes taken up, and obliged to go back, that is, re-enter at the table they came from.

Chwarau fristiall. There is not perhaps a more ancient amusement than dice playing. Dice and chess are said by some to have been invented by Palamedes, the son of Nauplius, king of Eubæa. Others ascribe dice to a Greek soldier named Alea, and therefore say the game was so denominated. Herodotus, however, ascribes both to the Lydians. The ancient Germans, even in their state of barbarism, indulged the propensity for playing with dice to a degree of madness, not only staking what

they were worth, but even their liberty, on the chance of a throw, and submitted to slavery if chance declared against them.[x] The Saxons, Danes, and North men, were all of them greatly addicted to the same infatuating pastime; and the Welsh gentlemen could not be ignorant of so fashionable an amusement. Indeed as backgammon, draughts, and chess, were kingly pastimes, we may safely conclude that dice were held in the highest estimation.

Cyweirio telyn. Tuning the harp as well as any other stringed instruments, it must be evident to all who are in the least acquainted with them, is absolutely requisite for the performer thoroughly to comprehend. As these strings are sensibly affected by heat and cold, and consequently subject to extension and contraction, the instrument will have some of its sounds too flat, or too sharp, and cannot keep long in time. The harp of a chief musician, by the Welsh laws, was valued at six score pence, and its tuning key at twelve-pence. The present Welsh harp extends to the compass of five octaves and one note, and consists of three rows of strings. The two outside rows are diatonics and tuned in unison, and must be in the key the performer intends to play in. The middle row answers to the black keys on the harpsichord, being the flats and sharps. The pedal harp is inclined against the right shoulder, but the Welsh one against the left; thus the hands that play the bass and treble on the one, are different on the other. The pedal harp has the advantage of allowing an easy alteration of the key, by placing the foot on a pedal for the purpose, while the Welsh harp must be fresh tuned for that purpose.

Cryvder dan bwysau. The discharge from a muscular arm

[x] Tacitus de mor. Germ.

of the ponderous bar, resembles the hurling of the weightier spear; and the display of corporal strength in raising, and throwing to a considerable distance, stones of an enormous magnitude, is not unlike the feats which, in ancient days, when the fate of battles was frequently decided by single combat, the greatest heroes were known to excel in; and occasionally proud to practice. Virgil, in his account of the games, as practised by the followers of Æneas, says,

> Nec plura effatus, saxum circumspicit ingens:
> Saxum antiquum ingens, campo quod forte jacebat
> Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis,
> Vix illud lecti bis sex cervice subirent,
> Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus,
> Ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem
> Altior insurgens, et cursu concitus Heros.
>
> Then as he roll'd his troubled eyes around,
> An antique stone he saw, the common bound
> Of neighb'ring fields, and barrier of the ground,
> So vast, that twelve strong men of modern days,
> Th' enormous weight from earth could hardly raise.
> He heav'd it at a lift; and pois'd on high.
>
> DRYDEN.

Throwing of heavy weights and stones with the hand was much practised in former times; and as this pastime required great strength and muscular exertion, it was a very proper exercise for military men. Fitz-stephen, in his description of London, assures us, that in the twelfth century, among the amusements practised by the young Londoners on holidays, was casting of stones.

Casting of the bar is frequently mentioned by the English romance writers, as one part of an hero's education; and a poet of the sixteenth century thinks it highly commendable for kings and princes, by way of exercise, to throw " the stone, the barre, or the plummet."

Henry the Eighth, after his accession to the throne, according to Hall and Hollinshed, retained " the casting of the barre" among his favourite amusements.

It is still continued in Wales, particularly in Cardiganshire, where the people have a meeting once a year at certain chapels, Yspytty Ystwith, Yspytty Cénvyn, &c. for this purpose. They remain in the chapel all night to try their activity in wrestling, all the benches being removed, and the spectators, different from the ancient regulations, are generally young women, and old champions, who are to see fair play.

Rhedeg. Running was also a favourite exercise among the ancient Britons. It was patronized by the chieftains, from an idea that it qualified their people for war; as, in consequence of their speed, the infantry could mix with the cavalry, and accompany them on forced marches for several days successively; a species of warfare admirably calculated for light incursions on an enemy's territories. Cæsar describes tribes of the Germanic Gauls, who appointed a foot soldier to each trooper, and became extremely formidable to their enemies by this extraordinary discipline, as the foot soldiers, by constant exercise, could swim the broadest rivers, keep pace in the longest marches, and stand the shock of the severest charge at the cavalry with whom they were intermixed, and to whom they were attached.

It would be needless to assert the antiquity of running as a pastime, because it will readily occur to every one, that variety

of occasions continually present themselves, which call forth the exertions of running even in childhood; and when more persons than one are stimulated by the same object, a competition naturally takes place among them to obtain it. Originally foot-races, perhaps, had no other incitement than emulation, or at best the prospect of some small reward; but in process of time rewards were magnified, and contests of this kind were instituted as public amusements; the ground marked out for the purpose, and judges appointed to decide upon the fairness of the race, to ascertain the winner, and to bestow the reward. The foot race is still in estimation in Wales, and many are so famed for pedestrian expedition, that in a journey of 300 miles, they have surpassed in speed the swiftest horses.

Neidio. Leaping has always been a diversion to which the Cambrian youths were much addicted; and by constant exercise so eminently excelled in it, that in agility no nation could surpass them. Neidio dwy vid a heol, to bound from field to field over a road and two fences, is mentioned as a feat frequently performed. In these contests the competitors invoked the names of their favourite fair ones, and regarded themselves as equal, for their sakes, to the most difficult enterprizes. Einion having invoked the beautiful Angharad sprang, inspired by the thoughts of her over Abernedwydd, a broad river in North Wales.

Neidiai a gyrrais heb un gorwedd danav
Wel dyna veistrolrwydd
Naid vawr, lliw gwawr yn ei gwydd
Ar naid dros Abernedwydd.

Fairest Angharad, for thy sake
What feats could I not undertake?
To thee what could my course delay,
What rivers could obstruct my way?

Inspir'd by thee, I fancy still
The broadest stream the narrowest rill,
And like a hart from ground to ground,
Cross Abernedwydd at a bound.

Novio. Swimming needs scarce any comments. It must, no doubt, have been an exercise of great antiquity, and, no doubt, familiar to the inhabitants of Wales at all times. The country is so much intersected with rivers, that the acquisition of this useful branch, must of necessity be a commendable accomplishment. This practice was formerly much in vogue in England, but of late years less attention has been given to it.

Ymavael. Wrestling is still practised and held in estimation, and the usual way of displaying their strength, or discovering their agility, adopted by the combatants, is that species of luctation, which is still prevalent in Cornwall as well as Wales; and is therefore generally known in England by the name of the Cornish Hugg,[y] and among the Britons was anciently denominated Cwdwm Cevn. The combatant passed his right arm under his adversary's left, grasped him round the waist, fixed his knuckles against his opponent's chine, and giving a sudden wrench to the right, and at the same time dexterously striking him under the left arm with the right knee, seldom failed to bring him to the ground. By art and experience a person of inferior size frequently succeeded against a gigantic adversary. The other species of wrestling, which was less frequently practised, was called cwdwm Braich, in which the combatants seized each other by the arms, and when in the course of the struggle an adversary raised one of his feet, a timely and dexterous appli-

[y] See Fuller's English Worthies in Cornwall, p. 197.

cation of the right foot to the other, generally succeeded in supplanting and subverting him. To prevent strength from wearing out less athletic ingenuity, the contest was confined to three struggles, and to give two falls was to secure the victory. Boxing was also included as a branch of the Ymavael.

Saethu. Shooting comprised not only the art of aiming at a mark, or target, with a bow and arrow, but also that of emulously contending for the honour of throwing to a greater distance a javelin, or pointed dart. The acquisition of being an expert archer, was considered one of the first attainments; and we may judge of the estimation in which it was held from the following line:

Haws barnu no sae thu.

ADAGE.

It is easier to judge than to shoot.

Archery, it seems, was made subservient to the chase, with, however, the ultimate view of making skilful bowmen for the battle; and that it might be used fairly and with propriety, the Welsh laws expressly say, Nid rhydd i neb saethu anivel y bo helwriaeth arno, pan vo yn ei esmwythdra, tan boen colli ei veva a'i saeth i arglwydd y tir. It is not free for any body to shoot an animal of the chase, when it shall be in its state of rest, under the pain of forfeiting his bow and his arrow to the lord of the land.[z] Archery reckons the battle of Agincourt among the

[z] It seems that the Welsh archers differed from the English in the quantity of arrows they carried with them. The latter never went to battle without a sheaf of arrows, i. e. twenty-four, and were said to have four and twenty Scots under their girdle. The Welsh laws, however, expressly stipulate that, "Tri aro cyvreithiawl: clevddyv, a gwayw, a bwa â deaddeg saeth." The three lawful arms: (are) a sword, a spear, and a bow with twelve arrows.

proudest of its annals, and the monarch was in this defended by three valiant Welshmen, Sir David Gam, the son of Llewelyn ap Hywd Vaughn, whose celebrated speech is so well known; Roger Vaughn, his son in law; and Walter Llwyd, his kinsman; all from Brecknock. It is most probable, that many of the archers who displayed such skill on this occasion, had accompanied these three their brave countrymen from Cambria.[a] It is needless to insist upon the science and skill of the archers of Britain, or to mention their wonderful performances in the field of battle. The victories they obtained over their enemies are many and glorious; they are the best eulogiums, and stand upon record in the histories of this country, for the perusal and for the admiration of posterity. Considered as an amusement, it must have afforded the greatest pleasure, and highest entertainment, and very conducive to health. To promote it, it was customary in

[a] This opinion seems countenanced by the words of Giraldus Cambrensis. "It seems worthy of remark, that the people of Gwentland are more accustomed to war, more famous for valour, and more expert in archery, than those of any other part of Wales: the following examples prove the truth of this assertion. In the last assault of the castle of Abergavenni, which happened in our days, two soldiers passing over a bridge to a tower built on a mound of earth, in order to take the Welsh in the rear, penetrated with their arrows the oaken portal, which was four fingers thick; in memory of which circumstance the arrows were preserved in the gate. William de Brensa also testifies that one of his soldiers in a conflict with the Welsh, was wounded by an arrow, which pierced his armour doubly coated with iron, and passing through his hip, entered the saddle, and mortally wounded the horse. Another soldier, equally well guarded with armour, had his hip penetrated by an arrow quite to the saddle, and on turning his horse round, received a similar wound in the opposite hip, which fixed him on both sides to his seat. What more could be expected from a balista? Yet the bows used by this people are not made of horn, ivory, or yew, but of wild elm, unpolished, rude, and uncouth, but stout; not calculated to shoot an arrow to a great distance, but to inflict very severe wounds in close fight."

former ages in Wales to propose valuable prizes for the encouragement of those who should prove expert, and then no doubt the maxim was,

Pudor est nescire sagittas.

STATIUS.

The Butts, or Artillery ground, for practising archery, was called Cadlas; of which there was one in every Cantrev, and the word Cadlas is, in many places to this day, used to designate a green for sports and games.

Now that the use of the musket has been substituted for that of the bow, a sheep, a flitch of bacon, or something of a similar nature, is proffered as a reward for the best marksman. Throwing or darting the javelin, was a favourite ancient exercise, considered as an useful preparatory discipline for those who would excel in war, as well as a necessary accomplishment, for those whose delight was the chase or the sports of the field. The spectators present at this exercise regularly ranged themselves in two rows. The competitors stood at one extremity of these rows, and the object aimed at, or the mark that served to distinguish the place where the javelin fell, was placed at the other, so that the lines were marked out to the champions within which their darts or javelins were to be directed, as well as the object beyond which it was not expected they should be thrown. Cynddelw, bryddydd mawr, or the great poet, who flourished about the year 1160, speaking of these instruments, says,

Safwn praf edlid yssid ei safar
A shaft, of ample wrath is it's spike.

And again:

Rhoddbraf ei safwy, ni syll a'i olwg
O olud nas rhoddwy.

Ruddy and thick his lance, he fixes not his sight on wealth that he will not bestow.

Aneurin too, a bard that flourished 650 years before Gnddelw, speaking of a spectre, says,

Ni thraethai na welal Cynon celain
Yn seirçiawg satwyawg.——

"He could make no declaration that Gnon would not see a corpse in harness bearing a lance."

Giraldus Cambrensis informs us, that "the lances of Merionyddshire were very long, for as South Wales excelled in the use of the bow, so North Wales was distinguished for its skill in the lance; insomuch that an iron coat of mail could not resist the stroke of a lance thrown at a small distance."

The Britons used also spears, about seven feet long, nearly three of which length was a blade, like that of a sword, and about two inches broad, called Llavnaior. Copper ones of this kind were used in Wales until as late as the time of Owain Glyndwr, as several of them have been found in places where he fought his battles.

In modern days the javelin, which is no longer in use, has been succeeded by the oaken staff. It is furnished with a club in the form of a cone at one extremity. When properly poised, and dexterously thrown, this ponderous club keeps it steady in its course, and gives it the appearance as it flies of a broad-headed arrow. Some muscular young men from habit, have been known

to hurl it an incredible distance, and to hit an object with great precision, at the extremity of a line of sixty or seventy yards in extent.

Marchogaedd. The equestrian exercises, which formerly included the management of the war chariots, as well as riding, were cultivated with the greatest assiduity. Strabo says,[b] that the Britons made use of a number of chariots of war as well as the Gauls. These were of three different kinds. The Rheda, which is mentioned by Quintilian,[c] as a Gaulish word, and by Suetonius,[d] said to resemble the Roman Carruca, had four wheels, and was rather a large carriage; the appellation of its driver was Rhedarius, or Carucarius. This word is not now to be found in the British language, but evidently appears to have been used by them, from the words Rhediad, which signifies a course, Rhedeg, to run, and Rhedegva, a race, which, no doubt, are derived from the same source. The Covinus,[e] the driver of which was called Covinarius, was a carriage armed with scythes.[f] This name, though it is lost as well as the carriage itself, yet its root may still be found in the Welsh word Cywain, which signifies carrying in a carriage. The third species was the Essedum, the principal war chariot, which [g] Cæsar, [h] Virgil, and [i] Propertius, agree in ascribing to the Britons. It was chiefly remarkable for its swiftness, and the skill and dexterity of its driver Essedarius. It seems to have pleased the Romans so greatly, that it was afterwards adopted at Rome for common use.[k] Great attention must have been paid to this exercise, and the perfection it arrived at,

[b] IV. 200. [c] Quinct. i. 9. [d] Sueton. in vita Neronis 30.
[e] See Tacitus in vita Agricolæ, xxxv. 36. [f] Pompon. Mela, iii. 6.
[g] Bollo Gal. iv. 24. 33. [h] Prop. ii. 1. fin. [i] Geor. iii. 204.
[k] Cic. Phil. ii. 58. & Suet. Calig. 26. Galb. vi. 18.

by being made one of the four and twenty games, shews how judicious this institution of the Druids proved. Cæsar gives the following ample account of the skill and dexterity of the British youths in this mode of warfare. "Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnæ: primo per omnes partes perequitant, et tela conjiciunt, atque ipso terrore equorum, et strepitu rotarum, ordines plerumque perturbant: et quum se inter equitum turmas insinuavere, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus præliantur. Aurigæ interim paullum è prælio excedunt, atque ita se collocant, ut, si illi à multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatum equitum stabilitatem peditum in præliis præstant: ac tantum usu quotidiano, et exercitatione efficiunt, ut in declivi, ac præcipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere, et brevi moderari, ac flectere et per temonem percurrere, et in jugo insistere, et inde se in currus citissime recipere consueverint." This is the nature of the Essedum fighting. They first scour up and down on every side, throwing their darts, creating disorder among the ranks by the terror of their horses, and noise of their wheel-chariots, and when they are got among the troops of horse they leap out and fight on foot. Meantime the charioteers retire to a little distance from the field, and place themselves in such a manner, that if the others are overpowered by the number of the enemy, they may be secure to make good their retreat. Thus they act with the agility of cavalry, and the steadiness of infantry, in battle, and become so expert by constant practice, that in declivities and precipices they can stop their horses on full speed, and on a sudden check and turn them, run along the pole, stand on the yoke, and then as quickly dart into their chariots again. He adds in another place: "They frequently retreat on purpose, and after they have drawn our men a little way from the main

body, leap from their poles and wage an unequal war on foot." And Virgil beautifully alludes to the courage of these charioteers in line 204, of the third book of his Georgics.

> Belgica vel molli melius feret esseda collo.
>
> Or, fearless rushing 'mid the ranks of war,
> Oe'er routed armies wheel the Belgic car.
>
> SOUTHEBY.

And Propertius,

> Esseda cœlatis siste Britannia jugis
> British Esseda with their well wrought yokes.

Tacitus says the person of the greatest rank acts as charioteer, while the dependant fights.

In addition to the management of the chariots mentioned above, "Marchogaedd" included riding. In this exercise the Britons were perfectly accomplished. Cæsar says, "Their manner of fighting on horseback creates the same danger both to the retreater and the pursuer." Dio Cassius describes the horses as small and fleet, which is applicable to most of the Welsh horses at present.[1] In former times, from the nature of the institution, the greatest attention was paid to equestrian exercises, as a necessary qualification for field sports, and warlike expeditions. In this amusement the young men of an enterprising spirit, and active disposition, mounted their lively horses, and proceeded with the greatest alacrity, on an expedition attended with as many difficulties, and frequently as many dangers, as could be thrown in their way. Straw ropes were fastened across the road, five-barred gates placed at intervals in the way, and where a

[1] See an account of Sir Rhys ap Thomas's fine chargers, in Cam. Reg. vol. i. page 122, &c.

passage was practicable through a river, the road completely blocked up that these adventurous youths might at once discover their excellence in horsemanship. The most formidable, however, of the difficulties invented to impede their progress was the Gwyntyn.[m] This consisted of an upright post, on the top of which a cross bar turned upon a pin. At one end of this bar hung a heavy sand-bag, and at the other was placed a broad board. The skilful cavalier in his passage couched his lance, and making a thrust at the broad board, continued his route with his usual rapidity, and only felt the "Gwyntyn," or "the air" of the sand-bag fanning his hair, as he passed. Hence this dangerous machine was denominated Gwyntyn, and in process of time corrupted into the vulgar, and well known expression, Quintain. The awkward horseman in attempting to pass this terrific barrier, was either unhorsed by the weight of the sand bag, or by the impulse of the animal against the bar, found his steed sprawling under him on the ground. At no great distance from every obstacle designedly thrown in the way, a party was stationed to await the expected events, and deride the fallen horsemen, and those who attempted feats that required more consummate skill, and a greater share of agility than they could justly boast. All who thus insulted the fallen and unsuccessful adventurers were expected, if called upon, to perform themselves the feats which they derided others for attempting in vain; and it was reckoned base and dishonourable to oppose to others difficulties which they could not themselves surmount. These people, stationed at the Gwyntyn, were supposed to guard it,

[m] There was one of these in Kent. See Hasted's history of Kent: and another at Deddington, in Oxfordshire. See Plot's Oxfordshire. For various kinds of the Quintain, see Strutt's Sports and Pastimes of the English.

and hence cadw Gwyntyn, or to guard the Gwyntyn, was esteemed a formidable enterprise. In the days of chivalry jousts and tournaments formed a part of the exercises included in the Marchogaedd; and afterwards cudgelling was introduced. Traces of this institution are to be met with in the ceremonies of marriage, both formerly and at present, in most parts of Wales.

Chwarau cleddyv a tharian. Fencing was always deemed an accomplishment indispensably necessary in a nation where every individual was considered a soldier. The use of the small sword was studied, and regarded as an object no less deserving of attention than that of the broad sword. But no warlike implements were in greater request among all the Celtic tribes, than the sword and buckler, as they loved to wage no distant war, but to close, and contend hand to hand with their enemies. Prior to the operation of the statute for disarming the inhabitants of the principality, a Cambro-briton seldom left his habitation without his sword and buckler, and a martial disposition and frequent rencounters, rendered him ever ready and expert in the use of them. The Claymore of the Highlanders of Scotland, was no other than the Cledd mawr, or Clémawr of the Welsh. The sword and buckler have been succeeded by the oaken cudgel, and the young men in the lower ranks of life are generally extremely dexterous in the management of it. They defend themselves with great address, receive every blow on their weapon, or on their left arm, and return the blow before their adversary can recover himself and be on his guard.

Chwarau cleddyv dendwrn. The two-handed sword is at present unknown in Wales, but it was a favourite warlike weapon in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. As much strength

was requisite in the management of it, the ancient Britons prided themselves not a little in the use of it, and it was often seen in their ranks. It did not admit of the defensive aid of the buckler, and therefore a considerable share of dexterity was requisite to parry the adversary's blows. Some of these swords are preserved in the Tower of London, particularly one belonging to De Courcy, the champion of England. The sword of state belonging to Edward the Third, in Westminster Abbey, is of this kind. In the expedition of Lewis the Ninth of France to Egypt during the crusades, in the year 1249, John de Vassey, a French priest, armed with one of these swords, attacked a redoubt manned by eight Turks; "when near enough he ran "upon them, and with his two-handed strokes put all the eight "to flight, which valorous action rendered him famous through-"out the army."[n] The battle-axe, however, appears to have been a more famous instrument among the Welsh. Hywel y Vwyall, or Howel, with the battle-axe, is described by the Welsh bards as having commanded a body of his countrymen as a corps de reserve at the celebrated battle of Cressy, and by his seasonable advance and valorous incursion on the French lines, to have materially added to the acceleration of victory.

Chwarau fon ddwybig. The use of the Fon ddwybig is not so well ascertained, it has been translated quarter-staff in the list of games. The propriety of this translation may however be doubted, and from the import of the original word, it might be questioned whether it was not a short pole in ancient use, armed with a sharp blade at each extremity. The Hên gampwyr, or old champions, generally acted as umpires at these games, pre-

[n] M. Savary's Letters on Egypt, vol. i. p. 360.

served order, prevented disputes, and acted as the Agonarchai of the Greeks. They seldom, when their fame was once established, entered the lists again, as they had little to gain, but might eventually lose every thing by trusting their reputation unnecessarily to the cast of fortune. When to direct others it became necessary to take up their arms, they did it with much adroitness and dexterity, but without much apparent exertion, that they might seem not to exert half their strength, and have credit for the greater share of abilities had they chosen to shew their powers. It sometimes happened, however, that they found their account in thus concealing the real extent of their natural prowess, and shading the lustre of their fame. It is related that a young gentleman of considerable property, who had betrayed great partiality for these games, had been so flattered for the proficiency he had made, that he imagined himself invincible, and conceived it impossible that any blow should be aimed at him with success. To establish his reputation on a still firmer basis, he challenged one of these veterans to contend with him in the management of the Fon ddwybig, and offered him a lease of one of his farms, then vacant, if he would make a blow at him which he could not parry. The wary old champion for some time declined the combat, alleging it to be an impossibility to attack with any prospect of success so expert a combatant; but being importunately pressed, he, with some apparent reluctance, at length accepted the challenge, and soon obliged his youthful opponent to acknowledge him victor. "A ga fi 'r Lle Meistr?" and shall I have the farm, Sir? said the veteran. Cei cei dal dy law'r Diawl, di gei'r byddyn." Yes, yes, hold thy hand, Devil," said the other, "thou shalt have it in perpetuity."

Hela milgi. Hunting has been a favourite amusement with all nations. It afforded employment, entertainment, and sustinence, for man in the earliest stages of society, and still holds its sway above all other pastimes. Dio Nicæus,[n] an ancient author, speaking of the inhabitants of the northern parts of Britain, tells us, they were fierce and barbarous people, who tilled no ground, but lived upon the depredations they committed in the southern districts, or upon the food they procured by hunting. Strabo[o] also says, that the dogs bred in Britain were highly esteemed upon the continent on account of their excellent qualities for hunting; and these qualities, he seems to hint, were natural to them, and not the effect of tutorage by their foreign masters. The information derived from the above-cited authors, does not amount to a proof that the practice of hunting was familiar with the Britons collectively, yet it certainly affords much fair argument in the support of such an opinion; for it is hardly reasonable to suppose, that the pursuit of game should have been confined to the uncultivated northern free-booters, and totally neglected by the more civilized inhabitants of the southern parts of the island. Cæsar[p] assures us that venison constituted a great portion of their food, and as they had in their possession such dogs as were naturally prone to the chase, there can be little doubt that they would exercise them for the purpose of procuring their diet: besides, they kept large herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep, both of which required protection from the wolves, and other ferocious animals, that infested the woods and coverts, and must frequently have rendered hunting an act of absolute necessity.

[n] Dio Nicæus ex Xippilin. [o] Lib. iv. [p] Bel. Gal. lib. vi.

The hare was anciently not included among the animals obnoxious to the chase, for Cæsar[q] tells us, "the Britons did not eat flesh of hares, notwithstanding the island abounded with them." And this abstinence, he adds, arose from a principle of religion; which principle, no doubt, prevented them from being hunted to death. We do not find, that during the establishment of the Romans in Britain, there were any restrictive laws promulgated respecting the killing of game. It appears to have been an established maxim, in the early jurisprudence of that people, to invest the right of such things as had no master, with those who were the first possessors. Wild beasts, birds, and fishes, became the property of those who first could take them. It is most probable that the Britons were left at liberty to exercise their ancient privileges; for, had any severity been exerted to prevent the destruction of game, such laws would hardly have been passed even without the slightest notice being taken of them by ancient historians. The Britons, however, seem to have themselves instituted some regulations for hunting; and after they had retired to Cambria, we find great notice taken of the different sporting dogs. In the laws of Hywel dda, or Howel the good, it is stated, that "the value of the king's buck hound whelp is twenty-four pence, whilst his eyes are shut; in his kennel thirty-six pence; whilst he vaguely hunts, half a pound; when he is well trained his value is a pound. The value of the king's greyhound is half a pound. Of the same value is a baron's buck-hound as the king's greyhound, of whatever kind he may be. A whelp belonging to a boor, from the beginning to the end, is worth four short pence. A cur, though it should belong to the king, is

[q] Bel. Gal. lib. vi.

[r] See Cambria Reg. vol. ii. p. 329.

worth no more than four short pence:" again, "There[s] is no price in law upon a beagle:. what has no lawful price upon it, an oath shall be had respecting it." We have also the following information respecting hunting from the same source. "Whoever kills a king's deer in season, let him pay three kine: as a common compensation fine shall be paid for it. Twelve royal pieces shall be had therefrom: the tongue, three pieces of the neck, the entrails, the heart, the two loins, the shoulder, the haunch, the breast, the strait gut, and the liver. The kine of compensation fine shall be paid for each of those pieces. Twelve kine is paid for the whole of the king's deer in season. There is no king's in season but from the festival of Ciric to the festival of the first of November: afterwards there shall not be any lawful pieces therein. If a king's stag shall be killed in the grounds of a baron in the morning, let him keep the stag until midday; and if the huntsmen shall not come by that time, let the baron divide the flesh, excepting what goes to allure the dogs, and the hind quarter and the skin, which he shall take home with the dogs; and if the huntsmen shall not come that night, let him take the whole of the flesh; and let the skin be for the huntsmen. If the day when he was killed shall be doubted, let him keep the stag until night; and if the huntsmen should not come then, let him do as with respect to the former one. If he should be killed at evening-tide, let the baron spread his cloak over him until morning, and then let him act as with respect to the former ones. If there should be hunting with a baron's buck-hounds, let him stay until the king's huntsmen shall have let loose three times, and then let him also let loose. Whoever kills a deer, let him give a quarter

[s] See Cambria Reg. vol. ii. p. 329.

distance, except to the king's deer, for there shall be no quarter distance to the deer of the king. If a man shall see a wild beast, let him cast at it; and if he shall wound it, let him pursue the animal, until he shall bring it under his sight, and then let him leave it alone." It seems that boar-hunting was also practised formerly by the Welsh, as notice is taken of it in the Mabinogi, or juvenile tales.

Ni ellir hela Twrç Trwyth fyth nes caffael Bwlç, a Cyfwiç, a Setwyç meibion
Cilydd Cyfwlç,—a Glas, Gleisig, a Gleisiawg, eu tri çi.

H. Cilydd—Mabinogion.

The boar of the Foam can never be hunted, without having Bolc, and Cyvolc, and Sevolc, the sons of Cilyth Cyvolc, with Glas, Gleisig, and Gleisiaug, their three dogs.

Howel dda permitted the wild boar to be hunted from the middle of November to the beginning of December.

Hunting and coursing are still favourite amusements in Wales. The greyhounds are of a stronger nature than those in England, and their hair more wiry. On a level plain an English dog would exceed them in speed; but running on the sides of very steep mountains, or up them or down them, the English dog would soon be knocked up, while the Welsh greyhound would with ease go through his day's sport. Hares and foxes are very plentiful in the principality; but formerly otters and beavers were objects for the chase, and otters are still so in Cardiganshire. These animals, however, being amphibious, were ranked under fishing, though dogs were taken out to pursue them.

Hela pysg. Fishing is undoubtedly a most ancient custom,

but in countries much intersected by rivers, and interspersed with lakes, this amusement must have employed a great portion of the time of the inhabitants. Hunting the otter, " Hela Dyfrgi," was ranked under fishing, as was mentioned before; but this animal being amphibious, would often by swimming make his escape from the dogs. To prevent the loss of it altogether a three-pronged fork, affixed to the end of a pole, was always carried by the fisherman, which he darted at the otter while in the water, and if skilful would always pierce him. Those who excelled in this exercise received great praise and commendation, as it was a maxim, Nid esgud ond dyfrgi, i. e. Nothing so nimble as the otter. The Avang, or beaver, was another amphibious animal, caught much in a similar manner, though it is much doubted by Sir Richard Hoare,[t] whether it is not only another name for the same animal. It is thus however described by Richards,[u] " an amphibious animal, not unlike an otter, but bigger, having its fore feet like a dog; but footed behind like a goose, of a dark colour, and having an oblong cartilaginous tail, which, in swimming, it makes use of to steer its course."

The rivers Severn and Teivi are famed for the fine salmon they afford, and the pools and lakes in Wales abound in trout. Salmon and salmon trout are in many parts of Wales still speared, at which the inhabitants are very expert. The sea affords herrings, cod gwynidd, a species of whiting, and several other kinds of fish. The fishing trade seems to have been carried on in Glamorganshire in the time of James the First, as Lang Lewis, a humorous poet, who flourished between A. D. 1580 and 1620, says of a river in that county.

[t] See his Annot. on Giraldus Cambrensis, vol. ii. p. 56.

[u] See his Dict. in voce Afange.

Gwenwynwyd Tav; gwae minnau!
Dyrwyd y bysgodwriaeth
Gyda ni i gyd yn waeth.

The Taffe has been poisoned: Woe to us! the fishing trade with us is altogether worse.

Hela aderyn. Falconry, or hawking, the last of the four and twenty games, was also held in the highest repute by the ancient Cambro Britons. Persons of high rank rarely appeared without their dogs and their hawks; the latter they carried with them when they journeyed from one country to another. These birds were considered as ensigns of nobility; and no action could be reckoned more dishonourable to a man of rank than to give up his hawk. There were several regulations respecting this amusement, as we learn from the laws of Hywel Dda.

"The king's falconer has a privilege the day that the hawk "shall kill a bittern, or a heron, or a curlew. Three services "shall the king perform for the falconer on such a day: hold his "stirrup while he dismounts, and hold his horse while he goes "after the birds; and hold his stirrup while he mounts again. "Three times shall the king compliment him that night at table. "He shall sit on one side of the chancellor in the banquet. "The falconer shall have the skin of a stag in autumn from the "chief huntsman to make gloves for himself, and the leashes of "the hawks. Two ratios shall his horse have of provender. He "shall drink only three cupfulls in the hall, lest his hawks should "be neglected through drunkenness; vessels therefore shall hold "his liquor in the palace. If the falconer should kill his horse "in hunting, or should die by chance, he shall have another "from the king. He claims every unfledged young bird: a "sparrow-hawk's nest found on the land of the palace belongs

" to him. He shall receive a dish of meat as an allowance,
" and three hornfulls of liquor in his lodgings. From the time
" the falconer shall put the hawks in the mews,[x] to the time he
" shall take them out, he shall not give an answer to any one that
" shall prefer a claim against him. He shall receive quarters
" once a year on the villains. From every villain town he shall
" receive four-pence, or a dry sheep as food for his hawks. Freely
" he shall have his land. Three presents shall the king send to
" the falconer by the hand of his messenger, except on the day
" he kills any noble bird, or on the three principal festivals;
" the falconer shall receive the presents himself from the king's
" hands at those times. The day on which the falconer kills a
" noble bird, if the king shall not be with him, when the falconer
" returns to the palace with the bird, the king is obliged to rise
" up to receive him; and if he does not rise, then he shall give
" the garment that shall be on him to the falconer. He owns the
" heart of every animal which shall be slaughtered in the palace.
" Though the falconer should be liable to distraint by the law,
" neither a bailiff, nor a chancellor, shall distrain upon him; but
" the serjeant of the king and the household. A pound is the va-
" lue of the nest of a hawk. Six score pence is the value of a hawk
" before mewing. Should she be white after mewing, she is worth
" a pound. Twenty-four pence is the value of an unfledged young
" one. A hundred and twenty pence is the value of a falcon's nest.

[x] The Mews at Charing Cross, Westminster, was so called from its having been the place where the hawks were put at the moulting time. The king's hawks were kept at this place as early as the year 1377; but in the year 1537, it was converted into stables for Henry VIIIth's horses, and the hawks were removed. See Stow's Survey of London.

[y] See Cambrian Reg. vol. i. p. 214.

" Three-score pence is her value before mewing, and whilst in the " mew. The nest of a sparrow-hawk is the value of twenty-four " pence. The value of a sparrow-hawk before mewing, and whilst " in the mew is twelve pence; after mewing, should she be white " she is worth twenty-four pence. The falconer is entitled to a " palm's length of wax candle from the steward of the household, " to feed his birds by, and to make his bed." The different kinds of hawks in use were, Hebog, the simple hawk; hebog çwyldro, a ger-falcon; hebog dramor, a peregrine falcon; hebog wlanawg, a lanner; hebog marddin, a gos-hawk; and hebog yr chedydd, a hobby-hawk. Hawking was performed on horseback, or on foot, as occasion required. On horseback when in the fields and open country, and on foot when in the woods and coverts. In following the hawk on foot it was usual for the sportsman to have a stout pole with him, to assist him in leaping over little rivulets and ditches which might otherwise prevent him in his progress. When the hawk was not flying at her game she was usually hoodwinked with a cap, or hood, provided for that purpose, and fitted to her head; and this hood was worn abroad as well as at home. All hawks taken upon the fist had straps of leather put about their legs, which were put between the middle and little fingers of the hand that held them. Each leg had a bell fastened to it, and great attention was paid to these that they might not be too heavy, &c. The practice of hawking declined from the moment the musket was brought to perfection, which pointed out a method more ready and more certain of procuring game, and at the same time afforded an equal degree of air and exercise; for as the immense expence of training and maintaining of hawks became altogether unnecessary, it was therefore no wonder that the assistance of the gun superseded that of the

bird, or that the art of hawking, when rendered useless, should be laid aside.[z]

To constitute a complete champion it was necessary to obtain the prize at each of the four and twenty games, but to have contended successfully at some of them against men of acknowledged talents, was sufficient to acquire a name, and establish some degree of reputation. By constant habit, and frequent observation, experienced champions were able to give hints that might often tend to give either combatant the victory; and the side they seemed to patronise, if not ultimately successful, obtained the good opinion, and became for some time at least the favourites of the spectators. To obtain the regard of men of so much influence was therefore an object of no ordinary consideration with every candidate for fame at these exercises. For this reason a reproof from an old champion had an instantaneous effect, and a cry from him of Moesau, Moesau, (les meurs, les meurs), calmed every rising tumult, and extinguished every spark of animosity. It would be difficult, perhaps, at present to decide whether anciently among the Celtic tribes there were any stated periods at which these games were celebrated, like the Olympic and Nemean. But when the Welsh princes invited each other to a public entertainment, these sports were always proposed for the amusement of the guests. In the year 1113, Gruffydd ap Rhys, a prince of South Wales, and ancestor of the present Lord Dinevawr, gave at his palace near Llandilo, a public feast which continued for forty days, where all manly games were encouraged, and honourable gifts bestowed on all who were found deserving. At every numerous concourse of people the lively and

[z] Col. Thornton, M. P. still keeps hawks in Yorkshire, and he is the only one that follows this amusement.

active part generally amused themselves in these exercises. At marriages particularly a spirited, but amicable contest, at the most popular games, seldom failed to engage the attention of the young and enterprising, the athletic and the brave; and the fields adjoining the house where a wedding was celebrated were covered with crowds of combatants and spectators, umpires and competitors; and resounded with the vociferation of animation, the shouts of approbation, and the thunder of applause.

Besides the four and twenty games, many customs were introduced by the Druids which now serve as amusements to the young people of the country; among which are the following. It is customary to present a forsaken lover with a stick, or twig of hazel, which in Welsh is called, " Coll," and this is done probably in allusion to the double meaning of the word, Coll signifying loss and the hazel.

Lovers were accustomed to make garlands of willows and of birch.

At harvest home, when the last field is cut, some ears of corn are tied together, and placed at a distance, at which each reaper throws his sickle, and he that hits it gains the honour; whereupon three huzzas are given, and the day concludes with a feast.

It is customary for the husband to present his bride, on the morning after marriage, with a veil, called " Cowyll," which is similar to the practice in Prussia of presenting the Morgengabe. The word cowyll, in a wider sense, signified the settlement made on the bride in goods and chattels.

Another remain of druidical superstition, after their aberration

from their original principles, is related by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his Itinerary through Wales. Speaking of Pembrokeshire, and its inhabitants, he says, " It is worthy of remark, that these people, from the inspection of the right shoulder of rams which have been stripped of their flesh, and not roasted, but boiled, can discover future events, or those which have passed and remained long unknown; they know also what is transpiring at a distant place by a wonderful art, and a prophetic kind of spirit; they declare also by means of signs the undoubted symptoms of approaching peace and war, murders and fires, domestic adulteries, the state of the king, his life and death. It happened in our time, that a man of those parts, whose name was William Mangunel, a person of high rank, and excelling all others in the aforesaid art, had a wife big with child by her own husband's grandson. Well aware of the fact, he ordered a ram from his own flock to be sent to his wife as a present from her neighbour; which was carried to the cook and dressed: at dinner the husband purposely gave the shoulder bone of the ram, properly cleaned, to his wife, who was also well skilled in this art, for her examination; when, having for a short time examined the secret marks, she smiled, and threw the oracle down on the table. Her husband dissembling, earnestly demanded the cause of her smiling, and the explanation of the matter. Overcome by his intreaties, she answered, " The man to whose fold this ram belongs has an adulterous wife, at this time pregnant by the commission of incest with his own grandson." The husband, with a sorrowful and dejected countenance, replied, " You deliver indeed an oracle supported by too much truth, which I have so much more reason to lament, as the ignominy you have published redounds to my own injury." The woman thus detected, and unable to

dissemble her confusion, betrayed the inward feelings of her mind by external signs; shame and sorrow urging her by turns, and manifesting themselves, now by blushes, now by paleness, and lastly (according to the custom of women), by tears. The shoulder of a goat was also once brought to a certain person instead of a ram's, both being alike when cleaned, who, observing for a short time the lines and marks, exclaimed, "Unhappy cattle that never was multiplied! unhappy likewise the owner of the cattle, who never had more than three or four in one flock!" Many persons, a year and a half before the event, foresaw by the means of shoulder bones the destruction of their country after the decease of King Henry the First, and selling all their possessions, left their homes, and escaped the impending ruin. In our time, a soothsayer, on the inspection of a bone, discovered not only a theft, and the manner of it, but the thief himself, and all the attendant circumstances; he heard also the striking of a bell, and the sound of a trumpet, as if those things which were past were still performing. It is wonderful, therefore, that these bones, like all unlawful conjurations, should represent, by a counterfeit similitude to the eyes and ears, things which are past, as well as those which are now going on." The remains of this custom still exist in Cardiganshire, but the principal use made of the bone is in the case of pregnant women. The shoulder bone of a ram being scraped quite clean, a hole is burnt in it, and it is then placed over the door of the apartment in which the pregnant woman is, and she is told that the sex of her offspring will be precisely the same as that of the first person who shall enter the room.

The houses of the farmers were frequently visited at Christmas time by itinerant players, who performed what is called an interlude.

They consisted of about seven pessons, four of whom performed the characters in the piece, which was historical, and frequently taken from the Old Testament; and the other three served the purpose, in some measure, of the Greek chorus, coming on the stage between the acts. They consisted of a fool, who was dressed up as ridiculously as possible, and two misers, who alternately abused each other, the fool condemning avarice, and the misers prodigality. The misers were decrepid old men, with bladders on their backs concealed under their coats, which the fool occasionally struck with a stick, to the great amusement of the gaping audience.[a]

[a] This seems to be a relic of the ancient English morris-dance; an amusement which has long since been discontinued.

COSTUME.

The different modes of dress adopted by the ancient Britons, and their descendants the modern Welsh, if properly collected and brought before our view, would form a pleasing and instructive subject; pleasing from their variety, and instructive as affording an example of the increase of art and industry. But such an arrangement has never yet been made, and can only be attempted by one completely versed in Cambrian lore, as much information is contained in the short sentences of their poets, &c. As the materials towards such an undertaking lie much scattered, and many of them are unattainable, I trust the imperfections in this small sketch of such a design will meet with due allowances. The first intimation of the dress of the Britons we have from Cæsar; he says, ‘ they were clothed in skins, and stained themselves with woad, which produced a blue colour, and gave them a more horrible appearance in battle. They wore the hair of their head long, but close, and bare on every part of their body except their head and upper lip.” The arms they made use of, he says, were “ a dart, or javelin, which they threw from their war chariots to annoy the enemy; and a short spear for the infantry, with a bell at the nether end, and this they shook with great violence before the battle, supposing that the enemy would thereby be greatly intimidated.” But Cæsar tells us there were two sorts of inhabitants in Britain, of which those living in Kent and on the sea-shore (of whom he speaks chiefly, and with whom he had most intercourse) were

much more civilized, and modest, than those inhabiting the inland parts of the country.

Strabo, speaking of the more polite sort of people (inhabitants most likely of Kent, Cornwall, and Devon), assures us, that they wore long black garments reaching down to their ankles, walking with large staves in their hands, (like furies in a tragedy.) Whether painting their bodies was at all times, or in all parts, a constant custom among the Britons, is much disputed; some suppose it was used only in war to make them look terrible, and at their festivals and sacred rites; when, says Pliny, they coloured themselves like Æthiopians, being naked, with their wives and children, at the solemnities. Other authors assert, that painting their bodies became much more general after the arrival of Cæsar than it was before; but perhaps that might arise from the island being better known to the Romans, and consequently the knowledge of the manners and customs of the people became much more extensive, unless we suppose with Sammes, that being after the arrival of Cæsar involved in almost a continual war with the Romans, they endeavoured to make themselves as frightful as possible to those unlawful invaders by a constant staining and painting of their bodies. Some authors, as Isidore, &c. have supposed that the paint, or die, would wash off; which might be, unless those who painted animals cut the skin, and so rubbed the colour into the wounds in a similar manner to the tatooing of the Indians in the South Seas.

Pomponius Mela, who flourished about the year of our Lord forty-five, says of the Britons, "They die their bodies with woad, whether for ornament or any other reason is not known."

Tacitus, who was born in the reign of Nero, says, "The Britons were armed with huge swords, and small bucklers,

with which they quite eluded the missive weapons of the Romans.

To these arms Dio Nicæus adds a dagger.

Dio Cassius says " the Britons are naked and without shoes; their arms are a shield and short spear, on the lower part of which is a ball of brass, to terrify the enemy by its sound when shaken. They likewise wear daggers."

However we find the nobler Britons in Varro's time, which was about twenty-eight years before Christ, wearing robes, one of which he describes as a thick hairy garment, which the Britons themselves called Gaunacum; or, as the Welsh write it, gwn, from which comes our modern word gown.

Herodian says, " They know not the use of cloaths, but wear iron upon their necks and bellies, supposing it an ornament and mark of wealth, as other barbarous people do gold; on their bodies they painted strange resemblances of hideous animals: and lest the beauty (as they supposed it) of their painting should be hid, might be the reason for their going naked: they had a sword hanging by their sides, but were entirely strangers to the use of either the crosslet (or breastplate) or helmet, thinking them a hinderance to them in crossing the fens, whose exhalations and stagnated water always keep the air above them involved in fogs."

Solinus informs us, that " they burnt on their flesh certain marks, which Tertullian calls stigmata." The former of the authors adds, " the country is partly occupied by barbarians, who have strokes artfully inlaid upon their bodies, in the figures of animals, from their infancy, and burnt in upon their bellies, growing up with them to manhood; and these savage nations think it the greatest proof of patience to infuse as deep a dye

as they can into their limbs by these never to be forgotten scars."

Speed in his Chronicle says, " Caractacus, King of the Silures, when he appeared before the Emperor Claudius Cæsar, is said to have been attired in the following manner: his body was for the most part naked, and painted with divers animals, an iron chain round his neck, and a second round his middle; his hair was long and curling, the hair of his upper lip was unshorn, and hung down on either side, falling upon his breast." He also gives the following description of Boadicea. " She wore a loose robe of various colours, over a thick plaited kirtle, the tresses of her hair hanging down to her very skirts, with a chain of gold about her neck, and carrying in her hand a short spear or dart."

Mr. Whitaker, in his history of Manchester, says, " The Britons in general did not adopt the Roman Pileus, or Petasus, as a covering for the head; but continued their own Kappan, Hata, or Boined, in use, as they have transmitted them and their appellations to us. We have a variety of caps delineated upon their coins above 1700 years old, and yet corresponding pretty well to the form and appearance of the modern."

After the conquest of Wales, as well as England, by the Romans under Julius Agricola, the Britons began to adopt the Roman manners and customs, and to wear their robes, and dress themselves just after their fashion.

But we have hitherto been speaking of the laity; the priesthood, or Druids, had a separate cloathing, as had also the Bards, and Ovates. These wore their beards down to their middles, and long flowing robes with long sleeves, and each carried a great staff in his hand. The colour of the Druids dress was solely white, the emblem of holiness, and peculiarly of truth, as being

the colour of light, or the sun. That of the Bards was of sky blue, which was considered as emblematic of peace, and also of truth, from having no variety of colours. The Ovates, or Ovydd, wore green, thus denominating that the earth was the object of their pursuits; the scholars wore a robe composed of all the three colours.

We may presume that the Roman dress remained in vogue with the Britons some time after the arrival of the Saxons, as the latter being by no means so civilized, nor having half the luxuries of the Romans, could not hold out any change worth copying; their treachery also had that effect on the Britons as to make them despise any thing Saxon. The next notice we have of their dress is from the poet Aneurin, who flourished about the year 510; and in his poem entitled the Gododin, in which he celebrates the warriors who fought in the battle of Caltraeth, he says,

Ev'ry warrior's manly neck
Chains of regal honour deck,
Wreath'd in many a golden link.

The word used by him is, "curdorchawd," which signifies, adorned with the golden torque. This seems to have been considered as a badge of nobility, and all the four and twenty sons of Llywarch Hên were adorned with them. He says on the occasion,

Hybarch yw mâb y marchog,
(Yn aur) yn arian golérog.

Dorchog.

Llywarch Hên lived about the year 590, or eighty years after Aneurin. In the year 1692, an ancient golden torque was dug

up in a garden near the castle of Harlech. It is a wreathed bar, or rather three or four rods twisted together, about four feet long, flexible, but bending naturally only one way, in form of a hatband. It has hooks at each end, not twisted or sharp, but plain and cut even. It is of a round form, and weighs eight ounces. It seems, from what has been noticed before, that both Caractacus and Boadicea were adorned with this instrument; but this is probably of a later date, and most likely such as were worn in the time of Aneurin and Llywarch Hên. This valuable morçeau of British antiquity is now in the possession of Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, in Flintshire, Bart. and an engraving of it may be seen in Mr. Gough's edition of Camden's Britannia.

The famous lawgiver Dyvnwal Moelmud, who lived about 430 years before Christ, is said to have been the first king of Britain that wore a crown of gold.

In the laws of Hywel Dda, the various articles of dress of the different ranks of people are valued. The principal garments therein mentioned are the *Brycan*, or loose cloak; the *Pais*, or coat, and the *Llawdyr*, or trowsers.

Various ornaments are also valued therein. Of the ornaments, a great collection has been made by Mr. Cunnington of Heytesbury, from the numerous barrows which he has opened on Salisbury Plains and elsewhere.

The value of several parts of dress, &c. in the laws of Howel Dda, who flourished in the year 926, is as follows:

The king's Ysgin, or cloak, is in value a pound.
The queen's ditto, is the same.
The gentleman's ditto, is one hundred and twenty-pence.
The wife's of a gentleman, the same.

The vassal's Rhuch, or coat, is sixty pence.

The wife's of a vassal, the same.

A striped mantle, twenty-four pence.

Every town-wrought garment, twenty-four pence.

Every home-spun ditto, eight-pence.

A Crys, or loose garment,[a] and trowsers, twenty-four pence.

If the Crys be plaited, then the value to be determined by the oaths of the parties.

A headband is in value four-pence.

A pengwich, which was a sort of cap or bonnet, is in value one penny.

A pair of laced boots, four-pence.

A well made pair of shoes, two-pence.

The Llurig, or breastplate, the helm or helmet, and the Penfesdin, or casque, the Pyrgwyn, or crest or plume of the helmet; the gold or silver girdle, and the ring, were all estimated upon oath of the parties.

The spear was valued at four-pence.

An arrow at a farthing.

A bow and twelve arrows at four-pence.

A battle-axe at two-pence.

The sword with a brittle or hardened edge, twelve-pence.

The sword with a strong blade, fourteen pence.

The sword with a fair blade, twenty-four pence.

A sword with a gold or silver hilt, its value is twenty-four pence.

One without gold or silver, twelve-pence.

A Targan, shield, or target, eight-pence.

[a] The word is now used to express a shirt or shift.

A shield of blue enamel, or gold enamel, twenty-four pence.
A coloured shield, twenty-four pence.
An uncoloured ditto, twelve-pence.
A gold or silver, or light blue ditto, twenty-four pence.

In an old MS. copy of the above laws, written about the twelfth century, formerly belonging to Edward Llwyd the antiquary, and latterly to Sir John Sebright, is a drawing of the king in his court of judgment, attended by his elders, gentlemen of respectability, and officers of his court. In this the king is habited in a cloak, with long loose sleeves, both of which are highly ornamented. The cloak is open from the sleeves downwards on each side. He has a cap on his head studded with precious stones, and surmounted by a cross. The elders and gentlemen are in loose cloaks, with loose sleeves, reaching to the elbows, through which the arms are seen covered with tight sleeves. The judges wear a loose robe, which is made tight round the neck, with slashes in it to admit the arms through. Their heads are covered with close caps. The priests are in the monks habit, with the clerical tonsure. The counsellors are habited like the judges, except the cap. The plaintiff, defendant, &c. are habited in the dress of the country, which is something like what is now worn in London by the boys of the blue coat school. One of the sheriffs is dressed in a short petticoat, not quite reaching to his knees, and the other in a flowing garment with large full sleeves.

There is an ancient sepulchral effigy of Pabo port Prydain, in the churchyard of Llanbabo, in Anglesea, dressed in his regal robes. It is made to fit close round his neck, and to button in front down to his feet. There are two slashes made to put his

arms through, which are decorated with precious stones, as well as the collar of this garment. It is likewise ornamented with fur. Under this he has a tight vest, the sleeves of which sit tight on his arm, and are made to button down to the elbows. He holds in his hand a sceptre tipped with a fleur-de-lis. His crown seems to be made of gold in the form of a collar, and studded with precious stones, and surmounted by three fleurs-de-lis. He lived in the latter part of the fifth century. The next author from whom we can obtain any information on the dress of the Welsh is Giraldus Cambrensis.

He says "the Welsh make use of light arms, which do not impede their agility; small breastplates, bundles of arrows, and long lances, helmets, and shields, and very rarely greaves plated with iron. The higher class go to battle mounted on swift and generous steeds, which their country produces; but the greater part of the people fight on foot to a disadvantage, on account of the marshy nature of the soil. They either walk barefooted, or make use of high shoes, roughly constructed with untanned leather." Again he says, "their dress is not different at night from what it is by day, for at all seasons they defend themselves from the cold only by a thin cloak and waistcoat. The men and women cut their hair close round to the ears and eyes. The women, after the manner of the Parthians, cover their heads with a large white veil, folded together in the form of a crown. The men shave all their beard except the whiskers." The circumstance of the people wearing so little armour must be understood of the lower class, as the effigy of Rhys ap Gruffydd, who lies buried in St. David's, is in complete armour, as is that of Rhys Grûg, which is also to be seen there. Giraldus wrote in the year 1188, and Rhys ap Gruffydd was buried in 1196. The figure of

Rhys ap Gruffydd is thus attired: on his head is a very strange shaped helmet, terminating gradually in a sharp edge at the top, and without any vizor; the lower part composed of ring armour, which, covering the neck down to the shoulders, forms a gorget. Below this is a breastplate, on which is painted a lion rampant, within a border engrailed. He has a very handsome sword-belt, to which is suspended a long sword, and his thighs, legs, and feet, are covered with plates of iron. He is spurred also.

The next notice of the dress of these people is from Dafydd ab Gwilym, a poet who flourished about the year 1400. He wore long trowsers, a close jacket tied round with a sash, to which was suspended a sword of considerable length, and over the whole a loose flowing gown trimmed with fur, with a round cap or bonnet on his head; these, he tells us, he took pains to make showy, for he was inclined to vie in that respect with the beaux of his time.

The ecclesiastical dress since the introduction of Christianity was the same as that in England, and only changed in con formity to it.

The monument of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who lived in the time of Henry the Seventh, I think, affords us the next specimen of dress.

His effigy may be seen with his lady in St. Peter's church, Carmarthen, to which place it was removed from the priory in that town. His hair is flowing in ringlets over his shoulders, he has a ringed iron collar round his neck, a breastplate, on which are painted his arms, a sword and dagger, and his legs and arms completely cased in armour; over all he has a mantle, with a collar falling back, the arms in a garter painted on his left shoulder. His lady has a cap almost square, such as were worn

by the ladies in England about that period, a necklace round her neck, a tucker above her gown, which is a short one, shewing the petticoat below, and tightened round the waist by a gold cord tied in the centre, the two ends of which hang down below the knees, and are ended by tassels. Over all she wears a long flowing robe with large sleeves.

The dress of Sir John Wynne, of Gwydir, the first baronet of that name, who was born in 1553, is a very full ruff; a waistcoat with sleeves, round which is a sword belt suspending a long sword, plaited ruffles, and immensely wide breeches. Over both his shoulders hangs a cloak. The dress of the famous antiquary Humphrey Llwyd, who died in the year 1568, as appears from a picture at Aston, much resembles the last, except that there is no cloak, and the ruff is single; and three ornamental chains are suspended round his neck.

Here my materials fail, and I must therefore proceed hastily to describe the dress of the modern Welsh, such as is retained by the peasantry, as the superior persons follow the English fashions.

This dress, as it seems enforced by the climate, I doubt not has been at least two or three centuries in vogue, and probably that of the women much longer.

The men wear a coarse woollen cloth of a sky blue colour for coat, breeches, and waistcoat, with worsted stockings of the same colour; though in Radnorshire the colour is a drab. Even many of the clergy are so prejudiced in favour of their paternal dress, that they despise a sable habit, and retain the country clothing. The women's dress is made of wool and flax, which they call linsey-woolsey; and this they have woven into pretty chequers of blue and white, or red and white stripes on a blue ground. Throughout the principality they invariably wear

men's hats, shoes, and buckles; mob caps; over which they sometimes tie a handkerchief, the end of which hangs down between the shoulders. In Caermarthenshire they wear an oblong piece of red flannel deeply bordered with black ribband, which they throw across their shoulders, and which since the taking of the French who landed at Fisguard last war, have been termed the Frenchman's terror. In most other counties the women wear long dark blue cloaks with hoods hanging back, which have a very handsome appearance; some, however, but not many, wear scarlet cloaks.

Thus has an attempt been made to form the skeleton of a history of the dress of the Welsh people from the earliest period we become acquainted with their history, down to the present time; and if it should be means of having this subject more largely treated on by an abler hand, my object will be fully answered: if not, I have done my utmost endeavours to give the public all the information on that entertaining subject I could possibly collect together.

MINERALOGY.

The pre-eminence of this county originates in its extensive mineral productions, many of which seem to be inexhaustible. The silver, copper, and lead mines particularly, have augmented the royal power, clothed its army,[b] enriched individuals, and blessed the metropolis of England with one of its most desirable luxuries.[c]

The internal parts of the earth do not consist of one uniform substance, but of various strata, or layers of substances, extremely different in their appearances, specific gravities, and chemical qualities, from one another. Neither are these strata similar to one another in different countries, so that even in the short extent of half a mile, the strata will be found quite different from what they are in another place. As little are they the same in depth or solidity. Innumerable cracks and fissures, by the miners called lodes, are found in every one of them; but these differ so much in size and shape, that it is impossible to form any inference from their size in one place about that in another. In these lodes the metallic ore is met with; and considering the great uncertainty of the dimensions of the lodes, it is evident that the business of mining, which depends on their size, must consequently be quite uncertain and precarious.

In these fissures, the several ingredients which form lodes, by the continual passing of waters, and the menstrua of metals, are

[b] Army of Charles I. clothed by Mr. Bushel.

[c] New River brought to London by Sir Hugh Middleton.

brought out of the adjacent strata, collected and conveniently lodged in a narrow channel, much to the advantage of those who search for and pursue them; for if metals and minerals were more dispersed, and scattered thinly in the body of the strata, the trouble of finding and getting at them would be endless, and the expence of procuring them would exceed the value of the acquisition. The inner part of the fissure in which the ore lies, is all the way bounded by two incrustations, resembling walls of stone, which are generally parallel to one another, and include the breadth of the vein or lode. There are not however many of these fissures, which have regular walls, until they have been sunk down some fathoms. Whatever angle of inclination some fissures make in the solid strata at their beginning, they generally continue to do the same all along. Some are very uncertain in their breadth, as they may be small at their upper part, and wide underneath, and vice versa. Their regular breadth, as well as their depth, is subject to great variation; for though a fissure may be many fathoms wide in one particular place, yet a little farther east or west it may not perhaps be one inch wide. This excessive variation happens generally in very compact strata, when the vein or fissure is squeezed, as it were, through hard rock, which seem to compress and straighten it. A true vein, or fissure, however, is never entirely obliterated, but always shows a string of metallic ore or of a veiny substance, which often serves as a leader for the miners to follow, until it sometimes leads them to a large and richly impregnated part. Their length is in a great measure unlimited, though this cannot be said of the space best fitted for yielding metal. When two metallic veins in the neighbourhood of each other, run in an oblique direction, and consequently meet together, they commonly produce a body of

ore at the place where they intersect; and, if both are rich, the quantity will be considerable; but if one be poor, and the other rich, then both are either enriched or impoverished by the meeting. After some time they separate again, and each will continue its former direction near to the other; but sometimes, though very seldom, they continue united. It is a sign of a poor vein when it separates or diverges into strings; but on the other hand, when several of them are found running into one, it is accounted a promising sign. Sometimes there are branches without the walls of the vein in the adjacent strata, which often come either obliquely or transversely into it. If these branches are impregnated with ore, or if they underlie faster than the true vein, that is, if they dip deeper into the ground, then they are said to overtake or come into the lode, and to enrich it; or if they do not, then they are said to go off from it, and to impoverish it. But neither these nor any other marks either of the richness or poverty of a mine are to be entirely depended upon; for many mines, which have a very bad appearance at first, do nevertheless turn out extremely well afterwards; while others, which in the beginning seemed very rich, turn gradually worse and worse: but in general, where a vein has a bad appearance at first, it will be imprudent to be at much expence in working it.

The method of discovering mines is a matter of so much difficulty, that it seems surprising how those who were totally unacquainted with the nature of metals first came to think of digging them out of the earth. According to Lucretius the discovery was made by the conflagration of certain woods, which melted the veins of metal in the earth beneath them; but this seems to be rather improbable. Aristotle, however, is of the same opinion as Lucretius, and tells us, that some shepherds in Spain having

set fire to the woods, the earth was thus heated to such a degree, that the silver near the surface of it melted and flowed into a mass; and that in a short time the metallic mass was discovered by the rending of the earth by an earthquake. The same story is told by Strabo, who ascribes the discovery of the mines of Andalusia to this accident. Cadmus is said by some to have been the first who discovered gold: while others ascribe this to Thoas the Thracian, to Mercury the son of Jupiter, or to Pisus king of Italy; who, having left his own country, went into Egypt, where he was elected king after the death of Mizraim the son of Ham; and, on account of his discovery, was called the Golden God. Others say, that Eaclis, or Cœacus the son of Jupiter, or Sol the son of Oceanus, was the first discoverer; but Æschylus attributes the discovery not only of gold, but of all other metals, to Prometheus. The brass and copper mines in Cyprus were first discovered by Cinyra the son of Agryopa; and Hesiod ascribes the discovery of the iron mines of Crete to the Cretan Dactyli Idæi. The extraction of lead, or tin, from its ore in the islands of the Cassiterides, or Scilly, and Cornwall, according to several ancient authors, was discovered by Midacritus. The scripture, however, ascribes the invention of brass and iron, or at least the methods of working them, to Tubal Cain, before the flood; and it was so far from being lost, that in the oldest picture of society after the deluge, we meet with " bows of steel, and molten mirrors," things which could never have existed, or have been rendered fit for use, without considerable skill in the tempering, compounding, and polishing of metals.

In more modern times, we know that mines have been frequently discovered by accident; as in sea cliffs, among broken craggy rocks, by the washing of the tides or floods, also by irrup-

tions and torrents of water issuing out of hills and mountains, and sometimes by the wearing of the high roads. Mr. Price, in his treatise on the Cornish mines, mentions another way by which mines have been discovered, viz. by fiery coruscations; which he says, he has heard from persons whose veracity he is unwilling to question. In Cardiganshire, and many other parts of Wales, people of sound understanding and good sense will positively assure you, that they receive intimation of the existence of a mine, from what they call mine knockers, which make a hammering noise underground, and that on digging the part from whence such sound proceeds, a vein of ore is sure to be found. If such be true, the noise heard proceeds in all probability from the oozing of the waters through the fissures under ground, though the common people ascribe it to supernatural agency.

Mines, however, are now most commonly discovered by investigating the nature of such veins, ores, and stones, as may seem most likely to turn to account: but there is a particular sagacity, or habit, of judging from particular signs, which can be acquired only by long practice. Mines, especially those of copper, may also be discovered by the harsh and disagreeable taste of the waters which issue from them; though it is probable that this only happens when the ore lies above the level of the water which breaks out; for it does not seem likely that the taste of the ore could ascend, unless we were to suppose a pond or lake of water standing above it. The presence of copper in any water is easily discovered by immerging into it a bit of polished iron, which will thus instantly be turned of a copper colour, by reason of the precipitation of the metal upon it. A candle, or piece of

tallow, put into water of this kind, will, in a short time, be tinged of a green colour.

After a mine is found, the next thing to be considered is, whether it may be dug to advantage. In order to determine this, we are duly to weigh the nature of the place, and its situation as to wood, water, carriage, healthiness, and the like; and compare the result with the richness of the ore, the charge of digging, stamping, washing, and smelting. After this is settled, the next thing is to make a level to carry off the water. This level, in some places called an adit, in others a sough, or drain, may be compared to a common sewer, and is carried on from the bottom of the hill at a dead level, underground, to the further end of it, to drain off all the water from the mines as they are worked. In some places the level is deeper from the surface of the earth, and in others not so deep, depending on the rise or fall of the ground; but in the deepest place it is generally about sixty-four yards. The miners work from the bottom of the hill, or level, on several stages or stelches one above another, till they come above the surface, and so meet the shaft that is sinking downwards. When the miners have sunk down as deep as they conveniently can for water, they bore a hole through the rock quite down to the level, and so let off all the water in the sewer. The method of boring through hard rocks is as follows. Sharp chisels, screwed to iron-rods of about four feet long, which are also screwed together to any length, are used to pounce the rock into a powder, and by continually turning these about the hole is kept round, and with the working of the water, and motion of the iron-rod, the rock or stone thus pulverised, will, in a great measure, rise up to the top of the ground, and work out of itself;

but when the hole begins to be choaked, it is necessary to take up the rods, unscrew the chisel, and screw on a borer, with which the hole is cleansed; and putting down the chisel again continue as before. By these means the miners can bore about a yard in a day through very hard rock.

The manner of examining ore is very necessary to the miner, as the metals are often so disguised in their ores, as to be very difficultly known by their external appearance, and are sometimes taken one for another. Most part of the lead ore may be reduced to a metallic state by means of charcoal. The mineræ plumbi calciformes, which are pure, are easily melted into lead; but such of them as are mixed with ochra ferri, or any kind of earth, as clay, lime, &c. yield very little of lead, and even nothing at all, if the heterogenea are combined in any large quantity; which even happens with the minera plumbi calciformis arsenico mixta. These, therefore, are not to be tried but in larger laboratories. However, every mineral body suspected to contain any metallic substance, may be tried by the blowpipe, so as to give sufficient proof whether it contains any or not, by its effects being different from those of the stones or earth, &c. The mineræ plumbi mineralisatæ leave the lead in a metallic form, if not too large a portion of iron is mixed with it. For example, when a tessellated or steel-grained lead ore is exposed to the flame, its sulphur, and even the arsenic if there be any, begins to fume, and the ore itself immediately to melt into a globular form; the rest of the sulphur continues then to fly off if the flame be blown slowly upon the mass: but, on the contrary, very little of the sulphur will go off if the flame be forced violently on it; in this case, it rather happens that the lead itself crackles and dissipates, throwing about very minute metallic particles. The sulphur

being driven out as much as possible, which is known by finding no sulphureous vapour in smelling at the proof, the whole is suffered to cool, and then a globule of metallic lead will be left upon the coal. If any iron is contained in the lead-ore, the lead, which is melted out of it, is not of a metallic shining, but rather of a black and uneven surface; a little borax must in this case be melted with it, and as soon as no bubble is seen to rise any longer from the metal into the borax, the fire must be discontinued: when the mass is grown cold, the iron will be found scorified with the borax, and the lead left pure and of a shining colour.

If a lead ore is rich in silver, this last metal may be discovered by this experiment; because, as the lead is volatile, it may be forced off, and the silver remain. To effect this, the lead, which is melted out of the ore, must be kept in constant fusion with a slow heat, that it may be consumed. This end will be sooner obtained, and the lead part quicker, if during the fusion the wind through the blow-pipe be directed immediately, though not forcibly, upon the melted mass itself, until it begins to cool; at which time the fire must be directed on it again. The lead, which is already in a volatilized state, will by this artifice be driven out in form of a subtile smoke; and by thus continuing by turns to melt the mass, and then to blow off the lead, as has been said, until no smoke be any longer perceived, the silver will at last be obtained pure. The silver, which is obtained by this means, is easily distinguished from lead by the following external marks, viz. that it must be red-hot before it can be melted; it cools sooner than lead: it has a silver colour; that is to say, brighter and whiter than lead; and is harder under the hammer.

The mineræ cupri calciformes (at least some of them) when

not mixed with too much stone or earth, are easily reduced to copper with any flux; if the copper is found not to have its natural bright colour, it must be melted with a little borax, the heterogenea contained in them hindering the fusion before these are scorified by the flux. The grey copper ores, which only consist of copper and sulphur, are tried almost in the same manner as above mentioned. Being exposed to the flame by themselves, they will be found instantly to melt, and part of their sulphur to go off. The copper may afterwards be obtained in two ways: the one, by keeping the proof in fusion for about a a minute, and afterwards suffering it to cool; when it will be found to have a dark and uneven appearance externally, but which after being broken discovers the metallic copper of a globular form in its centre, surrounded with a regulus, which still contains some sulphur, and a portion of the metal: the other, by being melted with borax, which last way sometimes makes the metal appear sooner.

The ancient Britons wrought the mines in Cardiganshire, probably from their first settlement in Cambria, and no doubt excelled equally in their manufacture of the silver, as they did of the gold in other parts of the country. With regard to their skill in the latter, we may judge of it from the triad which celebrates Caswallon, Manawydan, and Llew Llawgyfes, as the three chiefs who possessed golden cars. The first of these lived about fifty years before Christ, the second in the beginning of the first century, and the last, at the close of the fifth.

It is probable that the Britons wished to conceal the rich mines of Cardiganshire from the avaricious Romans, and this nest of riches might be one reason why those old Silures fought so manfully for their country under Caractacus and others. Indeed

the speech of that celebrated chief proves that they had at that time, and wished still to keep the knowledge of the mines from the Romans, as Caractacus asks why they should covet his poor huts, when they had such splendid palaces of their own. Had the Romans been acquainted with the riches of his country, they would have replied that it was not the huts but the mines they wanted. If therefore the Romans did work these mines, which must be mere conjecture, as no Roman coins, or any other vestiges of that people are ever found in them, it must have been not much more than during two hundred years.

The Welsh, as has been observed, understood the use of metals, but after the departure of the Romans, self-preservation was all they could attend to, and peaceful science gave place to cruel wars. Yet notwithstanding this, it must have been owing to these riches, in a great measure, that they were able to carry on wars against the English. For some centuries after the conquest in England the crown asserted its prerogative in the ownership of all mines and minerals. No person could search for ore, unless empowered by the royal grant, which was sometimes confined to particular counties, and sometimes extended to the kingdom at large. The conditions imposed were at the discretion of the reigning monarch. Edward the First directed the tithe of the ore, dug out of the Welsh mines, to be paid to the parochial churches in the vicinity. The owner of the ground on which a mine was discovered, derived no profit from its being worked until the beginning of Henry the Sixth's reign, when the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, obtained a lease of all the gold and silver mines within the kingdom for ten years, on payment of a tenth part to the church, a fiftieth to the king, and a twentieth to the proprietor of the land. This grant extended to all

toher metals containing gold and silver. Neither did it, by specifying gold and silver, forego the ancient claim of the crown to the appropriation of mines in general. Henry the Seventh, on his accession, appointed Jasper, Duke of Bedford, and other eminent persons, governors of his mines in England and Wales. The English hitherto had but little available knowledge either in the discovery or working of mines. The imposture in some cases, in others the self-deception of Alchemy, operated unfavourably on the progress of real science and useful art. It is also curious, that the means resorted to for the suppression of the cheat, conduced to the very same end as the cheat itself. The act of parliament, which made it felony to use the craft of multiplication, exposed the skilful refiner to the penalties of counterfeiting, under cover of transmuting, the precious metals, if his ingenuity led him to gain more from the baser kinds than had been obtained before. If therefore an adept in metallurgy braved the perils of the law, it was more likely to be whilst in pursuit of an enthusiastic error, or in furtherance of a lucrative delusion, than with a rational view to the duly apportioned profits of a known art or trade, the advantages of which must be limited by the industry applied, and the expence incurred. This act was not repealed till the first year of the reign of William and Mary. In the year 1452, Henry the Sixth had engaged three miners from the continent, with their assistants, to work at his mines; so unavailing were the pretended transmutations, and so profound the ignorance of the English. Queen Elizabeth, under better auspices, imitated a policy founded in wisdom, but rendered abortive by the circumstances of King Henry's reign. By the advice of her council she sent for some experienced Germans to carry on the business of the mines, as well as that of smelting

and refining minerals. On their arrival, they were no sooner naturalized, than the Queen, by her letters patent granted to Thomas Thurland, and Daniel Houghsetter, and their heirs for ever, licence to search for mines of gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver, in the several royalties in the counties of York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucester, Worcester, and the Principality of Wales, for their sole use and profit, reserving to herself the tenth of all gold, silver, and quicksilver ores, and the pre-emption of refined gold and silver, at a lower rate than the current price of those metals. A year afterwards she made two more grants; one to Cornelius Devosse, and the other to William Humphrey and Christopher Shutz. This last was the most comprehensive, for it included all mines, minerals, and subterraneous treasures, except copperas and alum, and extended to all parts of England not appropriated by the former grants. By all these instruments, as well as by those of the former reigns, a power was given to sink shafts any where except in gardens, or under the foundations of castles or houses. This unlimited invasion of private property and public rights, asserted immemorially, but irreconcileable to reason and justice, was resisted, though unsuccessfully, by the Earl of Northumberland, in a suit with the crown, or the persons holding under it, respecting the copper mines on his manor of Keswick. The lawyers decided for the prerogative, on the ground that gold or silver found in any mine constituted that a royal mine; and as the baser metals in most cases contain some particles of the nobler, the discovery of the smallest particle, of however little value, transferred that mineral property from the hands of the subject to the crown. Neither was the title of the prerogative to the base metals ever abandoned, though it was esteemed

more plausible to prefer it under cover of what they might be supposed to contain, till the revolution, when all such exorbitant claims were revised, and the prerogative more definitely settled. Customar Smith is said to have discovered silver in Cardiganshire in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, and to have coined it in London. In the first year of William and Mary the crown abandoned its pretensions to copper, tin, iron, and lead mines, only claiming the gold or silver contained in the ore, whatever may be its quantity, at the current price of the base metal, of which the ore professedly consists. But to return to the reign of Elizabeth. The patentees before-mentioned, by virtue of the powers and privileges annexed to their several grants, divided part of their tenure into shares, which they sold. The original patentees, therefore, under the three grants, with these subsequent purchasers, were incorporated by the style of The Governor, Assistants, and Commonalty, of the Mines Royal.[d] William, Earl of Pembroke, was appointed Governor. The first court of assistants was selected from among the nobility, the leading citizens, and the most intelligent of those foreigners by whose settlement in the country the plan was carried into effect. These important measures were begun and completed between the years 1563 and 1568. Thus were the mineral resources of the whole country, instead of being dealt out piecemeal to favourites or courtiers, placed under the direction of such a public body as could remedy, in some degree, the baneful effects, without abandoning the high pretensions of an unlimited prerogative. Thus was the foundation laid for those great manufacturing interests, which required and ultimately obtained a solid inde-

[d] See Appendix, No. 12.

pendence, fortified against the attacks of arbitrary power, and exposed to none but the very remote danger of our declining industry as a people. The attention of the public being now directed into this channel, a rational prospect of gain, from labour and ingenuity scientifically applied, flatteringly succeeded the disappointment before occasioned by prejudice. Hence the discovery of mineral veins became so frequent, that the company, doubting perhaps the success of all the ventures which were proposed to them, began to farm their exclusive rights to enterprising individuals. The Cardiganshire mines, among the most abundant in lead and silver, during the whole of the seventeenth century, were precisely in this situation.

Sir Hugh Middleton was the sixth son of Richard Middleton, governor of Denbigh Castle in the reigns of Edward the Sixth, Mary, and Elizabeth. The speculative genius of Hugh appeared at a very early age by his attempts to search for coal in the neighbourhood of his native place. His first enterprise not succeeding, he removed to London, where he became a citizen and goldsmith. He did not, however, lose sight of his original propensity, and his success in trade soon enabled him to farm the principal lead and silver mine in Cardiganshire under the governor and company of mines royal, at a yearly rent of four hundred pounds. So judicious was this venture, and so profitable the works under his direction, that from one mine, yielding nearly one hundred ounces of silver from a ton of lead, he derived a clear profit of two thousand pounds a month. This immense revenue, sufficient to have established one of the most splendid families in Great Britain, was all expended in another great speculation. He undertook to carry into execution the plan which had been proposed in the reign of Elizabeth, but

had terrified every adventurer, of supplying the city of London with water. In 1608 Mr. Middleton proposed to the Lord Mayor, and Commonalty, to begin the work within two months on his own account, and, with the exertion of his best endeavours, to finish it in four years. Many were the jealousies and prejudices with which he had to encounter; yet did he complete his immortal labour within a year of the time specified, by the performance of supposed impossibilities, brought into common practice since his great example, and by the sacrifice of a princely fortune at the shrine of public utility. The first issue of the waters from the head at Islington was graced by the presence of King James the First, with his court, and the corporation of London, with his brother Thomas, lord mayor elect, founder of the Chirkcastle branch. He received the honour, first of knighthood, and afterwards of baronetage; but his resources were exhausted by the magnitude of the undertaking, and he was compelled to help out his shattered finances by exercising the profession of a surveyor.[e] In this line his talents were particularly serviceable, when employed on works of draining or mining. So great was his love to public undertakings that the mortifying experience of the new river could not deter him from other attempts. In the Isle of Wight he gained two thousand acres from the sea by means of embanking. Sir John Wynne, of

[e] On the brick arch over which the New River is conveyed in a wooden trough, near Bush Hill, Edmonton, are Sir Hugh Middleton's arms. These are argent on a pile vert, three wolves heads erased of the first, Crest a dexter-hand displayed proper, issuing out of a ducal coronet, or. The Middleton family arms had been argent on a *bend* vert, three wolves heads erased of the field, but Sir Hugh in commemoration of his bringing the New River to London changed the bend for a pile.

Gwydir, the year before he died, wished to engage Sir Hugh in the service of his own country. Sir John wished Sir Hugh Middleton to undertake the recovery of the sands called Traeth Mawr, and Traeth bychain, offering him wood and other materials at a very cheap rate, and a contribution of two hundred pounds as a venture. But Sir Hugh excused himself on the ground, that the completion of the work would require thousands instead of hundreds; and that he was himself advanced in years, and full of business elsewhere. His personal plea of inability on the score of money proves that his works in Cardiganshire were still very extensive; for he alleges as an additional excuse, that between the mines and the New River, he stood even then at a weekly charge of two hundred pounds. This correspondence took place in the year 1625, and Sir Hugh died in 1631. His branch of the family declined into narrow circumstances, while the property, which he had created, rose to an unexampled value. He left a number of New River shares to the poor of the Goldsmiths' Company; yet, in after-times, his descendant and representative, when a widow, was debarred from benefitting even by the charity of her ancestor, because her husband had not taken up his freedom as a goldsmith. Such was the gratitude of London to the memory of its greatest benefactor.

Mr. Bushel, the ingenious servant of Sir Francis Bacon, was the successor of Sir Hugh Middleton at the mines. Sir Francis Godolphin was joined with Mr. Bushel, but lived a very short time. Successful as they had been, first in the hands of the company, and afterwards in those of Sir Hugh, the singular privileges allowed to Mr. Bushel by Charles the First, enabled him to render them more productive under his own management,

than they had been in the most prosperous times of his predecessors. Even the liberty of coining on the spot,[f] for the facility of paying his labourers, was not denied him; but Sir Hugh coined at the Tower at his own heavy charge. Mr. Bushel set up a mint in Aberystwith Castle, and some of his silver coins have been of late years dug up there, probably buried after the commencement of the troubles. They had ostrich feathers stamped on them. The island of Lundy was also given him for the purpose of landing his produce; till he had an opportunity of exporting it. For the further convenience of his trade he constructed a harbour at Lundy, where his vessels might lie in safety till they could venture their passage up the Bristol Channel to the mouth of the Severn. With these advantages, operating on a property of boundless treasure, Mr. Bushel had made an immense fortune before the breaking out of the civil wars, though the time elapsed since his entrance on the concern did not exceed eleven or twelve years. He, however, repaid the kindnesses he received with a munificent gratitude. He not only clothed the king's whole army, but furnished a loan of forty thousand pounds to his necessities, which, from the complexion of the times, could be considered in no other light than as a gift. Neither did his zeal abate with the increasing pressure on the royal cause. Notwithstanding the public calamities, and his own previous disbursements, he raised a regiment among his miners, and maintained them at his own expence, at a very late period of that unhappy contest.

Mr. Bushel published "A just and true remonstrance of his Majesties Mines royall in the Principality of Wales." London

[f] See Appendix, No. 13.

1642. "This contains the declaration of the learned Lawyers what a Mine Roy[l] is according to former presidents." It seems that Mr. Bushell had the highest opinion of the importance of the mines in Cardiganshire, as in a letter to the most illustrious Charles, Prince of Wales, he says, "nothing doubting but that in process of time, I shall be able, with the assistance of my co-adventurers, and help of their greater purse and fortunes, to make these British hills as in scituation, so in esteeme too, resemble the West Indies, or at least wise those renowned mines of Saxony." The next publication of Mr. Bushell was entitled, "The Case of Tho. Bushell, of Enston, in the county of Oxon, Esquire, truly stated, together with his progresse in Minerals, and the desires of severall Merchants and others that are willing and ready to advance so good a work for the benefit of the nation, humbly tendred to the serious consideration of the Honb[ble] House of Commons, and all other persons in authority, whether civill or martiall, that are desirous to advance the trade of the nation, supply the necessities of the poor, by discovering the hidden treasures of the earth, preserve the lives of many poore creatures from untimely death (who now are destroyed in their prime for petty felonies) which might otherwise be made serviceable to the Commonwealth. London 1649." In this he tells us, that in the mountains of Broomflyd, Tal-y-bout Goginan, Cwn-erven and Daran, there were great quantities of silver and lead. And that he bought these mines, which had been granted to Lady Middleton by King James for 400l. down and 400l. p[r]. ann. during the continuation of her interest therein. Mr. Bushell published in 1650 an abridgment of Lord Chancellor Bacon's Philosophical Theory in Mineral Prosecutions, in the title of which he gives us an engraving of a gold medal he struck for the L[d]

Chancel[or] on one side is the L[d] Ch[s] effigies with " Fra. Bacon. Viceco. S[ct] Alban. Angliæ Cancell." on the reverse a miner with his pick-axe and a specimen of ore in his hand, with " Deus est qui Clausa recludit. Tho. Bushell."

The contents of this treatise are, " Master Bushel's Letter to the Lord Fairfax containing his suffering condition, and imploring his honours redress according to Articles." " The late King's Letter to Mr. Bushel concerning the surrender of the Isle of Lundy." " Mr. Bushell's Articles upon the surrender of the said Isle. His late Highness confirmation of the said Articles." " The Lord Fairfax his Letter to the Speaker, in answer to Mr. Bushells, wherein he justifieth his articles, and desireth that the Parliament would recompense him for his great sufferings by their timely assistance." " Mr. Bushells Declaration assuring all persons to ease the taxes of such Parishes, wherein Minerals shall be discovered by their Plough, and notice thereof given to him by them, as also his former proceedings thereupon." " The confirmation of his agreement with the Miners of Mendyp, encouraging him to go on in so desperate a design, by the late protector Richard." " His remonstrance to the present Parliament." The Case of a mine Royall judged to be by the most learned Lawyers under their hands." " Mr. Bushells mineral overtures to the Councill." " A Letter to Mr. Bushell relating some strange accidents which hapned in the Mines." " The Petition of the Proprietors, Common[rs] and Mineral Bounders of the deserted and drowned Mines within the Counties of Cornwall and Devon for the speedy making good of Mr. Bushell's Articles without his personal attendance." " A Letter to Mr. Bushell from the Lords proprietors of Kingston Down, encouraging him to go on with that work according to his Draught, and Merlins prophecy

therein." "Mr. Bushell's draught of Kingston Down, modell'd on by the late Lord Chan. Bacon." "Mr. Bushell's letter to the Miners of Mendyp, with their answer, and their juries' order thereupon." "The humⁱ. Petition of the Mineral-Bounders within the Counᵗʸ of Somerset, for the Confirmation of Mr. Bushell's Articles without his personal attendance." "Mr. Basbee's affidavit, and Christoʳ Wright's affidavit touching Mr. Bushell's desperate Adventures in Rowspits in the forrest of Mendip." "The testimony of some Miners of Mendyp of the council concerning the same." "Another order of the grand Jury of Chewton in Confirmation of the former, and for redressing any injuries that shall (for the future) be offered to Mr. Bushell in his workes." "Mr. Bushell's petition to the late King to have condemned men (for petty felonies) to work in the mines."

"The speech of the late Bp. of Worcester (neer his death) to Mr. Bushell concerning two rich Mines by him discovered." "A Letter of humble thanks to the late King from the judges and justices of Wales, in behalf of all the inhabitants of that principality for the grant of his mint to Mr. Bushell." "A cirtificate from the Miners, Smelters &c. to the Lords of his Majesties honᵇˡᵉ Privy Council, concerning new discoveries of Mines made by Mr. Bushell." "A cirtificate from the assaymasters of the Mint &c. to the Councill." An order to the Lords in Parliament for Mr. Bushell's security and encouragement in the Mines in Cardiganshire." "The Lord Keeper's letter to the Justices of Assise in reference to the said order." "Mr. Bushell's Letter of invitation to condemned men (for petty felonies) rather to work in the Mines of their own country than be banished to slavery in foreign parts." "His letter to his fellow prisoners for debt, in mind or body." "The late King's letter of invitation to Mr. Bushell con-

cerning his procedure in Mineral discoveries." "The Merchants letter of Barnstaple to Mr. Bushell concerning their accommodation of transporting his lead and oar gratis &c." "The Lord Fairfax his letter to the speaker of Parliament touching Mr. Bushell's reality of surrendring Lundy Isle and his humble request to make good his articles." "The Miners contemplative Prayer in his solitary Delves: The impressa of Mr. Bushell's golden medal to be given in Mart (by his friends) for performance of his undertakings and the draught of a bill to that purpose." "The Lord S^{t} Albans Atlantis (usually annexed to his Nat. Hist. is likewise conceived (by Mr. Bushell) a fit subject for the reader to peruse, as an Appendix to this Mineral treatise."

In 1660 Mr. Bushell reprinted an Extract of this Abridgm^{t}. In the year 1649 was published "The Liberties and Customs of the Myners with extracts from the Bundles of the Exchequer and inquisitions, taken in the reigne of K^{g} Edw^{d} Ist and continued ever since, under the most favorable Kings and Queens of the Kingdome of England. Printed by E. G." In 1670 were published "Articles of Agreement and subscription betw^{n} his Highness Prince Rupert and divers Noble and Honb^{le} Persons and others, undertakers for working of Mines Roy^{l} in the Counties of Cardigan and Merioneth, in the Principality of Wales."

After the restoration the mines returned again to the company of mine adventurers, who seem to have disagreed among themselves so much, that the mines were worked with less spirit, until Mr. A. Sheppard undertook to manage the affairs of the patentees, and set aside the claims of others. In the year 1690, other mines, not inferior to those which were beginning to fail, were discovered on the estate of Gogerthan, belonging to Sir Carberry Pryse. The ore was so near the surface of the earth, that

the moss and grass did but barely cover it. These mines in their time were not exceeded by any in the kingdom for riches, and obtained the appellation of the Welsh Potosi.

By virtue of the act of parliament passed in the first of William and Mary, Sir Carbery in the year 1690 took in several partners, and divided his waste into four thousand shares, and got Mr. Waller, a miner from the north, to be his agent, at the salary of two hundred pounds per annum, and began to work mines in his own lands. The society of miners royal finding them rich, laid claim to them by their patents, the act not being sufficiently clear. Upon this a law-suit ensued in the year 1692 between Sir Carbery and Mr. Sheppard on behalf of the company. Sir Carbery and his partners, among whom there were several noblemen, viz. Duke of Leeds, Marquis of Caermarthen, &c. taking advantage of the times, procured in the year 1693 (fifth of William and Mary) a most glorious act, which empowered all the subjects of the crown of England to enjoy and work their own mines in England and Wales, notwithstanding they contained gold or silver, provided the king, and those that claimed under him, may have the ore, paying the proprietors for it upon the bank within thirty days after it is raised, and before it is removed for lead: lead nine pounds per ton, copper ten pounds, &c. On his success Sir Carbery is said to have rode on horseback (having relays of horses on the road) from London to Escair-hîr within forty-eight hours; so that in so short a time the happy news was spread among the inhabitants of that part of Cardiganshire.

The mines were worked by the proprietor of the Gogerthan estate during his life-time; but he died without issue, and the mines came into the hands of Sir Humphrey Mackworth, who

purchased Mr. Edward Pryse's interest and share for fifteen thousand pounds, though the Gogerthan property still continued in possession of a branch of the Pryces. The mineral splendor of the former century seemed to be revived under these auspices. In the year 1698 a pamphlet was published by Mr. William Waller, steward of these mines, entitled, " An Essay on the value of the mines, late of Sir Carberry Price, writ for the satisfaction of all the partners." He informs us in this treatise that it was written with a view of reconciling the partners, many of whom were at law with each other, and likewise by setting forth the advantages of these mines to sell the shares profitably. He also states, that his valuation always presupposes that the mines are purchased free from any duty to the lord of the soil, and that a stock of twenty thousand pounds be raised, whereof some part to be employed for making the levels, adits, shafts, smelting-houses, &c. He adds also, " that in the year 1693, before the copper mines were discovered, Sir Carbery Price having recovered his right from the patentees of royal mines, divided his interest therein into four thousand and eight shares, whereof each share was valued and sold at seventeen pounds per share; and for the other moiety he was afterwards offered forty thousand pounds by an eminent merchant in London, to be immediately paid down; which he refused for this reason, that he (Waller) had then demonstrated to the said Sir Carbery, and his partners, that with a sufficient stock he would be able in a few years, with six hundred men, to bring in a clear profit from one of the said veins of seventy thousand five hundred pounds per annum, as by a paper printed in the year 1693, may appear, and is as follows, viz.

Six hundred men employed at the great work, when the levels are up, at 8s. 6d. per tun, for getting, washing, and making merchantable, as it is now got, every two men must get above a tun by week to make them wages; but at the rate of one tun a week, the six hundred men will raise three hundred tuns by week, and at fifty weeks fifteen thousand tuns by the year; this charge of getting is	6375	0	0
Carriage to the River Dovey at 5s. per tun.....	3750	0	0
12d. per tun by water, and for landing it into the storehouses at the port of Aberdovey	750	0	0
Fifteen thousand tuns of ore will make ten thousand tuns of lead, smelting this when our mills are up at 15s. per tun ..	7500	0	0
Charges.....	18375	0	0
Ten thousand tons of lead at 9l. per tun	90000	0	0
Charge of getting, washing, and smelting	18375	0	0
Sinking shafts, and incident charges.....	1125	0	0
Clear profits.....	70500	0	0

He also in this pamphlet gives an account of the mine of Potozi, and draws a comparison of the price of procuring ore in the north of England, and in Wales at Escair hîr.

William Waller published, about 1700, an account of the Cardiganshire mines, in which he gives a map of that part of Cardiganshire, wherein the mines belonging to the governor and company of mine adventurers of England. He gives in it a plan of Bwlch yr Escair hîr, of Bwlch Caninog, of Cwmsymlog, of Gaginan, of Brinpica, of Cwmarvin, of Pencraggddn, of Yitum tuan, of Cmwystwyth, the new lead mines at Cwnystwyth.

Soon after this, in 1700, another book[g] was published, entitled, "A familiar discourse, or dialogue, concerning the Mine Adventure." In this is "an Abstract of the present State of the

[g] Supposed to be written by Waller, at the instance of Sir H. Mackworth.

Mines of Bwlch yr Eskir-Hyr, and of the material Proceedings of the Committee, appointed for the Management thereof," in which is the following paragraph.

JUNE 20th, 1699.

" On Wednesday, the seventh of this instant June, Mr. Lydall, Mr. Leicester, and Mr. Tucker, (a person experienced in Mineral Works) came with us into Cardiganshire, and having several times viewed the mines, and examined the workmen, *we cannot find but Mr. Waller has given us a very fair and just account of the Mines.*" This is a curious dialogue, full of matter, and is " between two Noble Lords, a learned Doctor of Divinity, and an eminent merchant of London." Both this book, and that published by Waller, are now very scarce, though both are valuable pieces. The muses also were at this time called in to celebrate the Cardiganshire Mines, and the following specimen by Yaldon, may serve to shew in what high estimation they were held.

TO

SIR HUMPHREY MACKWORTH,

ON THE

MINES LATE OF SIR CARBERRY PRICE.

WHAT spacious veins enrich the British soil,
The various ores, and skilful miner's toil,
How ripening metals lie conceal'd in earth,
And teeming Nature forms the wondrous birth;
My useful verse, the first, transmits to fame,
In numbers tun'd, and no unhallow'd flame.

O generous Mackworth! could the Muse impart
A labour worthy thy auspicious art;
Like thee succeed in paths untrod before,
And secret treasures of the land explore;
Apollo's self should on the labours smile,
And Delphos quit for Britain's fruitful isle.
Where fair Sabrina flows around the coast,
And aged Dovey in the ocean's lost,
Her lofty brow unconquer'd Britain rears,
And fenc'd with rocks impregnable appears:
Which like the well-fix'd bars of nature show,
To guard the treasures she conceals below.
For Earth, distorted with her pregnant womb,
Heaves up to give the forming embryo room:
Hence vast excrescences of hills arise,
And mountains swell to a portentous size.
Louring and black the rugged coast appears,
The sullen earth a gloomy surface wears;
Yet all beneath, deep as the centre, shines
With native wealth, and more than India's mines.
Thus erring Nature her defects supplies,
Indulgent oft to what her sons despise:
Oft in a rude, unfinish'd form, we find
The noblest treasure of a generous mind.
Thrice happy land! from whose indulgent womb
Such unexhausted stores of riches come!
By heaven belov'd! form'd by auspicious fate,
To be above thy neighbouring nations great!
Its golden sands no more shall Tagus boast,
In Dovey's flood his rival'd empire's lost;
Whose waters now a nobler fund maintain,
To humble France, and check the pride of Spain.
Like Egypt's Nile the bounteous current shows,
Dispersing blessings wheresoe'er it flows;
Whose native treasure's able to repair
The long expences of our Gallic war.

The ancient Britons are a hardy race,
Averse to luxury and slothful ease;
Their necks beneath a foreign yoke ne'er bow'd
In war unconquer'd, and of freedom proud;
With minds resolv'd they lasting toils endure,
Unmix'd their language, and their manners pure.
Wisely does Nature such an offspring chuse,
Brave to defend her wealth, and slow to use.
Where thirst of empire ne'er inflames their veins,
Nor avarice, nor wild ambition reigns:
But, low in mines, they constant toils renew,
And through the earth their branching veins pursue.
As when some navy on the Iberian coast,
Chas'd by the winds, is in the ocean lost;
To Neptune's realms a new supply it brings,
The strength design'd of European kings:
Contending divers would the wreck regain,
And make reprisals on the grasping main:
Wild in pursuit they are endanger'd more
Than when they combated the storms before.
The miner thus through perils digs his way
Equal to theirs, and deeper than the sea;
Drawing in pestilential steams his breath,
Resolv'd to conquer, though he combats death.
Night's gloomy realms his pointed steel invades,
The courts of Pluto, and infernal shades:
He cuts through mountains, subterraneous lakes,
Plying his work, each nervous stroke he takes
Loosens the earth, and the whole cavern shakes.
Thus, with his brawny arms, the Cyclops stands
To form Jove's lightning with uplifted hands;
The ponderous hammer with a force descends
Loud as the thunder which his art intends;
And as he strikes, with each resistless blow
The anvil yields, and Ætna groans below.
Thy fam's inventions, Mackworth, most adorn
The miser's art, and make the best return:

Thy speedy sails, and useful engines, show
A genius richer than the mines below.
Thousands of slaves unskill'd Peru maintains;
The hands that labour still exhaust the gains:
The winds, thy slaves, their useful succour join,
Convey thy ore, and labour at thy mine;
Instructed by thy arts, a power they find
To vanquish realms, where once they lay confin'd.
Downward, my Muse, direct thy steepy flight,
Where smiling shades and beauteous realms invite;
I first of British bards invoke thee down,
And first with wealth thy graceful temples crown,
Through dark retreats pursue the winding ore,
Search Nature's depths, and view her boundless store;
The secret cause in tuneful measures sing
How metals first are fram'd, and whence they spring.
Whether the active sun, with chemic flames,
Through porous earth transmits his genial beams;
With heat impregnating the womb of night,
The offspring shines with its paternal light:
On Britain's isle propitiously he shines,
With joy descends, and labours in her mines:
Or whether, urg'd by subterraneous flames,
The earth ferments, and flows in liquid streams;
Purg'd from their dross, the nobler parts refine,
Receive new forms, and with fresh beauties shine:
Thus fluid parts, unknowing how to burn,
With cold congeal'd, to solid metals turn:
For metals only from devouring flame
Preserve their beauty, and return the same;
Both art and force the well-wrought mass disdains,
And 'midst the fire its native form retains.
Or whether by creation first they sprung,
When yet unpois'd the world's great fabric hung:
Metals the basis of the earth were made,
The bars on which its fix'd foundation's laid:

All second causes they disdain to own,
And from th' Almighty's Fiat sprung alone.
Nature in specious beds preserves her store,
And keeps unmix'd the well-compacted ore;
The spreading root a numerous race maintains
Of branching limbs, and far-extended veins:
Thus, from its watery store, a spring supplies
The lesser streams that round its fountain rise;
Which bounding out in fair meanders play,
And o'er the meads in different currents stray.
Methinks I see the rounded metal spread,
To be ennobled with our monarch's head:
About the globe th' admired coin shall run
And make the circle of its parent sun.
How are thy realms, triumphant Britain, blest!
Enrich'd with more than all the distant west!
Thy sons, no more betray'd with hopes of gain
Shall tempt the dangers of a faithless main,
Traffic no more abroad for foreign spoil,
Supplied with richer from their native soil.
To Dovey's flood shall numerous traders come,
Employ'd to fetch the British bullion home,
To pay their tributes to its bounteous shore,
Returning laden with the Cambrian ore.
Her absent fleet Potosi's race shall mourn,
And wish in vain to see our sails return;
Like misers heaping up their useless store,
Starv'd with their wealth, amidst their riches poor.
Where-e'er the British banners are display'd,
The suppliant nations shall implore our aid:
Till thus compell'd the greater worlds confess
Themselves oblig'd, and succour'd by the less.
How Cambria's mines were to her offspring known,
Thus sacred verse transmits the story down:
Merlin, a bard of the inspired train,
With mystic numbers charm'd the British plain;

Belov'd by Phœbus, and the tuneful Nine,
His song was sacred, and his art divine:
As on Sabrina's fruitful banks he stood,
His wondrous verse restrain'd the listening flood;
The stream's bright Goddess rais'd her awful head,
And to her cave the artful shepherd led.
Her swift-descending steps the youth pursues,
And rich in ore the spacious mountain views.
In beds distinct the well rang'd metals lay,
Dispersing rays, and counterfeiting day.
The silver, shedding beams of orient light,
Struck with too fierce a glare his aching sight;
Like rising flames the ruddy copper show'd,
And spread its blushes o'er the dark abode:
Profuse of rays, and with unrival'd beams,
The liquid silver flow'd in restless streams:
Nor India's sparkling gems are half so bright,
Nor waves above, that shine with heavenly light;
When thus the Goddess spake: Harmonious Youth,
Rever'd for numbers fraught with sacred truth!
Belov'd by Heaven! attend while I relate
The fix'd decree, and dark events of fate.
Conceal'd these treasures lie in Nature's womb,
For future times, and ages yet to come.
When many long revolving years are run,
A hero shall ascend the British throne,
Whose numerous triumphs shall Augusta grace,
In arms renown'd, ador'd for plenteous peace.
Beneath his sway a generous youth shall rise,
With virtues blest, in happy councils wise;
Rich with the spoils of Learning's various store,
Commanding arts, yet still acquiring more.
He, with success, shall enter this abode,
And nature trace in paths before untrod;
The smiling offspring from her womb remove,
And with her entrails glad the realms above.

O youth, reserv'd by more auspicious fate,
With fam'd improvements to oblige the state!
By wars impoverish'd, Albion mourns no more,
Thy well-wrought mines forbid her to be poor;
The earth, thy great exchequer, ready lies,
Which all defect of failing funds supplies;
Thou shalt a nation's pressing wants relieve;
Nor war can lavish more than thou canst give.
This, Mackworth, fixes thy immortal name,
The Muse's darling, and the boast of fame;
No greater virtues on record shall stand,
Than thus with arts to grace, with wealth enrich the land."

In the year 1700, Sir H. Mackworth took a lease of Margaret Lewis, of Gallt-vadog, and of her son R. Lewis, of the mines upon certain hills, moors, or places, called Pwll yr Enaid, Bwlch cwm Ervin, and Ryginan, for ninety-nine years, in consideration only of 50l. in hand. They had also a lease of Cwmsymlog, and worked there for some years; and as Sir H. Mackworth says, (page 1, of his Abstract) they worked and carried levels to twenty-eight mines.

In 1704 Queen Anne granted to this company, of which the Duke of Leeds was governor, and Sir Humphrey deputy-governor, a charter of incorporation. But in the year 1709 the members quarrelled, and Sir Humphrey and Waller accused each other of unfair dealings. On the 5th of July, 1709, Mr. Waller was discharged; and in February following Waller taking advantage of Sir H. Mackworth's absence, petitioned the House of Commons, &c. from that time till the year 1720. This quarrel much injured the company, and the works were almost at a stop. In the year 1744 they had only the following mines in working, and but a

few hands employed: Pencraigddû, Grogwynion, Cwm Ystwyth, and Eurglawdd. They retained, but did not then work, the following old mines, viz. Cyginan, Brin Picca, and Bwlch Cwm Ervin. They gave up Escair hîr, Talybont, Cwmsymlog, and most other leases in the county.

Besides this company many private adventurers carried on works in this county at this time. The following old works were in lease to a company from Flintshire; Darren, which yielded much profit, and which they rented of Mr. Griffith, of Penypontperen; Ynys hîr also very rich, Tal-y-bont, or Gallt y Crûb, Escair hîr, Caneinog, Bryn Llwyd, and Cwm Sebon, belonging to Mr. T. Pryse.

Of late years Mr. Lewis Morris, the famous antiquary, worked many of these mines in Cardiganshire, and he was of opinion that if he could have raised money for carrying on the works, it was in his power to have drawn from them a clear annual profit of 12,000l. In a letter written to his brother, about the year 1757, he speaks of Cardiganshire as the richest county he ever knew, with the fewest people in it of ingenuity and talent. Sir Thomas Bonsal, Knt. now of Vronvraith, in this county, owes the whole accumulation of his wealth to his success in these mines, and they promise still to enrich the several individuals who have shares in them.

The following are the names of the principal mine works now carried on in Cardiganshire.

SILVER MINES.

Cwmsymlog, consists of silver ore, lead ore, and quartz. Forty ounces of silver are generally extracted from every ton of lead;

thirteen hundred weight of lead out of a ton of ore, and two-thirds of the whole is quartz. The ore containing silver and lead fetched 22l. per ton, in 1806. This was the work which enabled Sir Hugh Middleton to undertake the New River from Ware to London. From 1750 to 1770, it was constantly worked, and produced pretty good profit; but was after that discontinued till 1805, when Mr. Pryse of Gogerthan, and three other gentlemen of the county, took it in hand, and found it succeed admirably.

Daren Vawr produces silver and lead ore, and quartz. It formerly produced more lead ore than quartz, but it now yields one-third of lead ore, and two-thirds of quartz. Thirty-five ounces of silver are extracted from one ton of lead; twelve hundred weight and a half of lead from a ton of ore.

It was in its prime from 1720 to 1740. In 1798 the ore sold for 11l. per ton, since which time it has not been worked. It then belonged to Mr. Griffiths, of Pen-y-bontpren, in this county, who sold it to Mr. Pryse.

Goginan, consists of silver and lead ore, and quartz; and may be estimated at four parts of quartz to one part of lead ore. About thirty-five ounces of silver may be had from one ton of lead; and twelve hundred weight and a half of lead from a ton of ore. It has formerly been a considerable work; but has not been made the least use of for these last ten years, when the ore sold for about 11l. per ton. It was then worked by the heirs of Mr. Townsend, of London, who had held it himself about fifty years ago.

Daren Vach. This is part of the same vein as Daren Vawr, but has been always the property of the Gogerthan estate.

Cwm Ervyn, consists of silver and lead ore, and quartz,

and yields about one part lead ore for six of quartz. About thirty-five ounces of silver may be extracted from one ton of lead, and twelve hundred weight and a half of lead from a ton of ore. It has not been worked these fifteen years, and then sold for about 11l. per ton. It formerly belonged to the heirs of Townsend, Smith, and Co. though now it is the property of Lewis Jones, of Cwmrheiddol.

Llanvair consists of silver and lead ore, quarts, spar, and a very small portion of copper, and yields about one-sixth part of lead ore. In the year 1806 it sold for about 27l. per ton. From sixty to eighty ounces of silver are extracted from a ton of lead, and twelve hundred weight and a half of lead from a ton of ore. This is a very old mine, and was worked by Mr. Townsend, of Swansea, who died about thirty-two years ago, leaving it to his son; but it was not worked till Hodges, of Trelêch, in Monmouthshire, took it in hand, and worked it with great success. It is said to be at this time the richest mine in the county, and has lately been purchased by John Beadnell, Esq. of London, from Thomas Johnes, Esq. of Havôd. It continues to be worked by Mr. J. Williams, of Llwyn y Berthlan, in Caermarthenshire, who has a lease of it.

Mynydd bach, on the Crownland, in the parish of Llanvair Clydogan, consists of lead, silver, a very small portion of copper, and white spar. It was discovered about twelve years ago, but has not yet had a fair trial. It may probably be part of the same vein as Llanvair.

COPPER MINES.

Escair vraith consists of copper ore, spars of a white nature, quartz, and what the miners term gozen, which envelope

the quartz. The produce may be thus estimated; eight parts quartz, one of gozin, and one twentieth part copper. It lies on the same range of mountains, and contiguous to Escair hîr. Several trials were made in it, at different times, but none to any effect, till about the year 1773, when the vein of copper was first discovered, and about twenty tons raised. It sold for about 15l. per ton. The lord of the manor then died, and the new lord ousted the company that worked it, and took it into his own hands; but being unsuccessful, soon dropt it. It has, however, been worked since then, a level driven, and a great deal of money expended; but as it did not answer, it was dropped entirely about fifteen years ago. Pryse Pryse, Esq. of Gogerthan, is lord of the manor, and in the year 1791 sold the copper at 25l. per ton.

Ynys Cynvelin consists of lead ore, copper, and quartz, one part of lead ore for every ten parts of quartz, and one hundredth part of copper. From the year 1760 it was worked by the same company as then had Escair hîr, but as it produced little, was soon dropped by them. For ten years before that, no attempts of consequence had been made; but in the year 1800 the lead ore sold for about 16l. per ton, and in 1800 for 18l. It belongs to Pryse Pryse, Esq. and is now worked by a Flintshire miner.

LEAD MINES.

Escair hîr produces lead ore, spars of a hard nature, and quartz; about one-tenth of lead ore, one-tenth of spar, and the rest quartz. From the year 1750 to 1760, nothing more was done at this work than a few adventures by poor working people. In 1760 a new company was formed of gentlemen of property, who drove a level to take off the water from the old work, something deeper than the old level. Some ore was raised by them,

but no great quantity; they were disappointed in the end, and came off losers. In 1782 or 3 another company took it in hand, and in their turn relinquished it, after expending about 1500l. The ore then sold for about 7l. 10s. or 8l. per ton. Since this time several companies have occasionally undertaken it, but have never gained by it, though the ore in 1806 sold for 18l. per ton.

Allt y crûb produces principally lead ore, and a small proportion of quartz. About the year 1750, the Shrewsbury company took and opened this work, made several trials, and raised a good deal of ore for some years. Since which time little has been done at it, till within a few years. The lead ore sold for 18l. per ton in 1806.

Llewerneg. There are two works of this name in the same vale; one worked by Sir Thomas Bonsal, and the other by Mr. William Poole, tenant of Gogerthan. They were discovered about forty years ago, but were so overpowered by water that they could not be worked. However an engine has been erected on each mine, and the water cleared off. They consist of lead ore, quartz, and black jack, or zink ore, though it is of a poor quality, and in a very small proportion. They may be rated at one part of lead ore and four parts of quartz. The lead ore in the year 1806 sold for 18l. per ton.

Ystym tuen, consists of lead ore, quartz, and spar; of the latter a very small proportion, of the lead ore one part, and of the quartz three parts. It is an old mine, and was granted by the crown to the family of Powel at Nantêos. It has been worked lately, but has produced nothing of consequence. In the year 1806 one ton of lead ore sold for 18l. and it was worked by Sir Thomas Bonsal.

Hên vwlch consists of lead ore and quartz, and yields eight

parts quartz to one part of lead ore. It was sold for 18l. per ton in 1806. It is an old work, the property of Pryse Pryse, Esq. and is now worked by J. Sheldon and company.

Aur glawdd, near Allt y crûb, consists of lead ore and quartz, and yields one part ore and six parts quartz. Some trials were made at it from about 1750 to 1755, but to very little purpose. It has since then be worked by Mr. J. Sheldon, but he dropped it two years ago, since which time it has not been touched. The ore then sold for 18l. per ton. It is an old work, and now belongs to Mr. Lloyd, of Abertrinant, who received it by will of the late Rev. Mr. Lloyd, vicar of Llanbadarn Vawr.

Moel gôch consists of lead ore and quartz; one part of lead ore and six parts quartz. It is an old work. Some considerable trials were made on it by the Shrewsbury company about the year 1750, but they soon relinquished it. It was purchased by Herbert Lloyd, Esq. of Caermarthen, from —— Griffiths, Esq. of Penbontpren, and is now worked by Mr. J. Williams, of Llwyn y Berllan. The ore sold in 1806 for 17l. per ton.

Pen y banch is an old work, and the property of Pryse Pryse, Esq. of Gogerthan. It consists of lead ore, quartz, and a small proportion of black jack; and yields one-sixth part of lead ore. It is now worked by J. Sheldon, and in 1806 the ore sold for 18l. per ton.

Nant y Crier produces black jack, quartz, and about one-fiftieth part lead ore. One-fourth is black jack, and the rest quartz. It is an old work. Lord Powis has a grant of it from the crown; and Mr. Sheldon holds it of Lord Powis. In 1806 the ore sold for 5l. 10s. per ton.

Gellau Erin belongs to Sir Thomas Bonsal, who purchased it about twenty years ago from a Mr. Jones, of Aberystwyth.

About fifteen years ago he discovered in it a vein of lead ore and quartz, which may be divided into one part of lead ore, and four parts of quartz. Sir Thomas works it himself, and in 1806 sold it for about 19l. per ton.

Rhîw yr agos consists of black jack and quartz, with a small proportion of lead ore, and yields one-third black jack, one-twentieth of lead ore, and the rest quartz. It is an old mine, but a poor one, and belongs to Mr. Lloyd, of Abertrinant. It was lately taken by some farmers, and in the year 1806 the ore sold for about 5l. per ton.

Bron y goch consists of lead ore, quartz, and black jack, one-sixth being lead ore, one-eighth black jack, and the rest quartz. It was discovered about twelve years ago, by J. Probert, Esq. of Shrewsbury, who took a lease of it from the Earl of Lisburne. In the year 1806 the lead ore sold for about 18l. per ton, and the black jack for 4l. 10s. per ton.

Llwyn wnwch was discovered about nine years ago by J. Probert, Esq. who has a lease of this also from the Earl of Lisburne. It consists of black jack, lead ore, and quartz, and yields one-third black jack, one-sixth lead ore, and the rest quartz. In the year 1806 the lead ore sold for 18l. per ton, and the black jack for 4l. 10s.

Grogwnion is an old work; the eastward part belongs to Loveden Loveden, Esq. of Buscot Park, M. P. and the westward part to the Earl of Lisburne. It consists of lead ore and quartz, one-third being lead ore, and the remainder quartz. J. Probart, Esq. has a lease of it, and in the year 1806 sold the ore for 18l. per ton.

Log y lâs is an old work, and consists of lead ore and quartz, one-sixth part being lead ore, and the rest quartz. A level was

begun about twenty years ago, but is not yet finished, though 2000l. has been expended on it. It belongs to the Earl of Lisburne, and is let to J. Probart, Esq. About twenty years ago the ore sold for about 8l. per ton.

Escair y Mwn was discovered about the year 1751 or 2, under the superintendence of Mr. Lewis Morris. Three poor workmen took a year's lease of Mr. Morris, and in that time cleared about 1300l. each. It flourished for two or three years after, and then fell off. It is still worked, but yields little. Lord Powis has a grant of it from the crown. It consists of lead ore and quartz, and formerly yielded one-third lead ore, but now only one-tenth, and the rest quartz. In the year 1806 it sold for about 18l. per ton.

Cwmystwyth consists of lead ore and quartz, one-fifth being lead ore, and the rest quartz; and in the year 1806 the ore sold for about 18l. per ton. From about 1770 (or a few years sooner) to 1790, it produced a clear profit of about 1000l. a year to Sir Thomas Bonsal, who still holds it.

Nant y meirch produces black jack and quartz, one-fourth being black jack and the rest quartz. It was discovered about the year 1700 by James Low, of Dôl gors, and was granted by the crown to Lord Powis, who gave a lease of it to Mr. J. Sheldon about eight years ago, and it is worked by him. In the year 1806 the ore sold for 5l. 10s. per ton. This black jack is a flux for brass, and when mixed with copper makes hard brass.

Cwm yr anner ddu, Nant y cagl, Pen y fordd goch, and Pen y sarn have not been worked for several years, and were then of no consequence.

Rhysgog, in the parish of Llanddawi Brevi, consists of lead

and white spar. It lies on the manors of the Bishops of St. David's and —— Smith, Esq. of Voelallt. It is now an old work, and nothing has been done at it these thirty years, and then it was worked by Thomas Johnes, Esq.

Escair gad-vach, in the same parish, lies in the bishop's manor. It yields lead ore, black jack, and a small portion of white spar. It was discovered about thirty-five years ago, was worked about ten or fifteen years, and then dropped.

Cwm trinant, in the same parish, and on the same manor, yields lead ore. It was discovered about ten years ago, and was worked by Saunders of Perth y berthlan, and Humphreys of the Ivy-bush Inn at Caermarthen, but they relinquished it without a fair trial.

Tan y gaer, in the parish of Cellan, belonging to Jenkin Davies, was discovered in April 1807, has not yet been worked, but promises well. It consists of lead ore and white spar, the latter so hard as to be capable of several times cutting glass like a diamond.

Vach ddû, in the same parish, on the estate of the Rev. Lewis Turnor, was discovered in the summer of the year 1806. Contains lead ore: a level has been begun, but as yet no quantity of ore has been extracted.

Lead ore varies in its quality in different mines, as is well known to the Bristol smelters, who generally purchase the ore of this county.

Such are the mines of Cardiganshire, which have so justly been praised, and which have so long enriched and promise still to enrich their several proprietors. May they reward such persons as shall become benefactors to the county, or worthy members of society!

AGRICULTURE.

The wonderful improvement of this county within these last fifty years in fertility, gives it now a conspicuous place among the agricultural portions of the principality. It therefore well deserves to be considered as having strong-founded pretensions to such distinction; and it may be somewhat entertaining to trace its progress from a dreary waste to a fruitful county. But as that must depend on a long acquaintance with the country, and is well known to the present inhabitants of the county, frequent conversations with them may give this information: I shall therefore confine myself to the consideration of the present state of agriculture in the county. The only publications on this subject have been the "General View of Agriculture in the County of Cardigan," published in London by the Board of Agriculture; and a Treatise on Agriculture compiled by Thomas Johnes, Esq. of Hafod, entitled, "A Cardiganshire Landlord's Advice to his Tenants." From these sources I shall draw up the following tract.

This gentleman, Mr. Johnes, was one of the earliest contributors towards the improvement of agriculture, and planting in the county; and in this laudable undertaking has expended a princely fortune. The country already begins to experience the benefits resulting from the patriotic perseverance of this spirited individual. I do not mean by introducing this gentleman's liberality to induce every farmer to expend his income in speculating; that is not necessary. They have had an opportunity of observ-

ing what has succeeded and what has not, among the various plans of improvement, and may of course safely pursue the former. There are in the county about twenty gentlemen and farmers who pursue with success the best systems of cultivation. As incentives to improvement, farmers of small property might be instanced; as the examples of the rich make little impression on the husbandman, who perhaps considers that the returns are not equal to the expense. But when he sees men, who some few years back were in no better circumstances than himself, now rich, conviction is impressed on his mind, and he may be induced to adopt the same system.

In considering the state of the county it may not be amiss, for the sake of perspicuity, to divide it into the upper and lower districts, and for the sake of uniformity with the other part of my plan, to commence with the lower.

STATE OF THE LOWER DISTRICT.

Soil. The higher grounds of this district are, in general, of a light sandy loam, varying in depth from a foot to four or five inches: the substratum a slaty kind of rock, producing, when judiciously treated, good crops of turnips, potatoes, barley, and clover. The ground in the valleys is very deep, and, with some exceptions, very dry, yielding good crops of hay for many years, without surface manure, which is scarcely ever thought of until it is exhausted, and becomes mossy, and then it is turned up. In the hundred of Troedyraur, are both clay and marl, which effervesces strongly with acids.

Climate. The climate is much more mild than the midland counties of England, but more humid; and at the same time less

distinguished for moisture than the west of England, or the sea-coasts of Caermarthenshire and Pembrokeshire. In this part of the country, snow seldom lies long; of late years the inhabitants have experienced little or none; and, upon the whole, the climate is by no means unfavourable to agriculture.

State of Property and Farms. The land is in general owned by gentlemen from one hundred to two or three thousand pounds a year, and there are some freeholders from ten to a hundred. The extent of the farms varies from twenty to three hundred acres; seldom, though sometimes more.

Mode of Occupation. The farmers of this part are extremely partial to the plough, and seldom suffer the best pasture to remain long unploughed. When artificial grasses are sown, they invariably make use of red clover, or clover and rye-grass.

In the upper district there are greater improvements in buildings, use of lime, mode of agriculture, and in enclosing, than in any other part of the principality.

In heavy or moist soils, the usual proportion of clover and rye-grass seed is eight pounds of the former, with a bushel and a half of the latter, to an acre.

Watering Land. With all the advantages of abundant streams and springs, little use is made of water; where it is, the benefit is incredible. The improvement of land by irrigation is of the first importance; but it is absolutely necessary that the land should be perfectly well drained before it is undertaken, otherwise should any moisture remain, rushes will spring up and choak the grass. Beasts should never be permitted to go over ground that is in a state of irrigation; nor be suffered to graze in it within a shorter time than three days after the water has been shifted from it. Mr. Johnes, after giving many extracts relative

to the advantages of irrigation, says, " I have said nothing of the watered meadows for which Wiltshire is so justly celebrated; because the agriculture of this county is not yet in that advanced state to know the value of them. I shall be very happy if my hopes of introducing that excellent practice shall be realized." The following is the mode of irrigation adopted by Thomas Lloyd, Esq. in this district, and communicated by him to the Board of Agriculture. He says, " As the mode I have adopted, at the suggestion of a very intelligent land surveyor, was new to me, I will describe it, because in hilly countries it may be useful to others. Exclusive of springs upon the hills, there is no valley without a river, or a brook, and scarcely a glen, or what we call a dingle, without a stream sufficient to turn a mill. Where I have not a sufficiency, I make a reservoir. From the outlet it runs into the first course, which is made about two feet wide, and three or four inches deep. I will suppose the first to run about twenty yards upon a dead level; at the end it is stopped by a piece of board inserted in the earth, and thus upon sidelong ground a complete sheet of water is thrown over it for fifty or one hundred yards in breadth, according to the quantity issuing from the pond or the nature of the ground. For the next course a fall of an inch or two is given, making a kind of step, to give rapidity to the stream, which is to be treated in a similar manner; observing to shave the lower end of the trench, that the delivery may be equal and uniform, and for which the water is your best guide. Thus you may proceed as long as you have water and ground, making new water-courses one under another. I hope I am sufficiently understood as to the manner; of the effect, I can with truth assure you, I know ground, which four years ago was not valued at more than five shillings an acre,

will now let for five and twenty. When you consider our propensity to ploughing, and the want of spring and summer food for the cattle, arising from the system we pursue, you will not be surprised at the high price given for good grass, compared with the prices paid for arable land. I begin watering early in November, or sooner if I can, and continue until the latter end of March; by the latter end of April it is, in a southern aspect, sufficiently high for the reception of my cows and calves."

Crops. The culmiferous crops are wheat, barley, and black oats. If wheat be the first crop, it is preceded by a fallow; when the wheat is good, they are sometimes, though not often, tempted to take a second; then two or three crops of barley, and as many of oats, until it scarcely returns the seed grown; but with the last crop, clover seed (if any thing) is sown. The returns are such as might be expected from such treatment, without any other manure than what was originally laid upon the ground for the wheat. When they do not fallow for wheat, they begin in the summer to carry lime, and lay it in small heaps upon a ley field; in autumn they carry dung, and spread it over the field with the lime, and thus incorporated, the field is ploughed, and in that state remains until the spring of the year. It is then harrowed, and if the soil be light, the seed is sown under furrow; if the soil *is* strong, an additional ploughing is given; but it is never cross ploughed. To the barley succeeds wheat in the following year; then barley, sometimes intermixed with a crop of grey peas, which is again followed by barley as long as it is tolerable, and oats until they are intolerable; still finishing with clover and rye grass, if any seed *be* sown. Through the whole country very little wheat is sown. The tenantry, excepting a few of the most opulent, seldom sow any; and what is

sown by proprietors, bears no proportion to the lent crops. As the farmers and labourers live on bread made of barley-flour, or meal, and since Cardigan and Aberystwyth harbours are the only ones whence it can be exported to the London market, its cultivation is not to that extent to which it might be carried, and that of wheat is very confined. It does not often exceed the consumption of the small number of those who live on wheaten bread. In the summer of 1804 wheat was imported into the town of Cardigan.

A good crop of grain that would average three quarters an acre through the county, cannot be expected in the most favourable season. Turnips are but little cultivated in this district, but those who try them find an ample reward in an improved stock, and a crop of barley in the broad cast of four and five quarters an acre. Some sow clover with the first crop, and wheat the following year; then a leguminous crop, succeeded by barley, with artificial grasses: others sow barley after turnips, then peas, vetches, or potatoes, and barley with clover; and again barley is preferred by some to wheat upon the upland ground. About Cardigan corn is mostly mown. A cradle fixed to the sithe is always used. The whole is bound, and made into mows, in the different enclosures, some time before it is conveyed to the rick-yard. The difference between mowing and reaping in barley is about five to one in favour of the sithe; and in oats about three to one. Mr. Johnes in his advice says, " Upon the proper rotation of crops depends the well doing of the farmer. This doctrine I am very anxious to imprint in your your minds, for in this country the course of crops is most miserably neglected; or rather there is only one continuation of oats until the ground is completely exhausted. There is scarce

an idea of meliorating green crop, or a proper fallow, between the crops of grain. As I am determined, by rewards and otherwise, to put an end to this destructive system, I shall very plainly open my mind to you. In all the leases I grant there will be a clause to prevent this destructive practice from being continued, which shall be religiously kept; on the contrary, I shall not forget to reward those who follow a better system. I shall not dwell longer on so disagreeable a subject, but point out what I think a good course of crops, which must be varied according to the difference of the soils.

Turnips drilled.
Barley with red clover.
Clover, second crop ploughed in, in the Autumn.
Wheat.
Pease manured.
Oats.
Turnips.

I consider the turnip crop as essential to every good farmer, and if sown as recommended, in drills, they will scarcely ever fail. You can then horse-hoe them at a trifling expence, and any children can thin them in the rows. The drill method, as before shown, saves three-fourths of manure, and answers more effectually. Estimating the value of a turnip crop as highly as I do, I shall lay it down as a rule "that no tenant shall be entitled to any premium from me for the management of his farm, who has not first acquired a premium for a turnip crop."

Fallowing. The people of this district merely plough the ground about three or four inches deep, and then suffer it to remain all the summer, full of couch grass,[g] and other noxious weeds, which they call fallows.

[g] Triticum repens.—Linn.

Manures. Lime and half rotten dung are the manures chiefly in use. The quantity of lime from three to five cart loads: each cart contains sixteen Winchester bushels; and even this is injudiciously applied, by leaving it scattered over the fields all the summer in small heaps, until the dung be carried out preparatory to ploughing. Composts are seldom made. Lime mixed with dung, if properly managed, would be a very useful manure. With respect to lime in black peaty ground, of which there is plenty in this county, it can scarcely be put on in too large a quantity, and should that soil have been first well drained, it will become of infinite value. "Much, however," says Dr. Anderson, "depends upon the mode of applying the lime to the soil after calcination. If it be spread as soon as it is slacked, while yet in a powdery state, a very small quantity may be made to cover the whole ground, and to touch an exceeding number of particles of earth. But if it be suffered to lie for some time after slacking, and to get so much moisture as to make it run into clods, or cake into large lumps, it can never be again divided into such small parts; and therefore a much greater quantity is necessary to produce the same effect, than if it had been applied in its powdery state." The lime now costs about sixpence a bushel, exclusive of carriage; which is a heavy expence in a poor country; marl has therefore been resorted to, and seems to be a very good substitute. In this district, upon land similar in soil and situation, turnips in the broad cast were sown, and twice hoed, one part manured with thirty-seven loads of dung, and two or three and forty loads of earth from roads and ditches, made into a compost. Another part with one hundred and twenty loads of marl to an acre; the other division, with eighty bushels of lime, spread as soon as possible, and turned in with the

plough. The dung and earth produced a very luxuriant crop, the largest turnips weighing fifteen and sixteen pounds, clear of root and branch, and measuring three or four and thirty inches in circumference. The marl and lime produced them not above half the size. The turnips were eaten upon the ground by young cattle and sheep. The barley from the compost measured thirty-eight bushels an acre, and weighed fifty-one pounds Winchester measure. The marled part forty-two bushels, and weighed fifty-two pounds and a half. The part limed weighed fifty-one and a half.

Wheat upon a clover ley yields from three quarters to three and a half per acre. In the common practice from two to two and a half, and the first crop of barley seldom exceeds three quarters. Mr. Johnes recommends as a manure peat and ashes, and says, " Those of you who are situated near any peat bogs, I would strongly advise the using peat ashes that have been kept very dry (for if they have been wetted before being laid on the ground, they are of no value as a top dressing) for all your crops; but especially for corn. I shall suppose the land previously has been put into good condition, otherwise a top dressing is but of little worth; and as I know this from experience to be but too true, I wish you would imprint it upon your memories." In another place Mr. Johnes says, " Paring and burning is another favourite manure among you, which, except in some few cases, I detest; not so much from the hurtful practice in itself, as for the still worse management afterwards of the ground. The Earl of Dundonald says, that you destroy by this mode nineteen twentieths of the land. I am sure, by the quantity of scourging crops that are generally taken afterwards, without any dung being laid on the ground, nor any meliorating crop to intervene, Lord Dundonald might with justice have added the other single

part. Look to all the pared and burnt ground in general through the county; can any thing be more barren, or have a worse appearance?"

Implements. The ploughs in general made use of are of the very worst construction; but Mr. Johnes, with his usual zeal for improvement, has had almost every kind of plough now used in England, made at Hafod; and it is to be hoped some general improvement in this article will consequently be made throughout the county. One of the greatest faults in the tillage of this county is, that the plough scarce ever goes deep enough into the soil. The harrows are but little better than the ploughs, and are dragged forward with a very slow motion. There are but very few waggons in this county, indeed more work may be done by a cart and horse than with this kind of carriage. The carts have long had narrow bodies on low wheels, with a beam to which two oxen are yoked, preceded by two horses abreast.

Sowing and reaping. Wheat is sown from the first to the last week in October; barley about the middle and latter end of April; oats in the beginning. In particular situations the farmers reap the two or three last days of July; very generally the middle of August. By mowing with a sithe and cradle more straw is gained, and much labour saved. The mows, when threshed, yield from one to two quarters each.

Enclosures. Most of the land in this part of the county is either enclosed, or enclosing. Since the year 1763, considerable enclosures have been made. When the hedges are made of alternate layers of sod and long stones (the length of stone running towards the centre of the hedge) they are very durable, and proof against every thing but sheep. They are formed upon a base of six or seven feet; four and a half, or five feet high, narrow-

ing to the top, upon which white and black thorn are planted; in exposed situations their growth is slow. Furze thrives well; but when they have attained any magnitude they frequently shake down the banks of earth, which are not supported by layers of stone. The enclosures vary, containing from six to twenty acres and upwards. The rents are nearly trebled within the last forty years. On the subject of fences, Mr. Johnes says, "Wherever you can have stone tolerably near, to be carried in a wheelbarrow, I would recommend stone walls as being effectual. I have tried other fences, but in vain; and, unless you have your fields completely fenced, you will but meet with disappointments in your crops. In the neighbourhood of Newcastle-Emlyn, there is made a very neat fence by facing the mound on which is planted the hedge with stones. This makes a very handsome and good fence, and when at a distance from mountain sheep, is, I believe, effectual.

Commons. There are but few commons in this district; the largest, which is supposed to be about two hundred acres, is in the neighbourhood of Cardigan. It is the property of the corporation and resident burgesses: it is grazed, but never ploughed.

Rent. Farms lately set are taken at the rate of twelve shillings to a guinea per acre. They do not greatly exceed this in the most advantageous situations, except a few fields about Aberystwith which let for ten guineas per acre.

Waste Land. There is but little waste land in this part of the county, and none which ought not to yield good crops of barley, oats, turnips, potatoes, or pasture.

Wages and Price of Labour. Men servants have from one pound ten shillings to seven or eight guineas; women from one pound to four or five pounds. The labourers begin to work on the first of May at five in the morning, and with an interval of

half an hour for breakfast, and two hours for the middle of the day, continue until seven in the evening; these are the working hours to the first of August; after the harvest until Michaelmas, from six to six; half an hour at breakfast, and one hour at dinner allowed. In the short days they begin as soon as they can see, and leave off when the light is not sufficient to permit them to continue. Some gentlemen give them cottages rent free, but the practice is not general; and when they are under tenants to farmers, they pay for their miserable hovels from twenty to five and twenty shillings a year. If the farmer finds the labourer in provisions, he pays him four-pence or five-pence a day for the subsistence of his wife and family. Their pay bears no proportion to the price of provisions, or the labour they perform. Their chief food is barley bread; and few of them have cows. I believe, if an average price were taken for the last seventeen years, barley in retail has been about five or six shillings a bushel; which, when the inferior state of husbandry is considered, is not to the consumer nearly so productive in meal and malt as the English corn; but malt liquor and meat are not within their reach. The salt butter is at present nine-pence or ten-pence a pound in retail; skim-milk cheese four-pence and four-pence halfpenny; wool is two shillings a pound; fuel from three to four shillings a load, and the carriage to any distance enormously high, generally paid for by labour in harvest, and at the distance of five or six miles four days work is exacted for the carriage of each load, and each family requires six loads, the time employed in digging the turf and carting not being taken into the account; and if to that be added the statute labour, bad weather, illness, or want of employment, it will be easy then to judge of the real condition of the peasantry. As the value of land has

most rapidly increased, fields are cultivated which before supplied the poor with furze, thorns, &c. for fuel. The sea also furnished them with large supplies of food, but the late heavy duties on salt entirely preclude the possibility of winter store, which otherwise would not be neglected.

Draining. Little progress has been made in draining, although the farmers have seen its effects at Hafod, and heard of it at Ynysymaengwyn, in the adjoining county. The common practice of filling the drains with small stones, covered with straw and earth, is certainly objectionable, as being liable to choke.

Woods. This district has but little wood, and that little is daily diminishing; and what is left is much neglected. Perhaps the finest wood in this part is on Coedmawr desmesne.

Price of Provisions. Beef, mutton, and pork, are sold at five-pence per pound; veal at three-pence. Soon after Christmas the price increases, and in the spring of the year butcher's meat will be sold at sixpence halfpenny or seven-pence. Good fowls sell for eight-pence or nine-pence a piece; turkies, three shillings; fresh salmon from five-pence to nine-pence; salted and dried, from sixpence to ten-pence.

Roads. This county can boast as good public roads as any in the kingdom, and its parochial ones are pretty good. The turnpike roads which formerly had been most injudiciously carried up and down hills, have been altered, and rendered much more level and commodious. Good materials for roads are almost every where to be found.

Buildings. The farm houses are in general very bad, and the offices worse; generally placed in the lowest situations, and often at the extremities of the farms. The barns are so small they have scarcely room to thresh with two men. Barns large enough to

take in a rick of corn, with sufficient space for the threshers, would answer every purpose; as in general the corn is better preserved in rick yards than in houses. A storehouse is scarcely to be seen, and when the cattle want straw, the corn must be carried to market, or kept in the house in sacks, subject to the depredations of vermin, and injury of damps.

Leases. The leases granted are usually of three lives, the landlord reserving to himself the right of cutting wood, opening quarries, and working mines. The tenant is seldom restricted in the mode of culture, and not often in the quantity of lime to be used.

Exports and Imports. Oats and butter are the chief articles of export. Barley and malt are frequently imported.

Beneficial Practice. The upland ground in this part being so dry and sound that no animal can, in the wettest weather, make an impression on the surface, and as it naturally runs to white clover and good grass when not too much exhausted, it is the practice of many to set apart many acres for what they call "fog," the process and advantages of which are as follow. As early in May as possible the fields are shut up for the summer season, with no other attention than eradicating dock, or cutting down thistles, &c. In that state they continue until November or December; when all the stock is turned in, and every animal is in excellent condition, without the aid of hay, straw, or oats, and the butter is as good as in any part of the year. The frost sweetens the grass, and snow does not injure it, but while it is buried dry food must be resorted to. In the spring of the year young shoots of grass are very forward under the shelter of the old, and both together are eaten with avidity. The land which was before mossy, from being overstocked and grazed too bare,

is soon filled with palatable and abundant food, and the moss disappears without the aid of the plough, or surface manure; it becomes better every year, and it has been thought that the best acre of hay will not keep more stock, or in such good condition as an acre of fog; with the additional advantage of avoiding risk, and saving the expence of hay-making and manure. The working cattle are housed in the night. Cows, young cattle, and horses, are kept out both day and night. It may be objected to this system, that much manure is lost; but by summer soiling, and littering with green fern, &c. the farmers find ample supplies for the arable land, and by watering and fogging little manure is wanted for pasture.

Among the improvements in the lower district Wervilbrook deserves particular consideration.

In the year 1783, when the late proprietor commenced his improvements, it was in a wild and uncultivated state, with hardly any buildings and fences, particularly that part of it which is called Tyll-coed, lying on the right of the turnpike road from New-Inn. Standing rather elevated, though it rises gently from the centre along the sides to the north and south of what may be termed high land, it was considered too exposed to promise any prospect of an adequate return for liberal treatment. At the above period it bore no marks of the fostering hand of industry, nor of its having received that nurture and tillage without which, " Expecta seges vanis elusit aristis."

Its only produce on one side was furze and fern, with coarse herbage, and on that facing the heath, furze and short grass. No trees, excepting some few ash, were to be seen, and the general opinion was, that it would be folly to plant on account of the westerly winds. Discouraging as were the ap-

pearance and state of the whole, the late Mr. Turnor resolved on hazarding considerable property by including in his plan of improvement not only fencing, draining, and the best system of agriculture, but building and planting. A plan on so extensive a scale, he was aware, could not with any certainty of success be completed without his personal superintendance. He therefore determined to make that part of the estate called Wervilbrook, the place of his residence, and to this circumstance, no doubt, is to be ascribed the happy and judicious arrangement of the estate into excellent enclosures, many of them from sixteen to thirty acres. But having first commenced the improvements by erecting buildings necessary for a large stock, and by enclosing and draining, more than three years elapsed before the mansion house was completed. When he began to reside there, in 1786, so much of the place had been completed as to enable a discerning eye to see its defects. They could not escape his observation, and, notwithstanding they could not be removed without considerable expence in pulling down new fences, and in erecting others, they were not suffered to remain. The taste of the proprietor was too strong to yield to considerations of additional expence. As soon as they were discerned alterations followed, and the whole plan of improvement assumed, under his direction and judgment, the form in which it now appears, excepting the plantations along the brook. On contemplating the arrangement of the plan from the house, as far as the eye can command it, we are struck with these excellences. The fields in their form and extent correspond with the situation of the house, and are so happily contrived, that they present a most pleasing scene in front of it. The plantations are so judiciously planned, that those which were first planted are not only an ornament, but a

shelter to the buildings and fields. Whether we consider them together or separate, we discover no small degree of taste and judgment, which are also to be observed in the situation of the house. No spot on the estate, nor perhaps in the county, is more eligible, if an imperceptible descent to the brook in a meadow of thirty acres, and afterwards an easy ascent to the extremity of the estate in front, with a trifling ascent behind, whence there are different views of the sea, which is within little more than two miles, and of Caernarvonshire, which seems to stretch for many miles into the sea, be not an objection. Being surrounded too by a country that relieves the eye with a constant change of scenery, and unrivalled for healthfulness, the situation is certainly desirable; and particularly so since the plantations about the house are so flourishing, that to the north, south, and west, they will shortly conceal it. But improvements on this estate are not confined to those which please the eye; they are not limited to the landscape, but extend to the soil. Where formerly there was only a wild surface of uncultivated land, good crops of corn and grass in the summer present themselves in every part. But of the improvement of the soil a more perfect idea cannot be formed than from an account of the produce of one acre and thirty-three perches. In the Spring of 1805, three bushels of a new kind of oat called potatoe oat, was sown in a spot of the above extent. They yielded of clean corn for seed, thirty-nine bushels, and of second, two; in all forty-one bushels. But this spot is part of Wervilbrook, which is superior land to that of Tyllcoed. However an account of the produce of two fields on the latter, one of barley, and the other of oats, will shew that the improvement of that part which was formerly covered with furze and heath, has been greater, considering the inferior

quality of the soil. In the year 1804 the crops were sold in mows, and the barley consisting of fifty, the produce of a field of nineteen acres, two roods, and thirty-eight perches, was sold for ninety-one pounds, eighteen shillings, and three-pence; and the oat crop, amounting to thirty-four mows, the produce of a field ploughed only once, and not manured, owing to the season having been too much advanced, consisting of eighteen acres, one rood, and thirty-two perches, for fifty-two pounds, four shillings, and nine-pence. These are incontestible proofs of great improvement, and afford the greatest encouragement to enclose and cultivate inferior land in more exposed situations. Of such tracts there are many thousands of acres extending from the coast across the country, and if the late Mr. Turnor's example were followed, the county of Cardigan, notwithstanding its elevation, would not only be one of the most productive in South Wales, but, on account of the unevenness of its surface affording a continual change of prospect, would exhibit a constant succession of new and delightful scenery.

UPPER DISTRICT.

With the exception of the farms of the Hon. Col. Vaughan and Thomas Johnes, Esq. this part of the county is by much the most neglected; and, notwithstanding the united exertions of many public spirited individuals, its backwardness in improvements is still to be lamented. The Hon. Colonel Vaughan is reckoned the best farmer in the county; but he by no means follows the general ideas of agriculture in this part. Indeed his system is precisely that acted upon in England. His sheep are of the Sussex South-down breed; he never binds his corn; and in short differs in many respects from the Cardiganshire farmers.

Whatever improvements have been made in this district are certainly to be attributed to the liberal exertions of Mr. Johnes.

Soil. The soil is various, owing to the unequal surface. In the vallies it is chiefly a stiff retentive clay, with a gradual mixture of a light loam on the declivities, terminating on the uplands in an uniformly light soil. As the valleys are narrow, and of no great extent, the soil of this district may be termed light: and notwithstanding it is thus pretty uniform in its texture, it is by no means so in its produce. Situation and shelter make a material difference. Near the sea, though much elevated, and exposed to the north and west winds, they reap a fortnight earlier than those situated about two miles inland of them. These are not however uniformly so, as many low spots, more inland, are equally early. The substratum is either a blue slaty rock, where the thinnest and quickest soil is, or a gravelly rab, covering a hard brown rock, in no degree calcarious.

Climate. In a district so backward it is not easy to know, without particular observations, the effects of climate. Some circumstances (as reapers returning time enough from Herefordshire for the harvest here, and corn being frequently uncut late in October) would incline one to believe it a cold district; but, as much depends on skill and activity, these, and similar criterions, may prove fallacious. Snow does not lie long, particularly near the sea, and in the valleys; and on cultivated land not near so long as on water. It is a moister climate than the eastern and other parts of the kingdom, though perhaps not so much so as the neighbouring county of Caermarthen.

State of Property. Though there are several proprietors who have very extensive estates in the county, still the yeomanry, possessing from twenty to three and four hundred acres, are

numerous, and many of them are occupiers. From this circumstance it might be expected that this district should exhibit better husbandry; but many of these occupying proprietors are, in general, as backward in their improvement as any of the tenantry. Farms are, in general, small; there are some of two or three hundred pounds rent, but by far the greatest number are under a hundred.

Mode of Occupation. The most common management is that of a mixture of tillage and pasturage. Much of the land near the sea, and for about four or five miles inland adjoining to it, is under corn; and also a large portion in the different vales, divided by the rivers Teify, Ystwyth, Rheidol, and Aëron. This county, in one feature, is not unlike the kingdom at large. There is in it a gradual elevation of surface, terminating nearly in the centre, from almost one extremity to the other. It begins about five miles north of Newcastle, to the east of the parish of Troedyraur, and lost in the bold and lofty hills on the borders of Montgomeryshire. For some miles to the north it is no great breadth; but it expands, in some degree, as far as the Aëron, where to the north-west it is intersected by a fruitful, though a narrow vale. Thus far it has a great uniformity of surface, chiefly an extended plain, with many narrow dips, well adapted for plantations. On this ridge of the county are many scattered farms, situated in the dips. The easy declivities, and much of the plains near the dwellings, are under corn; but the greatest part of it is still a waste, yielding nothing but ling, heath, and moss, its natural productions. After passing the Aëron, it takes a bolder style, more diversified with hills. The declivities are more rapid, and the dips and plains more barren. Were the hills well covered with wood, the climate would probably be

much mended; and stock and tillage would reap a consequent benefit. Where no regular system of cultivation is adopted, it is by no means easy to describe the mode of farming. Here almost every individual pursues his own method. The only similarity in their practice is that of taking three or four crops of lent corn in succession. With the last crop most of them sow from twelve to fourteen pounds of the common red clover an acre, or about two bushels of rye-grass, and sometimes a due proportion of both. Too many of the inferior farmers still content themselves with the natural productions of a worn out soil. There are few pasture farms within the county, though many fields, and sometimes whole farms (here called bye-holds) are let for that purpose. When that is the case, they are generally detached pieces on farms that cannot be let to the satisfaction of the proprietors. In the eastern part, bordering on Caermarthenshire, from Lampeter, by Tregarron, across the extensive plain of Ystrad meyrick, to the outskirts of the county, adjoining to Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire, they depend more on their stock than on cultivation. This may be owing to the distance of that quarter from lime, the chief manure for corn, rather than any inherent quality in the land for pasturage. They raise less corn than their consumption requires. The rents are paid by the sale of cattle and horses bred on the farms, and on the uncertain profits of detached, and some distant sheep walks on the surrounding hills. The profits of the walks much depend on the mildness of the winter. The activity of the farmer, and the fidelity of the shepherd, are also of considerable consequence; as the sheep in snowy seasons are most apt to take shelter where the snow most commonly drifts. To the south-east of this upland division, which has rather an easy, though an irregular

descent to the Teify, there is a considerable extent of enclosed and well cultivated ground, with a larger portion of pasture and good meadow than any other part of the county. The grasses usually cultivated are much the same in every division. Indeed some have introduced, in addition to the common clover and rye-grass, white clover, cow-grass, and plantain; and wherever cultivated on well-conducted land, the crop is always abundant.

Watering. The neglect of irrigation observable in the lower district, can by no means be seen in the farms of the upper. The importance of watering is here well understood. The gentlemen, and most of the principal farmers, practise it judiciously; and as every glen has its rill, very considerable improvements might be made by a due attention to it.

Crops. Barley and oats are the principal grain of the county. Wheat is commonly sown, but in less proportion than the other two. There is also in the upper part of the county a considerable quantity of rye, though less of this is grain than formerly. In the upland it is sown alone; but in the neighbourhood of Aberystwyth frequently with a mixture of wheat. The mixture makes good bread, sweeter and moister than that of wheat alone; and those who are used to it prefer it to any other. The usual preparation for wheat is a foul fallow, dung, and lime; and on new ground, or what has been uncultivated, beatland and lime, succeeded by oats on new ground too often, till the land is exhausted. On a ley it is succeeded by barley, oats, and grass seeds. Sometimes a crop of peas intervenes. When peas are the second in rotation a good crop of barley after them is always expected. Land long in tillage gets tired of oats. On those tracts barley, peas, barley and grass seeds, are the approved husbandry; and were the peas drilled and kept clean,

this rotation might not be a bad one, in part, for the lighter soil. By the gentlemen green fallows and drilled crops are used, with the most approved practice of the best cultivated counties. But in common management the following are the rotations:— Barley, barley, peas, barley, grass. Barley, barley, oats, grass; and barley, oats, oats. Seed-time for oats commences about the middle of February; for barley, the beginning of April; and for wheat, the latter end of October. Harvest is not general till about the last week in August. Reaping is the most common practice in this district, though the sickle is not half so good as the sithe. Fallows for barley are not common. The general preparation is lime and dung on a ley of five or six years old. The lime is carried in the summer, and laid on in small heaps at the rate of about four tons an acre, (by far too small a quantity,) measuring sixty-eight bushels. As dung is never to be had in sufficient quantities, many, to extend their ley barley, cover the lime spread, with the soil of the field. Ploughing four or five furrows early in the year, within such a distance to each other as to cover the spot when spread, is the only preparation. A compost of lime and earth, and the scrapings of roads, are also made use of; and near the shore sea weeds and sand. The former is to be had only in particular places, and in small quantities; and the latter is too heavy for a distant carriage. Sea weed is a very useful manure where it can be had; but if mixed with dung and earth, it will be much improved. The constant produce of barley, without any alternate crop, or other manure than sea weed, in the parishes of Llansaintfraid and Llanrhystid, fully proves its value. There is a general idea that sea sand is productive of couch grass; at the same time all allow that it sweetens the herbage. Perhaps it only forces to sight the natural product of

the soil. The dung and lime are spread soon after the harvest; sometimes before the land is ploughed. Lime is much approved of as a manure. Its effect, on all this soil, is to be seen to an inch. None of the uncultivated wastes can be reclaimed without it. Dung can be applied to a better purpose; and paring and burning without lime is a bad practice. Paring and burning, however, is much in vogue upon the lightest and driest soil. As it is done with a mattock, much soil is unnecessarily wasted at the time, and impoverished in future; when burnt, and lime mixed with it, the first crop is very abundant, diminishing yearly in value, until thoroughly exhausted. It is then consigned to rest for fifteen or twenty years, in the most beggarly condition, until a sufficient surface is acquired to undergo a similar operation. A practice more fatal to this soil cannot be adopted. To the north of the river Aëron, between the uplands and the sea, buck wheat is commonly cultivated; sometimes for the grain, and not unusually as a preparation for wheat. The soil in this quarter is of a superior quality; more compact, though not retentive. The various inequality of surface, as affording shelter, contributes much to its productiveness. Were the declivities inaccessible to the plough covered with wood, this space of the county would be very ornamental. The pea commonly cultivated is of a very inferior sort. It is a small hog pea, not at all productive. Though sown early in February, it seldom ripens till late in September. Potatoes, as being an article of considerable consequence for culinary purposes, and making up, with barley bread, the chief sustenance of the poor, are here universally cultivated. Formerly a large portion of what were used were annually imported from Liverpool; but of late those imported are brought up chiefly for a change of seed. Indeed

much ground has of late been broken up for the culture of potatoes, which, in general, flourish exceedingly on peat mosses. The potatoe sets are laid by line on the surface of a bog, a little manure is spread over them, and the intervals between the rows are trenched, and the earth dug out of them laid upon the potatoes, thus at the same time burying the sets and draining the land. Turnips, vetches, and other meliorating crops, are not common.

The medium weight of bread-corn a bushel in the upper district is as follows:

	lb
Wheat	58
Rye	53
Barley	50
Oats	34½

The Aberystwyth teal of lime is about seven Winchester bushels and a half.

Implements. The implements of husbandry are, in general, very bad. The plough and cart are particularly faulty. The cradle of the plough is of unusual length, measuring, including an ill made blunt share, at least five feet. The mould board is only a round piece of wood, measuring in circumference about seven inches. In working, not near half the cradle touches the ground. The tail is continually held up by the ploughman, by short awkward handles. And when best at work, it is held in a very oblique position. The only method of setting it is by wedges. The cost of it is about twenty shillings. With such an implement it is no wonder the furrow is not laid flat. The surface of the fallow is uneven, making with the assistance of the dung and lime, a chequered appearance of a variety of colours. A ley is a full draught for four of the beasts used in this county,

a yoke of oxen and a pair of horses, each abreast; the carts are small and heavy. The wheels in height, four feet six inches. Buck in length, five feet ten inches; breadth, two feet ten inches; depth, one foot three inches and a half; it carries about sixteen bushels; and is drawn by two oxen and two horses abreast. The tract of the wheels four feet three inches in the clear. For carrying hay, straw, faggots, wood, &c. a kind of car with a beam is used, in shape like the buck, but larger; open at each end, and not boarded. The same pair of wheels do for the buck and car. They are shifted as occasion may require. The cart complete costs about eight or nine pounds. The harrows perhaps are somewhat better in this district, than the other. All the implements are made on the spot; and the farmer has to procure all the materials. Oxen are less used than formerly. In the neighbourhood of Aberystwyth horse carts are very common.

Inclosures. The greater part of the low land is pretty well inclosed; but hilly and exposed situations are mostly open. The size of the fields depends much on the extent of the farms. In general they are from six to ten acres. The only tract like a common field is an extent of very productive barley land, reaching on the coast from Aberaëron to Llanrhysted. This quarter is much intermixed, and chiefly in small holdings.

Waste Land. The wastes unfriendly for cultivation are very extensive; and including the tracts only partially cultivated, may amount to near half the county. Almost every spot is capable of improvement. Where the plough cannot answer, plantations would be very advantageous. There is a fine level piece of ground near Aberystwyth, which is a common, and belongs to the corporation of that town, which, if drained, would make an excellent meadow.

Draining. This mode of improvement was but little attended to till of late years. What has been done, where properly executed, answers very well. In this district stones are every where the only material. In most situations they are to be had at a cheap rate; and although every farm requires much to be done, still the loose pebbles, with the assistance of quarries, would furnish a sufficiency. There is an extensive plain on the river Teifi, extending from Tregarron by Ystradmeyrick to Ystrad flûr, where such an improvement would be highly advantageous. At present it is of very little value, producing only some scanty herbage on its margins, and some excellent peat, the only fuel used in the neighbourhood. As it is much on a level with the Teifi, a total drainage may be attended with difficulty. Something might however be done by deepening and widening the river: but a change of course might be of greater advantage. In some places the margin to the sound land may be the lowest situation; where such is the case, an open cut, extending with the river to the south, may be of service. A spirited cultivator near Tregarron, has done much by open cuts. On the coast beyond Aberystwyth, bordering on the river Dovey, there is a similar extensive tract, that, for a total drainage, is perhaps subject to a greater disadvantage. It has, however, been partially done on that side nearest Aberystwyth, and a good road made over it from Llanfihangel Geneur Glynn to Borth. It is said of this waste that one third would be excellent if drained, and one third tolerable, and the last third never good for any thing. There are other wastes of less extent in various situations: but as they are in the hilly parts, and the dependance of the surrounding families for fuel, there may not be the same inducement for reclaiming them.

Price of Labour. The earnings of the poor, about ten years back, were certainly inadequate to their expences; but the demand for men to supply the army, having reduced the stock of labourers, this is completely remedied. A shilling for the men, and about eight-pence for the women, from about the third week of October to Candlemas, and eighteen pence for the men, and a shilling for the women the rest of the year, are the usual wages in this district for common labour. About Aberystwyth, they are higher, to the value of two-pence, or more, a day. The number of people employed in the mines, perhaps, makes the difference. Barley bread and potatoes are their chief sustenance, and sometimes a few herrings in the autumn, when they are moderately cheap. Barley, of late years, has been at a very uncertain price. Cold seasons are here unfriendly to cultivation; warm summers, and moderate rains, suit best this soil. In the winter quarter in scarce years, barley is always under par for the rest of the year; for which two causes may be assigned, the poverty of the farmers, and their want of storehouses. From Michaelmas to Christmas is a time of the year when there is a considerable demand on the farmer. He has his rent, manure, and servants' wages, to pay; and as what he has pocketed in the course of the season from the sale of stock, is by that time expended on other occasions, his poverty too often compels him to an expedient for satisfying those demands; which, if often practised, must in the end prove his ruin. Besides the loss of fodder by thrashing his corn in an untimely season, he is too often obliged to replace the grain he sells, and that frequently at the immoderate expence of more than fifty per cent. Were part of the grain then sold withholden till the scarce time of the year, the price might be better kept on a par, the indigent better sup-

plied, and the dealer better paid for the use of his capital, than by the looked for profits of uncertain markets. Lime-stones and culm are a very heavy demand on the county; and as there are neither nearer than Milford Haven, and the Van hills in Caermarthenshire, the sum expended on those articles is centred in the two adjoining counties.

Buildings. The farm houses are, almost without any exception, placed in the very worst situations for conveniency and profit. Water and shelter must have been at first the only motive; and as levelling and the improvement by irrigation were little understood till of late years, and the land, excepting the best spots, was a mere waste, this universal partiality for the lowest spot is easily accounted for. Though a up-hill carriage, where it can be avoided, is now deservedly thought an unnecessary waste of labour; and the loss of the best dung by land floods and rivulets, as justly considered an useless consumption of manure, still these disadvantages are not always duly attended to. Any single building in tolerable repair, is a sufficient motive for placing a dwelling, or any new erection on the old spot; and as the repairs, and similar expences, are too often the burden of the farmer, it is no wonder that present conveniency should be so often sacrificed to any distant profit. The dwelling is, in general, mean, consisting only of two rooms on the ground floor, and some inconvenient recess for dairy, pantry, &c. The two rooms are mostly taken up with beds and other furniture, for which decency requires separate apartments. The fevers, and some local illnesses, that the middling and the lower class of the inhabitants are so much subject to, are chiefly to be attributed to these inconveniences. The improved farm house consists of two rooms and a staircase on the ground floor in the front, and a

narrow lean-to behind, divided into a dairy and pantry. The up-stairs is divided into three rooms, with an addition sometimes of two narrow inconvenient strips over the lean-to. But the conveniency of the second floor is often given up to store their corn in, through the want of so necessary an accommodation in more proper situations. The other buildings are a barn, a stable, a beast-house, and a cart-house. As the corn is always stacked in the rick yard, a large barn may be unnecessary; but on any extent of holding two would be a great conveniency. Fodder might thereby be more advantageously expended, and a more unmixed sample of grain might be produced at the different markets. A beast-house is a conveniency that, in this bleak situation, and in the present unimproved state of the county, the farmer cannot dispense with: and as it is the best means for husbanding fodder, as well as the best contrivance for increasing the yard manure, the use of it may be rather recommended. Barley and oat straw are the common fodder for cows and young stock. The latter is esteemed not much inferior to hay, and is given with it to working oxen.

Planting. The very extensive improvements in planting undertaken by Mr. Johnes demand here some detailed account. We see the mountains at Hafod, planted by the present proprietor, already risen into opulence of timber; while other hills are covered with infant plantations promising the same favourable result. Larch trees have been very successful here. From June 1796 to June 1797, four hundred thousand larches were planted, and very few of the plants failed. Besides these, in the same year, two hundred and fifty thousand other trees were planted, of which fifty thousand were alders, and the rest elm, beech, birch, ash, and mountain ash. They all throve well, but

the beech flourished more than any except the larch. About ten thousand were planted to the acre. From October 1797 to October 1798, ten thousand oaks were planted, from one to two feet high; and from October 1798 to April 1799, fifty-five acres were set with acorns. In the same space of time in which the plantation of oaks was going forward, twenty-five thousand ash trees were planted, of which not more than five hundred died, and about four hundred thousand larch trees. The larches were all two years old seedlings, and were always planted on the upper parts of hills. The larches planted at the height of from eighteen inches to two feet, in the year 1796, were from ten to thirteen feet high in 1802. The medium growth has been from twenty inches to two feet each year; but the shoots of one very favourable season were from two feet and a half to three feet, and in some instances three feet eight inches. The whole number of trees planted on the estate from October 1795 to April 1801, amounted to two millions and sixty-five thousand, of which one million two hundred thousand were larches, without including the land sown with acorns.

Such is the situation of the two districts of Cardiganshire, which promise to improve still more; but the most laudable plan adopted in this county is its Agricultural Society. This patriotic society was first instituted in the year 1784, and from the rewards held out to industry, and the zeal and ability of the gentlemen belonging to it, promises to be of very general utility. The rules of this society are as follow.

First, That the meetings of the society be holden four times in the year, viz. on the last Friday in April, at Atpar; on the last Monday in April, at Aberystwyth; on the last Wednesday in July, at Aberaëron; and on the first Wednesday in November,

at Cardigan. That notice of the said meetings (which the majority of the members present are empowered to adjourn) is to be given in the Hereford and Bristol journals; and at the last called general meeting, a president for the succeeding year shall be annually chosen, and the premiums for the same year declared.

Second, That in the absence of the president, a chairman, chosen by the members present, preside at, and regulate the debates of the meetings; and that no new rules be made, or the former altered, but at a general meeting; nor then, unless five members be present.

Third, That an annual subscription of half a guinea entitle a person to be a member; that all the subscriptions be paid to the treasurer at or before the spring meeting in each year; that all subscribers are deemed perpetual members; and the usual subscription is considered a debt to the society until notice in writing be given to the secretary of an intention to withdraw it for the ensuing year.

Fourth, That no premium be given to any non-subscribing freeholder worth one hundred pounds a year, unless entitled to those offered for forest trees and white thorn for sale.

Fifth, That the premiums be both honorary and pecuniary; that pieces of plate, or implements of husbandry, of the value of the adjudged premiums, be provided by the society for claimants worth one hundred pounds a year and upwards.

Sixth, That where a freeholder worth one hundred pounds a year and a farmer are candidates for the same premium, and their claims appear equal, that the farmer have the preference.

Seventh, That no freeholder worth one hundred pounds a year who shall obtain premiums for hedging, potatoes, and waste land reclaimed, be allowed more than one premium each year, or to

have a premium that he has once obtained for the space of seven years.

Eighth, That tenants or freeholders of one hundred pounds a year, obtain no other premiums than for forest trees and white thorn for sale, unless they and their landlords be subscribers to this society.

Ninth, That as the principal design of this institution is to encourage the introduction of an approved system of agriculture, and to excite a spirit of industry and emulation among the inferior farmers and cottagers, no person will be entitled to claim more than one premium in each year, or be allowed to obtain a premium that he has once had for the space of three years.

Tenth, That the premiums offered be more immediately directed to agriculture, planting, and such improvements as are best adapted to this country; and some for the encouragement of industry and good behaviour among cottagers and labourers in husbandry.

Eleventh, That the society reserve to itself a power to withhold the premiums entirely, if there appear not sufficient merit in the claim, or to give such part only of any premium as the candidate shall appear to deserve.

Twelfth, That as it is the wish and intent of this society to guard against improper claims, and to reward the most meritorious claimants, it reserves to itself the option of requiring an oath, when the majority of the members present shall think it necessary to demand it.

Thirteenth, A candidate for a premium or bounty being detected in any attempt to impose on the society, shall not only forfeit his claim to such premium or bounty, but be declared incapable of obtaining any other in future.

Fourteenth, That they who claim premiums for crops, &c. that require viewing, do give notice of their intention as required in the list of premiums, that time may be given for the society's inspector to view their respective claims.

Fifteenth, That the greatest attention may be paid to the merits of the several claimants, in the distribution of the premiums, the society may, when it thinks necessary, desire the assistance of such gentlemen and farmers, though not members, as shall be deemed best able to judge of such claims. And no member who is a candidate for any premium, when the merits of his claim are under the consideration of the society, shall appear, unless called for.

Sixteenth, That a list of the premiums offered be published as soon as conveniently may be after the general meeting.

Seventeenth, That the secretary procure such books as are needful for the society's use—attend the meetings—keep a journal of the proceedings of the society—collect all subscriptions and keep a fair account thereof—and how the same is expended. He is likewise to keep all the books and papers of the society, to be inspected by the members at all reasonable times.

Eighteenth, That at the spring meeting at Aberystwyth, the treasurer's accounts are to be examined and passed. And that all draughts upon him shall be drawn at the meetings of the determination signed by the president, or in his absence, by the chairman and two other members present.

Notwithstanding the efforts of this agricultural society, improvements both in the upper and lower districts have as yet been rather limited, and indeed confined to the residences of a few respectable freeholders.

Of the land which lies waste or neglected, only a small por-

tion indeed has been enclosed and cultivated, nearly a fourth part being still a waste, though highly improveable. One reason why the improvements in agriculture are not rapid or extensive is, that the landlords of the most considerable estates live out of the county. For a Cardiganshire farmer cannot prevail on himself to be at the expence of enclosing and manuring land, which he or his son may be obliged to quit, or for which an advanced rent may be demanded, before even his expences have been returned. Landlords must enclose, cultivate, build, and plant, at their own expence, otherwise what is now waste must ever remain unaltered. If resident landlords were to pursue such improvements with spirit, their success would perhaps in time tempt the absentees to follow their example. The few resident landlords who do enclose and plant, confine it to the tracts surrounding the mansion house, and that too on a very narrow scale.

LIVE STOCK.

The inquiry into this subject naturally divides itself into two heads; the stock used generally by the farmer, and the natural produce of the county. In treating of the former the same method of arrangement will be made.

LOWER DISTRICT.

The stock is black cattle of the Pembrokeshire breed. The English drovers are fond of them, and until about twelve years ago, they found a ready sale, and went at a high price; they are

hardy, work and travel well, and take on fat kindly; and the best improvement wanting, is to give them better food in winter. All the farmers keep cows for the purposes of breeding, making butter, and skimmed milk cheese. At about six or seven years old the calves are weaned; and, if there is grass, turned out in the month of May; and for a month or six weeks oats are given to them in the field. A cow in common is supposed to fill a cask of butter, weighing about eighty pounds, and double the quantity of cheese.

Sheep. Owing to the spirit of enclosing, the flocks of sheep are considerably diminished, as being fatal to young growth in hedges, but never was a soil better suited to them than that of this county. The rot and scab are here only known by name, and it is generally supposed that the sheep would live to an extreme long age if they were not killed by the hand of the butcher, or starved in the spring of the year. The hill sheep are restless, and not easily confined by any sort of fences. They weigh when fat about seven or eight pounds a quarter, and when crossed with the Leicestershire or Dorsetshire, double that weight. When the farmer keeps sheep, the ewe's milk is added to the cheese he makes to give it sharpness, which the country people prefer to the milder sort.

UPPER DISTRICT.

The stock mostly depended upon is black cattle of the country, though these have been much improved of late years by introducing bulls and heifers from the neighbourhood of Pembroke. They are however still capable of very great improvement; and perhaps it would be more to the interest of the

county to attend to the original stock, than to the introduction of any distinct breed.

Sheep. There are but few sheep on the enclosed farms. Their tendency to roving is their only objection. On the best enclosed, a few wethers, bought in the autumn for fattening, if any, are the only stock. Farmers on the uplands, and others in different situations, who pay no regard to their fences and their other stock, have pretty numerous flocks. Wherever kept, according to the present method, they are a perfect nuisance. Late in the spring, about barley seed time, they begin to look after them. A boy, or a girl, of from ten to fourteen years of age, is the only herd. From that time to the end of harvest they are folded in the night; and for about two hours in the middle of the day, whilst the herdman has his dinner. The ewes are often milked, which custom however is by no means so common as formerly. A gallon of a sheep's milk will make more cheese than double the quantity of a cow's milk; and when mixed with the latter, it enriches the cheese, and increases the quantity. The rest of the year they are suffered to take their own range. The only trouble then is to see once a day, or perhaps not so often, if they are all to be found; and sometimes to send a cur after them from the garden, or the best spot near the house. The sheep walks are under different management. They are the care of a grown person accustomed to the business. A sheep system is totally unknown to the common farmer of this country; indeed there are some impediments to a right introduction of it. It would be no easy matter to get a grown person, a native, to look after them in the winter time. The bleakness of the situation would be urged as an excuse, though perhaps prejudice, as it has been hitherto the employment of children, would be a

more weighty consideration in his own mind. A total want of materials for hurdles within a proper distance is none of the least. Timber is a very scarce article; and perhaps underwood fit for twig hurdles, not less so. A mere fold is soon procured. A few gate hurdles fixed in the ground, covered with furze faggots on the outside, is the most common one. As this is in use in summer to confine cattle and horses, as well as sheep, these faggots are probably more used to prevent the sheep from getting out between the bars than for warmth. In this upland district they are shorn once in the year, about the 20th of June. Many persons in quarter bring their flocks down to the low grounds in the winter season. Below the river Aëron they are in general shorn twice in the year; about the latter end of May, and about the 10th of October. The common price of wool is about two shillings a pound. Spinning is very common in every family, as most of the inhabitants manufacture their own apparel. What they have to spare is sold in the different fairs and markets. Dealers, who live mostly between Lampeter and Tregarron, buy the coarser sort for English markets. The rot is not very common, it prevails chiefly on a wet retentive soil; and as to the scab, it was totally unknown till the introduction of a better breed of sheep from England. The Leicesters and Dorsets are not unknown in this county, but what are called the new Leicesters are most approved of; and these crossed with the best of the native sheep are reckoned the best.

Pigs. These animals, though not to be depended upon of late years for profit, make always a part of the farmer's stock. The method of disposing of them is various. Some breed and rear till they are fit for Bristol drovers. Others buy them young, and sell them nearly fat, at from a year to two years old, to the

same dealers. Few, in comparison, are consumed in the county. One or two of a tolerable size will satisfy a substantial farmer. There is universally amongst them an evident partiality for what they call Roof Beef, that is, smoked Beef. Though the want of skill and capital, and some local disadvantages debar them of a due proportion of both these means of subsistence.

NATURAL PRODUCE.

Horses. The Cardiganshire breed of horses is for the most part of the coarse kind; and although the horse is a very hardy animal, from want of proper management scarce any one goes well the different paces. They are, however, on the way to improve, but this would be sooner accomplished had the farmers spirit enough to encourage good stallions to be brought into the county, but they will not give a sufficient price for them. The general prices are from 15l. to 18l. for farm horses, and from 20l. to 25l. for saddle horses, though the latter are seldom worth that money. The Cardiganshire horse is a strong, stout, short animal, and seldom reaches above twelve hands in height.

The necessary attendance on horses is too much neglected. They are, in general, little thought of after a hard day's work. In the winter, a scanty fare of hay, or a due proportion of barley-straw, or pea-haulm, till about eight o'clock at night, and afterwards pasturage with the addition of fodder in the morning, is, with the common farmer, the usual allowance. In the spring of the year they have a small quantity of oats. That they do tolerably well on such treatment is all that can be said for them.

Horned Cattle. The cattle in the northern parts of Cardiganshire are of a very different kind. In colour they are for the

most part brinded, mixed with white; though there are a good many coarse black ones. In the southern part of the county they are much better, and though small, are well made and hardy, much the same as those in Pembrokeshire and Caermarthenshire. They are less milchy than most breeds; but as the country in general place more dependance on the drovers than on the dairies, this objection may be no great disadvantage. The oxen, when four years old, will fetch from 10l. to 12l. a head; cows and sucking calves nearly the same. The introduction of the Pembrokeshire breed is now becoming more general, as the drovers admire it most.

Sheep. In the northern part the sheep being all on the mountains are wild and hardy; their wool is of a longer staple and coarser than that of those in the southern parts, being better suited to a high pasture than a finer sort. The wethers at four years old generally fetch from 15s. to 16s. per stone; and their wool from 15s. to 16s. a topstone, a weight wool is sold by at all times and at all fairs. The topstone contains ten pounds avoirdupoise. The fleece weighs generally about two pounds. Below Aëron the wool is shorter and thicker on the carcase. The first fleece weighs about two pounds, and the least, which is only part of a fleece, as the wool on the hind quarters and the tail is suffered to remain, weighs about one pound. The sheep here are very small, long legged, and narrow on the chine. In the same flock there is a great variety, white, black, and all the intermediate colours, some with horns, and many without. The hind quarter weighs, on an average, about nine pounds. The meat is remarkably good, indeed even to a proverb, and the kidney is well covered with suet.

Pigs. Perhaps these animals are scarcely exceeded by the

breed of any other county; and as they fully answer the wishes of the butcher, there needs no attempt at improvement. The greatest number are exported to Bristol, both fat and store pigs, and for that purpose are bought up in great numbers in February and March. On the 16th and 17th of March a fair is held at Tregarron in this county, for horses and pigs, the latter of which fetch from six to seven pounds or guineas a pig, and weigh generally from twelve to fifteen stone.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Situation, Shape, Extent, Climate, live Produce, Soil, natural Productions, Rivers, Lakes. The Produce of these.

CARDIGANSHIRE is a maritime county, situated on the western coast of Great Britain, and washed by the waves of St. George's Channel. Its line of coast has in shape the resemblance of a quarter of a circle, and forms one side of the bay of its own name. It is bounded on the north by the county of Merioneth, on the north-east by Montgomeryshire, on the east by Radnorshire, on the south-east by Brecknockshire, on the south by Caermarthenshire, and on the south-west by Pembrokeshire. The western side is bounded by the ocean. Its length from north-west to south-east, is about forty-eight miles; and its breadth from south-east to north-west twenty-two; though from the town of Cardigan to Llyvnant, on the borders of Montgomeryshire, along the direct road, it is fifty-two miles, one furlong, and thirty-six poles. It is about one hundred miles in circumference. The air, particularly in the southern and western parts, is mild and temperate. This county has plenty of tame and wild fowl, particularly partridges, woodcocks, snipes, &c. and in some parts foxes. Hares and rabbits are also very numerous, and its lakes abound in trout. It is well supplied with fish from the sea, particularly cod, herrings, &c. and its rivers afford the finest salmon

and salmon trout. The country is in general mountainous, though there are very extensive plains, which however are boggy. In these are the turbaries, which supply the lower class of people with fuel. Coal and turf however are used near the sea coast, and wood, heath furze, and peat, in the inland parts. The coal is chiefly brought from Flintshire or Glamorganshire. The hills in general are covered with short grass, but the valleys are extremely fertile. The lands consist of wood, chiefly fir, (though about Havod, and some other parts, there is a good quantity of oak,) and pasture, and meadow. The commons of heath and small furze. The freehold lands are, in general, very firm grounds, but the commons and mountains in some parts are boggy. There is neither sand (except a little, about two miles from Cardigan in the high road) nor chalk in the soil; but several veins of fine clay, blue and white; and not much gravel. This clay is much used in the mines. The soil is generally loamy, about half a foot thick; then a thin stratum of yellow barren clayish earth, afterwards some gravel, then a testaceous rock; and, lastly, a solid bluish rock, inclining to the colour of lead ore, of which this county possesses great abundance, especially in the inland part. There is no lime stone, though the farmers make use of great quantities. This is however brought from other parts of South Wales. There is neither marble nor moor stone, but excellent slates. They will bear all weathers for many years. They are found chiefly upon the commons, though most of the rocks near the sea are composed of primitive schistus, intersected by large veins of quartz, and of a coarse texture, sometimes forming slate. In the inland parts the slates lie in alternate strata of shale and slate, each stratum about four inches thick; the slate is in compact masses resembling flag-stone, of a coarse texture, but dividing easily, when

quarried out, into large plates. The shale is the same substance, and of the same appearance as the slate, but is broken into small pieces two or three inches in length, with clay interposed between the laminæ. The inclination of the strata with regard to the plane of the horizon follows the general irregularity of shale, varying even in the same quarry from perpendicular to parallel; whereas the rocks on the coast being of a coarse kind of slate, and not mixed with shale, preserve a perpendicular position of strata, though with some exceptions. There are also vast veins of glassy spar, white and very hard, which the inhabitants of the county call a hungry spar rider. The lead mines have been already noticed. Indeed the whole of this county is one immense reservoir of metallic treasure, awaiting only the spirit of enterprize, and the hand of industry, to bring it into use; but the attention of the inhabitants seems more turned towards agricultural than commercial improvement. The rivers in this county are very numerous, every vale almost possessing one. The principal one is the Teivi, which rises in Llyn Teivi, or Teivy pool, which is in the mountain about two miles to the north east of Strata florida. On the top of this mountain are five lakes, of which Teivy is the principal. Its circumference may probably be about a mile and a half. It is said not to have been fathomed, and is encompassed by a high and perpendicular ridge, which at once feeds and confines its everlasting waters. It has been thought by some to have been a crater, but the stones, with which the margins of all these lakes abound, and none so much as Llyn Teivy, bear at present no volcanic appearance. The other lakes being higher, there is no prospect here, except in the direction of Ystrad Flur, or Strata florida; and that, though extensive, has little beauty. The rocks and stones with which the

ground is encumbered, without any relief or vegetation, render the appearance of the mountain itself uncouth and disgusting. The distant hills on this side have no very striking character, and the flat which intervenes is so low, as to be indistinct. Leland says, " Of al the Pooles none stondith in so rokky and stony " Soile as Tyve doth, that hath withyn hym many Stonis. The " ground al about Tyve, and a great Mile of toward Stratfler is " horrible with the sighte of bare Stones, as Cregeryri Mountains " be. Llin Tyve is in Cumpare a iii quarters of a mile being ii " Miles be East from Strateflere. It is fedde fro hyer Places " with a little Broket, and issueth out again by a smaulle Gut. " Ther is in it veri good Trouttes and Elys, and noe other Fisch. " Tyve (river) reunith from the Hedde stil almost playne west " ontille he touchith within a vi Miles of Cuirmardin, and then " turneth toward the Northe." The river Teivy issues from the lake by so small an outlet, as seems impossible to form so bold a river as it appears near Cardigan. Its course down the mountains is much retarded by rocks; it rumbles through the stony tract without any decided channel, and is not invested with the usual appendage of banks till it reaches Ystrad Flur. It receives a small stream about a mile and a quarter from its source, which comes from the north, and is formed itself by the junction of two still smaller brooks. It then continues its course about a mile further, to a place called Pant hywd, where it receives the Moyva. This river is also formed by the junction of two streams; the southern one taking its rise at a place called Blaen Moyva; the northern one coming from Llyn Egnant, which is rather more than a mile in circumference, Leland calls it Lignant and Heligna, and says, " It has no other Fisch but Trouttes and Elys, " One side of the Poole, that is the South side, hath Trouttes as

" redde as Salmon. The west side hath white, likewise as hath " Llyn Tyve. This Poole is seene to be fedde with no brooke, " and hath a Brooke issuing out of hym of his oune Name, and " cummth into Tyve in the West Side of Tyve half a mile above " Stradfler." Leland, however, is wrong in saying that it is fed by no brook, for it has two streams continually supplying it with water. The most northern one from Llyn hîr, or Long Lake, and the other from Llyn gron.

Of the former Leland says, " Llinnher, i. e. Longus lacus, for it is iii Quarters of a Mile in lenght, having no great Bredthe nor Issue of Brok owt of hit, but plentiful of Trouttes and Elys," and of the latter, " Llingronn hath an Issue, and semid to me hard yoinid to Llin Gorlan." Llyn Gorlan is about one hundred and fifty yards from these lakes, but it does not communicate with either of them, nor indeed has it any outlet. From Pant hywd the Teivy takes a westerly course, and at about a mile and a half from this, it receives the river Glas rwd, which comes from south east, having been formed by the union of two smaller streams which rise in the mountains between four and five miles off.[a] The Teivy then inclines a little more towards the north-west, rather more than two miles, in the latter part of which it has made several curves; and here it is joined by the river Meyrig. This river comes from the northward, and about a mile and a quarter from its junction with the Teivy, a small rivulet from the

[a] Leland says, " Abow Strateflure cummithe owt of the mowntaines a wild watar, and goythe into Tyve. The watar, as I hard say, is called Glesserode. Glesserode sometyme so ragith that he cariethe stones from their Places. It risethe a 3 miles from Stratflure in the mountaynes in the Hyway toward Bueltle. Tyve or ever he cum to Stratflure take the but a lytle Botom, but fletithe, and ragith upon stones as Glesrode dothe."

north-west falls into it, and half a mile further it is joined by the river Marchnant, which has its rise about three miles and a half off. The Meyrig rises about two miles to the north-east of this junction. The Teivy now runs exactly south-west, and continues to do so for a mile and a half, when it is joined by a rivulet that rises about four miles off towards the north-east. Then meanders to the south for a mile, and is again replenished by the river Flûr, which takes its rise about five miles off towards the south-east. Teivy now makes another curve about three quarters of a mile, and then receives a small brook also from the south-east, not quite two miles in length. It then continues its curvilinear course a little towards the south-west for three miles further, and is there joined by the river Camddwr. This river, about a quarter of a mile from the junction, receives a brook from the westward about two miles and a half long. About a mile further it receives another also from the westward not quite so long, and about three miles further it is joined by another brook nearly in the same direction, and about two miles in length. The Camddwr from its rise to its embouchure is nearly seven miles in length. The Teivy now keeps to the southward for a mile, and then takes a curve towards the east for near half a mile, and is joined by another brook from the westward, which has traced a course of three miles. It now meanders two miles towards the south-east, and at Pont trecefel receives the river Berwyn from the east. This river flows through Tregarron, and at the distance of rather more than a mile from its mouth it is replenished by a rivulet from the southward. This is about two miles in length, and is increased by the junction of a brook from the east. The Berwyn receives the Croes river about a quarter of a mile from the last, which is about four or five miles

in length. This is replenished by four brooks that alternately fall into it from the northward. The Berwyn is from its source upwards of five miles[b] The Teivy, about two miles more to the southward receives a brook, about a mile and a half in length, that comes from the westward. Near two miles further it is again supplied by another rivulet about three miles long, from the northward; and at half a mile beyond it is joined by the river Brêvi. This river is between four and five miles long; and rather more than a mile from its source it receives from the north-east a brook of rather better than a mile in length. The Teivy now meanders rather more than three miles further to the south-west before it receives any addition to its waters. It is then supplied by the contents of three rivulets which flow in one channel into it for a little more than a mile. Above this the three rivulets are between two and three miles long each. They all come from the eastward, and bear the same name. The northernmost is Clywedog issa, or lower Clywedog; the next is Clywedog ganol, or middle Clywedog; and the third Clywedog ucha, or upper Clywedog. The Teivy now continues its course nearly two miles further, when it is again replenished by the river Frwd, a river about three miles in extent, and which flows in a south eastern direction. It then continues for a mile and a half, when it receives another river, between which and the Croyddyn, Lampeter is situated. This river is upwards of six miles in extent, and is fed by two smaller streams, one of which is a single stream, and the other composed of four small brooks. One of these brooks runs close to the church of Silian. The Teivy continues curving rather more than a mile further, when it is met

[b] Leland says, "Tyve goithe from Stratflur to Tregarron, a Village a iiii miles of, on the hither side, and this commithe in a nother Brooke caullid Crosse that within a litle goithe into Tyve."

by the Croyddyn. This river is between five and six miles in extent, has a north-west course, and is enlarged by no other streams. The Teivy flows on about a mile and three quarters, and then receives a small brook from the north, about a mile and a half in length, and which forms one of the boundaries of an isolated part of Troedyraur hundred, lying in the hundred of Moyddin. Rather more than a mile further it receives the Crannell. This river takes a northern course and forms the western boundary of the before-mentioned part of Troedyraur hundred. It is between six and seven miles in length, and receives four smaller streams, two on its western, and two on its eastern side. The Teivy then flows on without any addition for near three miles, when a small brook, a mile in length, joins it from the north. It then meanders for three miles more, when it receives a river near Ryddlan. This is four miles in extent, and receives three other streams. The Teivy flows about five miles further, and then is met by the river Clettwr, coming from the north-west. This river is near ten miles in extent, and takes its rise at a place called Blaen Clettur. About three quarters of a mile from its embouchure it receives a small stream from the north-west; and about the same distance higher up the river Einon meets it. This is rather more than three miles long. About a mile higher up the Clettwr, and a hundred yards from its banks was a fish pond, which served as a reservoir for a brook that comes from the north-east. The Clettwr receives a small stream and then is joined by the Clettwr vach, or little Clettwr. This Clettwr vach is about four miles in extent, and is fed by four streams during its course. After this the Clettwr receives seven small streams. The Teivy continues two miles to the north-west, and then is joined by a small stream from the north,

about a mile and a half in length. Half a mile further the river Cerdyn falls into it. This river receives another stream about three quarters of a mile from this junction, which is two miles long, and which rises at Blaen Cwm. It afterwards receives five more streams. It is about eight miles in extent, and rises near Rwstrws. About a mile farther the Teivy is graced by the church of Llandysil, which stands prettily on its banks. Some way below this it forms an island about two hundred yards in length, and is afterwards met by a rivulet from the north. It then shapes its course to the southward, and about three quarters of a mile further it meets with another rivulet nearly two miles in extent, and which rises at Blaen dyfrin. About three quarters of a mile further is another island, and at the distance of half a mile beyond it Bangor church, though a poor building, is seen majestically standing on a rock, overhanging its banks. Here another rivulet flows into it; and a little more than half a mile further another, two miles in extent. About two hundred yards further a little brook runs into it. A mile and a half further on it receives a river about six miles in extent, which is fed by two other rivulets. Between the river and the rivulet above-mentioned, the banks of the Teivy are graced by Llysnewydd on the Caermarthenshire side, and Henllan church on the Cardiganshire side. Four more rivulets fall into the Teivy before it reaches New Castle Emlyn. Here its course becomes impeded by rocks, through which it furrows a deep, tortuous, and noisy course, and rolls with much impetuosity under the venerable bridge. The castle is almost surrounded by it; and it serves the purpose of a moat, which is double where the river first comes in. The verdure of the valley, thus intersected, adds a high degree of beauty to the singularity of the circumstance. This horseshoe bend is far more curious

and striking than that on the Wye. At a little more than a mile beyond Newcastle Emlyn the river Cerry falls into the Teivy. This river is about nine miles in extent, and receives eleven tributary streams during its course. The Teivy here takes a curve, and flowing to the southward, at a quarter of a mile further receives another river, on the banks of which is Brongwyn, a neat church. This river is the continuance of two smaller streams. About a mile and a half further on, another rivulet flows into the Teivy; and three quarters of a mile further Cenarth church, on the Caermarthenshire side, is seen on its bank. A little beyond this another small stream flows into it, and about a mile further a river five miles in extent. This comes from the north, and receives two smaller streams during its course. About a mile and a half further the Teivy forms another island of a triangular shape, and here it receives a river from Caermarthenshire, which divides that county from Pembroke. It may be noted here that no rivers have been mentioned as flowing into Teivy from the south, since it left Lampeter. The case is this, from Lampeter to this island the Teivy separates Caermarthenshire from Cardiganshire; and as all such rivers properly belong to the former county, they have been unnoticed here. The Teivy now turns towards the north, and at about a mile and a half further it receives a small brook which comes from Llandygwydd. About three quarters of a mile further a smaller brook runs into it, and at the same distance further on it receives a river from the north, at the confluence of which stands Llechryd church. This river is between five and six miles in extent, and has the church of Tremayr on its western bank, about a mile from its source. After two or three curves to the south-west, a grand object presents itself on the Pembrokeshire

side of the Teivy. Cilgerran Castle crowns a tremendous precipice, and consists principally of two circular towers, with part of a gateway finely mantled with ivy. Rather lower down, on the opposite side, is a house standing in a wood, called Coedmawr. Here also was anciently a castle. The river continues a north-western course between two and three miles further, when Cardigan, the county town, presents itself to the view. This, from its situation, is called Aber-teivy. Here a river four miles in extent from the north flows into it. Having now materially enlarged its stream, the Teivy takes a curve round an old fort, and flows with surprising grandeur into St. George's Channel. The bar at its entrance is dangerous for shipping, and the present landmarks are of very little service in foggy or dark weather, as they can hardly then be perceived. The Teivy salmon are well known in England for their superiority, and no river in Wales produces better. Drayton expatiates largely on the beauties and natural curiosities of the Teivy; besides giving his usual catalogue of its attendant streams, as well as of other rivers in the county.

" Sith I must stem thy stream, clear Tivy, yet before
The muse vouchsafe to seize the Cardiganian shore,
She of thy source will sing in all the Cambrian coast;
Which of thy castors once, but now canst only boast
The salmons, of all floods most plentiful in thee.
Dear brook, within thy banks if any powers there be;
Then Naiads, or ye nymphs of their like watry kind
(Unto whose only care great Neptune hath assign'd
The guidance of those brooks wherein he takes delight)
Assist her; and whilst she your dwelling shall recite,
Be present in her work: let her your graces view,
That to succeeding times them lively she may shew;
As when great Albion's sons, which him a sea nymph brought
Amongst the grisly rocks, where, with your beauties caught,

(Whose only love surpris'd those of the Phlegrian size,
The Titanois, that once against high heaven durst rise)
When as the hoary woods, the climbing hills did hide,
And cover'd every vale through which you gently glide;
Even for those inly heats which through your loves they felt,
That oft in kindly tears did in your bosoms melt
To view your secret bowers, such favour let her win.
Then Tivy cometh down from her capacious Llin,
'Twixt Meir'k and Brenny led, two handmaids that do stay
Their mistress, as in state she goes upon her way:
Which when Llanbeder sees, her wondrously she likes:
Whose untam'd bosom so the beauteous Tivy strikes,
As that the forest fain would have her there abide.
But she (so pure a stream) transported with her pride,
The offer idly scorns; though with her flattering shade
The Sylvan her entice with all that may persuade
A water-nymph: yea, though great Thetis self she were.
Mild Mathern then, the next, doth Tivy overtake:
Which instantly again by Dittor is supply'd.
Then, Ceach and Cerry help: 'twixt which on either side,
To Cardigan she comes the sovereign of the shire.
Now Tivy, let us tell thy sundry glories here.
More famous long agone, than for the salmon's leap,
For beavers Tivy was, in her strong banks that bred,
Which else no other brook of Britain nourished:
Where nature, in the shape of this now-perish'd beast
His property did seem t'have wondrously exprest;
Being body'd like a boat with such a mighty tail
As serv'd him for a bridge, a helm, or for a sail,
When hind did him command the architect to play,
That his strong castle built of branched twigs and clay:
Which, set upon the deep, but yet not fixed there,
He easily could remove as it he pleas'd to steer
To this side or to that; the workmanship so rare,
His stuff wherewith to build first being to prepare,
A foraging he goes, to groves or bushes nigh,
And with his teeth cuts down his timber: which hardby,

He turns him on his back, his belly laid abroad,
When with what he hath got, the others doth him load,
Till lastly by the weight, his burden he hath found.
Then with his mighty tail his carriage having bound
As carters do with ropes, in his sharp teeth he grip'd
Some stronger stick; from which the lesser branches stript,
He takes it in the midst; at both the ends, the rest
Hard holding with their fangs, unto the labour prest,
Going backward, tow'rds home their loaded carriage led,
From whom, those first here born, were taught the useful sled.
Then builded he his fort for strong, and several flights;
His passages contriv'd with such unusual sleights,
That from the hunter oft he issu'd undiscern'd,
As if men from this beast to fortify had learn'd;
Whose kind, in her decayed, is to this isle unknown.
Thus Tivy boasts this beast peculiarly her own.
But here why spend I time these trifles to areed?
Now, with thy former task, my muse, again proceed,
To shew the other flood from the Ceretic shore
To the Vergivian sea contributing their store:
With Bidder first begin, that bendeth all her force
The Aëron to assist, Arth holding on her course
The way the other went, with Werrau which doth win
Fair Ystwydd to her aid; who kindly coming in,
Meets Rheiddol at her mouth, that fair, and princely maid,
Plynillimon's dear child deliciously array'd,
As fits a nymph so near to Severn and her queen.
Then come the sister Salks, as they before had seen
Those delicater dames so trippingly to tread:
Then Cerry, Cletwr next, and Cynver makis head
With Einion, that her like clear Levant bring by her.
Plynillimon's high praise no longer, muse, defer;
What once the Druids told, how great those floods should be
That here (most mighty hill) derive themselves from thee.

From these lines, it is clear, that Drayton must have read the Itinerary of Giraldus Cambrensis; and his account of the beavers

is precisely the same. As this has been thought by some a subject of curiosity, and by others made a bone of controversy, it may not be amiss to give the account of Giraldus and his commentators on that head. Giraldus says, " The noble river Teivi flows here, and abounds, more than any other river of Wales, with the finest salmon: it has a productive fishery near Cilgarran, which is situated on the summit of a rock, at a place called Canorch Mawr, the ancient residence of St. Ludoc; where the river, falling from a great height, forms a cataract, which the salmon ascend, by leaping from the bottom to the top of a rock, which is about the height of the longest spear; and would appear wonderful, were it not the nature of that species of fish to leap: hence they have received the name of salmon from salio. Their particular manner of leaping (as I have specified in my Topography of Ireland) is thus: fish of this kind, naturally swimming against the course of the river (for as birds fly against the wind, so do fish swim against the stream), on meeting with any sudden obstacle, bend their tail towards their mouth, and sometimes, in order to give a greater power to their leap, they press it with their mouths, and suddenly freeing themselves from this circular form, they spring with great force (like a bow let loose) from the bottom to the top of the leap, to the great astonishment of the beholders. The church dedicated to St. Ludoc, the mill, bridge, salmon leap, and orchard, with a delightful garden, all stand together on a small plot of ground. The Teivi has another singular particularity, being the only river in Wales, or even in England, which has beavers; in Scotland they are said to be found in one river, but are very scarce. I think it not a useless labour to insert a few remarks respecting the nature of these animals; the manner in which they bring their materials from the woods to the water,

and with what skill they connect them in the construction of their dwellings in the midst of rivers; their means of defence on the eastern and western sides against hunters; and also concerning their fish-like tails.

The beavers, in order to construct their castles in the middle of rivers, make use of the animals of their own species instead of carts, who by a wonderful mode of carriage, convey the trees from the woods to the rivers. Some of them obeying the dictates of nature, receive on their bellies the logs of wood cut off by their associates, which they hold tight with their feet, and thus with transverse pieces placed in their mouths, are drawn along backwards, with their cargo, by other beavers, who fasten themselves with their teeth to the raft. The moles use a similar artifice in clearing out the dirt from the cavities they form by scraping. In some deep and still corner of the river, the beavers use such skill in the construction of their habitations, that not a drop of water can penetrate, or the force of storms shake them; nor do they fear any violence but that of mankind, nor even that, unless well armed: they entwine the branches of willows with other wood, and different kinds of leaves, to the usual height of the water, and having made within-side a communication from floor to floor, they elevate a kind of stage or scaffold, from which they may observe and watch the rising of the waters. In the course of time, their habitations bear the appearance of a grove of willow trees, rude and natural without, but artfully constructed within. This animal can remain in, or under water at its pleasure, like the frog or seal, who shew, by the smoothness or roughness of their skins, the flux and reflux of the sea; these three animals therefore live indifferently under the water, or in the air, and have short legs, broad bodies, stubbed tails, and resemble the

mole in their corporal shape. It is worthy of remark, that the beaver has but four teeth, two above and two below, which being broad and sharp, cut like a carpenter's axe, and as such he uses them. They make excavations, and dry hiding places in the banks near their dwellings, and when they hear the stroke of the hunter, who with sharp poles endeavours to penetrate them, they fly as soon as possible to the defence of their castle, having first blown out the water from the entrance of the hole, and rendered it foul and muddy by scraping the earth, in order thus artfully to elude the stratagems of the well armed hunter, who is watching them from the opposite banks of the river. When the beaver finds he cannot save himself from the pursuit of the dogs who follow him; that he may ransom his body by the sacrifice of a part, he throws away that which by natural instinct he knows to be the object sought for, and in the sight of the hunter castrates himself; from which circumstance he has gained the name of Castor: and if by chance the dogs should chase an animal which had been previously castrated, he has the sagacity to run to an elevated spot, and there lifting up his leg, shews the hunter that the object of his pursuit is gone. Cicero, speaking of them, says, "They ransom themselves by that part of the body for which they are chiefly sought after." And Juvenal says,

"———————— Qui se
Eunuchum ipse facit evadere damno
Testiculi."

And Saint Bernard,

"Prodit enim Castor proprio de corpore velox
Reddere, quas sequitur hostis avarus opes."

Thus therefore in order to preserve his skin, which is sought after in the west, and the medicinal part of his body, which is coveted in the east, although he cannot save himself entirely, yet by a wonderful instinct and sagacity he endeavours to avoid the stratagems of his pursuers. The beavers have broad short tails, thick like the palm of a hand, which they use as a rudder in swimming; and although the rest of their body is hairy, this part, like that of seals, is without hair and smooth; upon which account, in Germany and the arctic regions where beavers abound, great and religious persons in times of fasting, eat the tails of this fish-like animal, as having both the taste and colour of fish. Sir Richard Hoare, the last commentator on Giraldus, says, "I am much inclined to think that Avanc, or Afangc, (i. e. beaver) is nothing more than an obsolete, or perhaps local name for the common otter, an animal exceedingly well known in all our lakes and rivers; and the recognition of it at so late a period as that mentioned by Mr. Owen, considerably strengthens my supposition. Avancwm is evidently the plural of Avangi, composed of the words Avan, a corrupt pronunciation of Avon, a river, and Ci, a dog; synonymous, as I conceive it, with Dyvrgi, the water dog, which is the common appellation of the otter among the Welsh. The term Llostlydan, or broad-tail, from Llost, a tail, and Llydan, broad, appears to be more immediately applicable to the character of the beaver, as described to us by naturalists, and is equally authorised by the Welsh dictionaries, though not so often used as Avangc." But two distinct animals are mentioned in the Welsh laws, the Llostydan, or broad-tailed beaver, and the Dyvrgi, or otter; and although the word Avangc is not at all mentioned, yet surely one animal would hardly have been mentioned by two names. But further, the Croen Llostlydan

is estimated in those laws, at the exorbitant price of one hundred and twenty pence, whereas the Coen Dyvrgi, is only valued at eight-pence. Again, Sir Richard says, " the otter is an animal exceedingly well known in all our lakes and rivers." Why surely this argument is directly opposite to his conclusion, for Giraldus would not have been so minute in his description of an animal, had it been well known; and indeed he himself assigns this very reason as his inducement. The word Avangc cannot have been a local term, as a lake in Caernarvonshire is called Llyn yr avangc, and another in Montgomeryshire bears also the same name; and it by no means follows, that because the animal is said by Giraldus to be local, that the name should be so; and, indeed, as the name is clearly not local, this animal might have been, and in all probability at one time was more common. With respect to the term being obsolete, it is used by Tudor Aled about the year 1490. Naturalists give us this account of the beaver, that it is about three feet in length, and its remarkable tail nearly a foot. The head is thick and pyramidal, ending in a blunt nose. There are two strong cutting teeth in each jaw, and four grinders on each side in both jaws. The ears are short, and nearly hid in the fur. The tail, which is flat, thin horizontally, and about three inches broad, has a fourth part of its length nearest the body, hairy; the rest, which is entirely naked of hair, is covered with actual scales like those of a fish. The neck is thick and short; and the body strongly made, and highly arched in the back. The feet have five toes each; and the fore feet, which are small, have the toes divided; while the hind feet are not only large, but connected by a web or membrane. The body is covered with two coats of fur: one of which is very soft, downy, and of an ash colour; the other, long, coarse, and of a chesnut brown,

which is the common colour of the animal. The colour, however, greatly varies in different parts of the world; being darker, in general, as we go farther north; so as, sometimes, to be found entirely black, which is considered as the most valuable fur. Not unfrequently the colour is uniformly white; and sometimes it is white, spotted with ash colour, or interspersed with reddish hairs. Cartwright, in his journal on the coast of Labradore, gives us a curious account of the houses of these animals made with sticks, though not so marvellous as that of Giraldus. Mr. Pennant gives the following description of the otter: "It has a black nose; and the upper jaw is larger and broader than the lower. It has long white whiskers; the irides are hazel; and the ears are small, erect, and conic. In the upper jaw are six cutting teeth, in the lower, four. The grinders are broad, adapted for breaking and comminuting crustaceous animals, and shell fish. The skin is thick; the hair, which is thick and long, is excessively black, and glossy; and beneath it there is a soft down. The colour sometimes varies to silvery. The legs are thick and short; the toes are covered with hair, and joined by a web. The hind feet are exactly like those of a seal, and have a membrane skirting the outside of the exterior, like that of a goose. The length, from nose to tail, is usually about three feet: but there have been instances of some being a foot longer. The tail, which is thirteen inches and a half long, is flat, fullest of hair in the middle, and sharp pointed." In short, the description of any of the three species of otter, will by no means apply to the Avangc, or Llostydan.

But to return from this long digression to our former subject, the rivers. The next grand one is the Aëron. This takes its rise in a lake called Llyn aeddwen, in the parish of Llan-

rhystydd.[c] It however flows due south for the distance of a mile and a half, and then receives the contents of a small brook coming from the west. It now takes an easterly course for a mile and a half, and then curves again to the south, and again receives a rivulet which rises in a lake called Llyn vanod, about two miles to the westward. At little more than half a mile further the Aëron is reinforced by another stream coming in the same direction as the last; and about a quarter of a mile further it receives another coming from the east. Here is a bridge over it called Pont goy, from which the appearance of the vale of Aëron gives some idea of the striking fertility and grandeur it is afterwards to exhibit. It continues meandering between its wooded mountains till it reaches Llangeitho, where it divides the picturesque church from the village. Here it receives another river coming from the north, between two and three miles in length, and which is itself fed by three smaller streams. Just beyond Llangeitho it receives another river, about two miles in extent, which flows from the east. Rather more than a mile further it receives another rivulet from the south-east, which flowing through a wood, afterwards passes by Capel betws Leicy. This has been increased by two small brooks itself. Not quite half a mile beyond, another river which rises at Peneraig, and runs almost due south, meets the Aëron. It takes a course above three miles in length, and is itself replenished by three streams, all meeting it from the west and running parallel to each other, at nearly equal distances. Aëron now continues its course for almost two miles,

[c] Leland says, "Ayron risith in a Montaine by a Chapel caullid Blaine Pennial. Aber Ayron is a iii miles beneth Llanclere, and ther he goith into the Maine."

when a rivulet from Nantewnlle meets it. About a mile and a half further it receives the Meiric brook, which is more than three miles in extent, and meets the Aëron from the south-east. Nearly half up this stream stands Capel Gartheli, and its embouchure is graced by the seat of Mr. Edwards, called in consequence Abermeirig. The Aëron now shapes its course towards Talsarn, but about half a mile before it reaches it, another rivulet from the north-east meets it. This rises close to a house called Bryn ele, and its course is nearly four miles in extent. Just beyond Talsarn a small stream empties itself into the Aëron, and about a mile and a half further another does the same, both coming from the north. About a hundred and fifty yards beyond this another comes from the south-west, about three miles in extent, having itself three tributary streams. The first it receives in its way to the Aëron, meets it close by a house called Argoed Llwydsiac, and has come from the west. The second is between three and four miles in length, and flowing from the westward passes by Llanllûr, formerly a Cistersian nunnery of white nuns. The third stream passes by Ystrad church. The Aëron has now no increase till it gets to Tyglyn, the seat of A. T. J. Gwyn, Esq. where a petty stream falls into it, and almost in the same line, a larger one on the other side from Cilie Aëron. The next and last supply it has, the river Mydyr contributes. This river is between six and seven miles in extent, and flows through a pretty valley from the southward. It receives six tributary streams, one on the western and the others on the eastern side. The Aëron having during the whole of its course, with some small deviation, formed the arc of a circle, now disembogues itself into the briny ocean. The force of its waters forms a bar at its entrance, which, at low water, is always dry. Between

the Teivy and the Aëron are eighteen brooks and rivulets which fall into the sea, but are too insignificant to be noticed.

The next river of any magnitude worth our attention, though inferior to the Aëron, is the Arth. This rises in the hundred of Penarth, to which it gives name, and is produced from a lake called Llyn Vach, about three quarters of a mile from Llyn vanod, beforementioned. It then falls into another lake about the same size as Llyn vach, and meets with no increase for three miles, when a trifling stream falls into it from the east. About two miles beyond this another river of between two and three miles in extent falls into it, coming from the south-east, and which itself is increased by a brook from the east. For three miles further the Arth receives no increase; but here a rivulet winding round the hill, on which stands Mynachty, the seat of A. T. Gwyn, Esq. and coming through a grove of fine trees from the south-east, falls into it. After this it continues its course without interruption to the sea. Between the Aëron and the Arth one small brook only falls into the sea. Two miles to the north of the Arth, another small brook runs into the sea; and a mile further the river Llon also empties itself into the ocean. This river rises about four miles off towards the east, on the confines of Penarth hundred, and receives no addition whatever.

The next river is the Cledon, which has a south-easterly course, and is about six miles in extent, and falls into the sea at Llansain fraid, about three quarters of a mile from Aberlon.

The next river is the Wirrai. This rises in the mountains above Cwrn-r-olchva, and passes in a northerly direction by the village of Llanvihangl Lledrod. At a short distance beyond this it receives a trifling stream from the east, and then makes a sudden bend towards the west. About two miles further it re-

ceives another small stream from the north-east; and a mile further, at the village of Llangwryvon, another which has come from Llwyn bedw. It then flows uninterruptedly till it laves the banks of Ystrad Teila, where it is met by the Wirraivach, or little Wirrai. This is about three miles or upwards in length, and comes in a curvilinear direction from the east; it is itself increased by two other streams. Just below the mouth of this river, the Wirrai receives another rivulet coming from Spite, and passing by Llandeiniol, about three miles in extent. One more stream from the south falls into the Wirrai at Llanrhystid, after which it empties its waters into the sea. No streams intervene between this and the Ystwyth, the next river for our consideration.

The Ystwyth rises in the mountains, as Leland says, " owt of a mares grounde caullid Blaine Ustwith iii miles from Llangibike on Wy." The first river it receives is the Duliw, which rises in a mountain about a mile from Llyn iwan ucha, one of the heads of the Merrin river. It separates part of Montgomeryshire from Cardiganshire, and continues to do so for about seven miles, and then turns inwards to Cardiganshire. Here receiving a tributary stream, about a mile and three quarters further on it falls into the Ystwyth. At the confluence a very elegant stone bridge has been erected at the expense of Mr. Johnes. The Ystwyth continues to flow between tremendous mountains till it reaches Pentre briwnant, where it receives the Briw brook on one side, and another stream on the other. It now approaches Havod, and is, of course, about to receive all the embellishments art can give to nature. Two streams forming the eastern boundary of Havod fall into it, one on the north and the other on the south side. In its passage through this delightful paradise it meets with two more streams from the south, the westernmost forming the western boundary

of Havôd on this side of the Ystwyth. Over this part of the Ystwyth Mr. Johnes has erected another bridge. This is in the Moorish style. Half a mile below the last-mentioned stream another from the north flows into the Ystwyth, about half a mile, the other part of the western boundary of Havôd. Having now quitted the confines of Havôd, it continues its course, overhung by well-wooded mountains, for half a mile further, where a neat stone bridge has been thrown across it, called Pont rhyd Y gros, about two hundred yards, to the west of which another rivulet falls into the Ystwyth. This comes in a curvilinear course from the north, and has its rise near a village called Blaen pentre. A little more than a quarter of a mile before it meets the Ystwith, another rivulet falls into it, taking its rise not far distant from the other, and curving in an opposite direction, so as to form almost an elipse. This has two tributary streams. The Ystwyth now takes a southernly direction, and then turns again, at nearly right angles, towards the west. Here it receives a brook called Nant-y-quarrel, or Quarry-brook, which divides its southern bank, and which flows in extent about three miles. The next object of notice on the Ystwyth is the romantic bridge of Llanavan, which, like the others on this river, consists of a single arch, and is built of stone. About a mile and three quarters from this it receives two brooks, whose mouths are exactly opposite to each other. The smallest comes from the north, the other from the south. This last is called Crognant, and runs down the mountains between Llanwnnws and Lledrod. The Ystwyth having made an angle just at the stream it met with after flowing under Llanavan bridge, runs towards the north-west; and the next stream that falls into it after Crognant, comes from the westward. Just below this is a ford called Rhyd y Ceir, used by people coming or going from

Llanilar to Llanavan. The northern bank of the Ystwyth is here adorned by the noble park and luxuriant farms of the Hon. Colonel Vaughan's estate called Crosswood. A mile beyond the last stream comes another rivulet from the north-east, which rising a little above Rhosrhyd ycha, comes down a valley called Cwm Magwyr, and about a mile from its embouchure receives a brook about three miles in extent. About two miles further the Ystwyth receives another rivulet from the north-east, which rises a little to the north of the high road from the Devil's bridge to Aberystwyth, between the eighth and ninth mile stone. This receives five tributary streams, and flows through the village of Llanvihangl y Croyddin. The next stream the Ystwyth receives comes from the south, passing by the plantations of Castle Hill, the estate of the late J. Williams, Esq. and in a cleft it has made in the mountain by its impetuosity falls into the Ystwyth, just by the village of Llanilar. About two miles beyond it is reinforced by a trifling stream from the north; and a little further by a larger one called the Maide, from the south, which has been made by the union of two smaller. Here stands Abermayde; and here the Ystwyth assumes a most picturesque appearance. Two miles further it receives another brook, called Llolwyn, from the south, over which, as well as the Mayde, is a stone bridge of a single arch. About half a mile further on the Ystwyth, where its curves, uniting with the well-wooded rocks on its banks, contribute to give it a most romantic appearance, stands Llan-ych-aiarn bridge. Two trifling streams afterwards empty themselves into the Ystwyth from the south-west, when, winding round the base of Pendinas Mountain, it falls into the river Rheidol, just before that river meets the ocean, and gives name to the town of Aberystwyth. Leland says, " There is but a great Hill betwyxt

" Ostwith River and Stratflure. So that ther is but Distance of " 2 Miles bytwixt the Streames of Tyve and Ostwith. From " Strateflere I rode by rank hylli and valley pastures, a ii Walsche " Miles, and so passing over Maknant a wild Brooke renning on " Rokkes, and a nother whos name I remembre not, cam to the " thirde caullid Nantlluys, and thereby on the right Hond I saw " an Hille caullid Crag John, and so over Melewen river that " thereby in sight went ynto Ustwith River. Or I cam to Me- " lewen I had riden be the space of a iii Miles in Comeustwith. " From Melewen I enterid to the Valley of Ustwith, so narrowly " with Rokky Montaines enclosid, that in Wynter the streame " occupieth al the Botom of the Valley. First entering this Bo- " tom I saw on the right Hond an Hill caullid Menitheny." Leland must have been much mistaken in his calculation of the proximity of the Teivi and Ystwyth; for in their nearest approach, there is between three and four miles. Maknant, or as its proper name is, Marchnant, has already been described as falling into the Meyric river.

Leland, in another place, speaking of the Ystwyth, says, " It " is in Comeustwith, and so rennith good vi Miles thorough " Comeustwith, and a vi or vii mo Miles to Abreustwith. About " the middle of this Wstwith Botom that I ridde yn, being as I " gesse a iiii miles yn lenght I saw on the right hond on a Hille " side Clothmoyne, wher hath bene greate digging for Leade, " the melting wherof hath destroid the Woddes that sumtime " grew plentifulli thereabout. I hard a mervelus tale of a crow " fedd by a digger there, that tooke away his Feeder's pursse, " and wille the Digger folowid the Crow for his Purs, the residew " of his felows were oppressid in the Pitte with a Ruin. So " leving Ustwith Botom, and taking up a hy Hille I cam a mile

" of to a place wher I saw a great grene Place in a Botom, owt
" of the wich morich plot Ustwith doth rise, and withyn a flit
" Shot of that I saw an other like Plot, out of the wich spring a
" little riveret cumming to Wy that ranne a good Mile beneth in
" a Botom."

The next river is the Rheidol. This rises in a lake called Llyn Rheidol, in the Pumlumon Mountains. These are three in number, though only one has been frequently erroneously so called. Leland made this mistake, as well as most modern tourists. He says, " I vuyd Penlimnmon the Hed of Wye. It semid to me a veri hy montaine." Although only three mountains have been said to form the Pumlumon chain, yet each of these may be more properly considered as a vast bed of mountains, piled one upon another. The ruggedness and inhospitality of its environs are, in general, so unrelieved, that it affords little food for the picturesque enthusiasm of those who venture on the labours and perils of the ascent. It is the most dangerous mountain to ascend, in Wales, on account of the frequent bogs, which hold out no warning, concealed as they are underneath. But the leading circumstance in the character of this mountain is, its furnishing a head to the three rivers, (all of them celebrated by poets and topographers) of Severn, Wye, and Rheidol. To find the sources of two rivers so long, so copious, and yet so distant from each other in their courses, as the Severn and the Wye, with that of a third, in a still different direction, of scarcely inferior beauty, though less volume, all close together, supplied from the springs of these few mountains, is one of those unexpected occurrences, with which nature delights to surprise the admirers of her boundless skill and power. So remarkable a feature has not been overlooked in the topographical inquiries of

Drayton, who has taken occasion from it to relate the story of Severn. He says of the Rheidol:

" But Rheidol, young'st, and least, and for the others pride
" Not finding sitting roomth upon the rising side,
" Alone unto the west directly takes her way.
" So all the neighbouring hills Plynillimon obey."

John Philips celebrates these mountains, though he mentions them as only one, in the first book of his poem on Cider. He adduces them as an example, that every soil and climate may be rendered productive and salutary, for all the purposes of cultivation, if a philosophical system of improvement, adapted to the local indications of nature, without aiming at the impossible products of more favoured regions, be pursued with a persevering indifference to immediate consequences. When Havôd astonishes the admiring stranger, as the result of uncommon perseverance, when we see what has been done by one man in this neighbourhood, in the short space of twenty years, it can scarcely be unreasonable to say, that such an example, if extensively pursued, might in the course of a few generations produce such a change, as to render even these mighty mountains tributary to the wants, and obedient to the will of man. Philips says,

" What should I more? Ev'n on the cliffy height
Of Penmaenmawr, and that cloud-piercing hill,
Plinlimmon, from afar the traveller kens
Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby browze
Gnaw pendant; nor untrembling canst thou see
How from a scraggy rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean, hardy men,
Fearless of rending winds, and dashing waves,
Cut samphire, to excite the squeamish gust

Of pamper'd luxury. Then let thy ground
Not lie unlabour'd; if the richest stem
Refuse to thrive, yet who would doubt to plant
Somewhat, that may to human use redound,
And penury, the worst of ills remove?
There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mould on this ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious, and with fattening muck
Besmear the roots; in vain! the nursing grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with foster earth:
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails.

The same poet, in his Cerealia, has again selected this mountain for the subject of a simile, in reference to athletic sports, and rural diversions: if, indeed, the name of Philips, inserted in the hand-writing of Archbishop Tenison, in the folio copy of 1706, belonging to the Lambeth library; together with the circumstance of its being published by Bennet the bookseller, for whom "Blenheim" was printed, be considered as sufficiently strong presumptive proof of its authentic ascription:

Now from the ensanguin'd Ister's reeking flood,
Tardy with many a corse of Boïan knight,
And Gallic deep ingulft, with barbed steeds
Promiscuous, Fame to high Olympus flew,
Shearing th' expanse of heaven with active plume;
Nor swifter from Plinlimmon's steepy top
The staunch gerfaulcon through the buxom air
Stoops on the steerage of his wings, to truss
The quarry, hern, or mallard, newly sprung
From creek, whence bright Sabrina bubbling forth,
Runs a fast Naïs through the flowery meads,
To spread round Uriconium's towers her streams.

These mountains are usually termed Plinlimmon, but their proper name is Plymhumon, or Pumlumon. As two of these mountains form the boundary of this part of Cardiganshire, and as they are, in every respect, so remarkable, I trust this digression to describe them, will not be condemned, I now therefore hasten back to the Rheidol. About a mile and a half from its source it receives a rivulet from the east, continuing the boundary of Cardiganshire from the Pumlumon mountains, being to the north of them, and receiving in its passage a tributary stream running out of them. A mile further the Rheidol is increased by another stream flowing from the westernmost of the Plymhumon mountains, and about a mile and a half in extent. About a hundred yards further another rivulet falls into the Rheidol, this also separates Cardiganshire from Montgomeryshire. It rises about four miles and a half to the northward, and receives a stream coming from the Escair vraith copper mines. It is called Maesnant. A mile further the Rheidol receives a small stream from the south; and not quite a mile beyond the river Camdwr falls into it from the north, so called from its meandering form. Its course is not quite five miles, during which it receives two other small streams on its eastern side. Just beyond the Camddwr another small stream falls into the Rheidol, which receives no other increase for two miles further; when another brook from the east meets it into which flows another called Peithnant. A mile further another brook called Hîr nant, or " long brook," falls into the Rheidol, also from the east. A mile and a half beyond a rivulet from the north-west meets the Rheidol. This is above four miles in extent, and receives five tributary streams, one of which, from the foaming cataract it possesses, gives the

names of Wenfrwd ucha, and Wenfrwd issav, to two cottages situated on his sides. About two hundred and fifty yards further Rheidol receives a trifling supply from the west; but a mile and a half beyond, the Castell River falls into it from the east; this also has its bulk increased by five other streams, and flows nearly five miles in extent. A cross road leads over the Castell, and over the Rheidol, by means of two bridges.[e] The Rheidol now curves in the form of an S, and receives a rivulet from the west, about three miles long, having two streams flowing into it. Half a mile further the Rheidol receives a trifling supply from the west, and is again increased by a stream from the east, which runs by the church of Spythy C'en vaen. We now approach the grand and tremendous fall of the Rheidol, the sublime features of which cataract should be viewed, as they cannot well be described. The basin into which it falls is agitated like a sea, by the violence of the shock: the rocks that have planted themselves across the channel are enormous; the hue of the waters is dark; the hills stand upright into the sky; nothing glitters through the gloom but the foam of the torrent; nothing invades the deep silence but its sound. The flashing of the rill from above into the broad cascade, adds inexpressible beauty to its grandeur. Opposite to this stupendous object, on a precipice of forests, at the height of more than a hundred and fifty yards, stands the inn called the Havod Arms. The Rheidol soon meets with the Mynach, and their junction may be here traced in this bottom. The cascades on the two rivers are not within sight of each other. The Mynach, or Monks river, rises on the east side of the mountains to the east of Spythy Ce'n vaen, and about half a

[e] The bridge over the Rheidol is called Pont Erwyd, and is one arch of stone, about thirty-six feet in diameter.

mile afterwards is replenished by the river Merrin, which is formed by the junction of two streams, each issuing from a lake, one called Llyn ivan issav, and the other Llyn ivan uchav; that is, lower John's lake, and upper John's lake. The next increase of the Mynach is from a river called Rhuddnant, taking its rise in Llyn rhyddnant, into which three small streams empty themselves. The Mynach then receives two small streams from the south, and prepares itself for that astonishing cataract, equalled only by the Fall of Narni in Italy. This truly Acherontic stream forces itself through masses and fragments of opposing rocks, hollowing out deep cavities, filled with the awful blackness of unfathomed waters, and thickening the misty gloom of a recess, impervious to sunshine. The first fall takes place about forty yards south-west of the bridge, where the river is confined to narrow limits by the rocks. It is carried about six feet over the ridge, and projected into a bason at the depth of eighteen feet. Its next leap is sixty feet, where it rages engulphed beneath protruding crags and pendant foliage. The third fall is diminished to twenty, through which it struggles to the edge of the largest cataract, and pours in one unbroken torrent down a precipice of one hundred and ten feet. Here, in one volume of foam, bursting into light, which had been before obscured by the hanging branches of the wide spreading beech-tree, it seems to threaten, as it breaks against the opposing rocks, to tear the mountains from their strong foundations. The river therefore falls two hundred and eight perpendicular feet, without allowing for the declivity of the three pools. To this must be added one hundred and fourteen, which makes the perpendicular height three hundred and twenty-two feet; but as the river falls in an inclined direction in many parts, and as there are many interruptions during its passage, its fall may be computed at near five hundred feet. This grand cataract

receives no inconsiderable augmentation of terrific appearance from the black stratified rocks, forming the glen down which it thunders. At the jut of the lowest fall in the rock is a cave, said once to have been inhabited by the children of one Mat, called in Welsh Plaut Vat. They consisted of two brothers and a sister, who infested the neighbourhood as plunderers, but their depredations were mostly among the cattle, which they used to steal and sell. Over this cataract is a bridge called Pont ar Vynach, or Mynach bridge; though the English, probably from its awful situation, have termed it the Devil's bridge. In a tour through North Wales, written in the year 1803, at Birmingham, a traveller has coined a tradition of an old woman and her cow, and attributed it to the Welsh peasantry. Be it said, for the honour of the Welsh peasantry, that they are ignorant of such a ridiculous story, and that it can only be traced to an author, the whole of whose composition proves his ignorance of the manners, or language, of a people he attempts to deride. This bridge is a single arch, between twenty and thirty feet in the chord, thrown over another arch of less than twenty feet below, which spans the tremendous chasm. The lower arch was thrown over by the monks of Strata florida Abbey, as it is said, about the year 1087; but as the abbey of Ystrad flur was not founded till 1164, either it was not the work of those monks, or must be placed a century later. The river, however, must have been named from those monks, and as they had an hospitium at Spytty C'en vaen, in all probability they erected it for the accommodation of their brethren. In the year 1753 the present bridge was built directly over the original, which was left standing. Yet it is not so much the art of conquering the obstacles of this chasm that excites our wonder, but the chasm itself, the corresponding sides of which,

prove how firmly it must have been united. In the rocks about this river are several nests of the Formica Herculanea, the largest species of ants that are natives of Britain. These nests are composed of small ends of twigs, forming a heap, a yard or more across, and from one to two feet high. The insects themselves exceed in size three of the common black kind, and are possessed of uncommon strength; and their favourite situation is a wood in a light and rocky soil. The Rheidol being now reinforced by waters of the Mynach, continues its course along the valley for a quarter of a mile, when it receives a small stream falling down from the south-west, and shortly after another in the same direction, though a little larger. It continues its course down the vale of Rheidol, till it receives the impetuous Frwd from the south; and about one hundred and fifty yards beyond, another from the opposite side. It afterwards meanders for two miles further, and then receives another stream from the north, and two miles beyond another comes into it, which rises near Penbryn, and is about three miles in extent. About a mile further on it receives another in the same direction as the last. About two miles further, just where it forms a right angle, a stream runs from one part of it and falls into it again, forming the hypothenuse of this right angle. A house, situated on this brook, is called Nauteirio. By such a disposition of its waters the Rheidol forms a triangular island. It now flows on, sometimes in a right line, and sometimes curving, till it approaches an old palace of the Welsh Princes called Plas crûg, from the heathy mound on which it stands. It has been also called the Palace of Rheidol. Here the river separates, forming an island not quite two miles in circumference, called Y Morva, or the Marsh, which, during the winter, is entirely overflowed. It afterwards flows under Aberyst-

wyth bridge, a handsome stone structure of five arches. Llanbadarn bridge, a wooden structure, should have been mentioned, which is over the Rheidol just before it forms the last-mentioned island. It now forms the harbour of Aberystwyth, and then falls into the sea. This harbour is, however, a very bad one, and a great part of the year is on that account lost to trade. Besides this, the bar at its entrance is so often choaked up, that the smallest vessels are frequently obliged to lie till a land flood sets them at liberty. A good harbour would be of the greatest advantage to the trade of the town, and of general utility and service in this deep bay, particularly to ships that are driven in by stress of weather, and prevent, what but too frequently has happened, their being stranded or lost. Improvements were about eight or ten years ago made on the north side of the river, but they have been entirely demolished; but it is thought if a pier was carried to sea on the west side, it would probably keep it within its bounds. At the Wûg, on the north side of the town, a capital harbour might be made, by running a pier out on a ridge of rocks, which may be effected at the expense of about twenty thousand pounds, and would then render this the best situation on the coast of Wales, for the station of packets between England and Ireland. Something of this kind indeed has been attempted, but, I fear, on too limited a scale to answer the wished-for purpose. A back water might easily be had, by cutting through the low land at the back of the Wûg, and opening a passage for the Rheidol to pour its waters into such a harbour. The next river is the Clarach, which rises in Cwmsymlog, and after flowing a little more than two miles, is increased by another stream about the same length running down Cwm Ervin, on which is a mill called Melinhen. The Clarach from its rise flows

in a direct line from the east to the west, and it continues to do so, after it has received the last-mentioned stream, down a valley called Dyfryn y Pen rhyn coch, making only one curve during its course till it approaches Gogerthan, the seat of Pryse Pryse, Esq. within a quarter of a mile of which it receives a stream which has itself been augmented by two smaller ones, and which flows through a dingle called Cwm Casdewi, for the space of nearly five miles. About a mile beyond where the Clarach receives this river, the Pythyll falls into it on the south side, a river of about five miles in extent. About three quarters of a mile further the Clarach is again enriched by a river from the north-east, about six miles in length, coming down a dingle called Cwm bringwyn, and which is itself increased during its course by three small streams. The Clarach now glides along a vale to which it gives name, and then empties itself into the main ocean.

Between this river and the Lery is a small brook, which rising in the mountain above the church of Llanvihangel Genau'r glyn, flows in a direct line to the sea, till within a quarter of a mile, when turning to the south, it runs parallel to the ocean for above half a mile, and being then increased by another small stream, it empties itself into the sea at Gwall Og.

The next river is the Lery, which rises in the mountains not far from the Camddwr before-mentioned, close to a house called Waun hescog. About half a mile from its rise it receives a small stream from the north. It then flows to the southward, to a place called Yr allt ddû, where another little stream increases it from the east. It then changes its direction to the west, and during a course of three miles, it is replenished by the contents of four tributary waters, two from the north, and two from the

south; the last of which is five miles in extent, and receives itself during its course two smaller streams. The Lery then continues flowing on about two miles and a half further, to a place called Tal y bont, where it receives the Ceulan from the north, though this river's course has been nearly parallel to the Lery, and is five miles in extent. The Ceulan soon after its rise is increased by a small stream, and about a mile and a half by another, which rises in a lake called Llyn y voel, and near the confluence of this with the Ceulan, is a ford called Rhyd onnen, or the ashan-ford. The Lery, after quitting Tal y bont, runs through a valley into Gors vochno, and within two miles of the sea receives a stream from the south, after which it discharges itself into the arms of Neptune, having run a course from Tal y bont to the sea, of near seven miles.

The next river, though not properly a Cardiganshire one, yet as it separates that county from Merionethshire, and receives some accumulation to its waters from Cardiganshire, must not be unnoticed. It is called the Dyvi, and rises in Merionethshire, after flowing through which it approaches Cardiganshire, just where it is met by a river called Llyvnnant. This takes its rise in a lake called Llyn Penrhaidr, on the confines of this county and Montgomeryshire, and continues as the boundary of Cardiganshire, till it falls into the Dyvi. It is about seven miles in extent, and receives another stream into it from the south, which is itself increased by two others. About a mile beyond, the Dyvi is replenished by the river Einon. This rises in the mountains called Blaen Einon, and receives four other streams into it, in its passage down Cwm Einon. As the road from Aberystwyth to Machynlleth passes over it, a stone bridge of one arch has been thrown across it, under which it rushes in a small cataract, serv-

ing to turn the wheels in Dovey Furnace. It now passes Eglwys Vach, or the little church, called also Llanvihangl Capel Edwin; and just before it falls into the Dyvi, another river called the Merau, which has itself received two supplies, and flowed for more than three miles from the east, joins it. About three miles further, another rivulet from the south-east, about three miles in extent, falls into the Dyvi, and about three quarters of a mile further on, the Clytwr also joins it. This takes its rise among the mountains called Blaen Clyttwr, and receives no increase during its passage to the Dyvi, having run a course of upwards of seven miles. Four more trifling streams fall into the Dyvi, and then it empties itself into the ocean. A ferry is established here for conveying persons and their horses going to Aberdovy from Cardiganshire. Another small river rising to the south of the Pumlumon mountains, flows for the space of five miles in Cardiganshire, and then goes into Montgomeryshire.

The next river is the Elan, which rises in the mountains to the south of Cwn Ystwyth, and after running down rather more than a mile and a half, increases so as to form a pool. It then flows about three miles further, when a small stream from Montgomeryshire meets it. About a mile beyond this it goes into that county, and afterwards falls into the Wye. Just after it has entered Montgomeryshire, it receives the river Gwngy into it, which rises in Cardiganshire in a lake called Llyn Gwngy, into which two little streams run down from the mountains. In the passage of the Gwngy it receives a brook called Nant-garw, and afterwards another, and then leaving Cardiganshire falls into the Elan. Leland has given us the following description of the Elan. " Aten river riseth in the blain or upper part of Comeust-
" with in Cardiganshire, and renning iiii Walsch miles cummith

" into Owy, caullid in Englisch Wy, a litle beneth Rather gowy
" a Market Toun yn Comemytother. The river Alan in the next
" Part of hit is viii Miles from Strateflere, and ther parteth Cair-
" diganshire from the Lordship of Rather or Comemytother.
" Al the montaine ground bytwixt Alen and Strateflure longgeth
" to Stratefleere."

The next river is the Claerwen. This rises in a lake called Llyn ruddon vach, and flows into another called Llyn ruddon vawr. Of these lakes Leland says erroneously, " Llin Veryddon " Vawr havying Trouttes and Elis but no Broke cumming into " hit, or going owt. Llin Veryddon Vehan having Trouttes and " Elys, but no Brok cumming into hit or going owt." After leaving Llyn ruddon vawr, which is about two miles in circumference, the Claerwen falls into Llyn Figgin, a small pool a mile beyond, on the confines of the county. Leland says of this, " Llinynigin Velin that is a Mile from the Stone by the south- " west. Ynigin is to say a quaking More. Velen is yelow of " the Color of the Mosse and corrupt Grasse about hit." The Clearwen then continues to mark out the boundary of the county for more than three miles, when it receives the Claerwen vach, into which flows the Claer ddu, running down the mountains nearly three miles from it. Of these two rivers, Leland says, " Clarwen riseth in a Valley not far from Llinygin Velen, " that is a good mile from Cargnaullim. After that Clarwen " hath receivid Clardug he rennith a iii Miles or he cum into " Alen river, far bigger river than other of the Clars. The first " river be side Tyve that I passid over was Clardue, that is to " say Black Clare, no great streame but cumming thorough " Cragges. In the farther side of hit I saw ii veri poore Cotages " for Somer Dayres for Catel; and hard by were ii Hillettes,

" thorough the which Clarduy passeth, where they fable that a " Gigant striding was want to wasch his Hondes, and that Arture " killed hym. The Dwellers say also that the Gigant was buried " thereby, and shew the place. Clarduy risith about half a mile " from that place in a mares, and rennyng ii Walsch Milys in " al goith into Clarwen." Claerwen, after it has received the Claerwen vach, flows two miles further, and is then met by a river from the west, rising in a lake called Llyn Gynon, not quite two miles in circumference. Leland says of this lake, " Llinngynon upon a hy Montaine iiii Miles from Stratflure by " South west, having Trouttes and Elys, and a litle Issue out of " hit, and goith into the Broket that cummith out of Llin He- " lignant." In this however he is mistaken, as it falls into the Claerwen, about three miles from its source. The Claerwen then becomes a Brecknockshire river.

The next and last river for our notice is the Towy. This has its rise near a lake called Llyn ddu, and Leland gives the following account of it: " Towe risith a iiii Miles by South from " Llintyne in a Morisch ground, and hath no Llin at his Hedd, " and by Estimation rennith a xxii miles or he cum to Llanam- " denery. He first rennith sumwhat by south, and then a greate " way by west, and at the last turneth againe toward south." About two miles from its source the Towy receives another river which rises in Llyn ddu, of which lake Leland erroneously says, " it has no broke cumming into hit or going oute." He continues, " It is iii miles by South from Strateflur toward Buelth Lord- " shippe." It is situated " even under the Botom of the Hille " Side, very deape, and full of Trouttes and Elys." This river, after leaving Llyn ddu, runs towards the north, and then turning towards the south-east, about two miles from its source receives

two small brooks, one from the south, and the other rising in Llyn Gorast, to the north. Leland calls this lake "Llinygorres," and says, it is "not ii miles from Llinduy-Gorsse in Walsche, a "myre in Englisch. It hath Trouttes and Elys." About a mile beyond, this river falls into the Towey. Not far from Llyn ddu is Llyn Cregnant, from which there is certainly no apparent issue, though probably from the same spring the river Croes may take its rise, which was described in a former page. The pool is about a mile in circumference, and is thus described by Leland. "Lliny cregnant a bigge poole veri ful of Trouttes and Elys. It is from Strateflur a iii. by west toward Llanan devery." Rather more than a mile beyond its last increase, the Towey receives a small rivulet from the north, a little more than two miles in extent; and a mile beyond, another from the west. The Towey, with little variation, has now commenced its course due south. Not quite a mile further, another brook from the west, which receives another into itself, falls into the Towey. Another brook from the north-west, about three miles in extent, and receiving also itself a small supply, falls into the Towey not quite two miles beyond the last. This is called Nant y Stalwyn. About a mile and a half further on the Towey receives a little stream in the same direction as the last. About two miles beyond, another answering precisely the same description falls into it, and not quite three miles further it receives the Camddwr. This, however, must not be confounded with a river of the same name in the northern part of the county, and which falls into the Rheidol; as it is a distinct river from that, taking its rise about a mile to the south-east of Llyn Cregnant. It receives eleven small brooks into it, and flows in a direction towards the south-east, over an extent of upwards of nine miles. About three quarters

of a mile beyond, another small brook, in the direction of Camddwr river, falls into the Towey; znd just beyond that, is one coming from the opposite direction called Trawsnant, or Cross-brook. Three quarters of a mile further, another from the north-west falls into it; and nearly two miles beyond this it receives the Dothie river, when, bidding adieu to the confines of Cardiganshire, which for several miles it has marked out, it shapes its course to become the pride of the County of Caermarthen.

The Dothie rises in a lake called Llyn Berwyn, not far from the source of the river of that name, mentioned before. Curving round a mountain below, not quite two miles from its source, it receives a brook from the north-west, about a mile in extent. It is replenished by seven more streams, and then receives the river Pyscottwr, about two miles before it pours its waters into the Towey. Its extent is rather more than ten miles, and on its eastern bank is an old fort called Dinas. Where the Pyscottwr mingles its waters with those of this river, the mountains are tremendous, rising almost perpendicularly from the banks on each side.

The Pyscottwr rises in a vale to the west of the mountains that confine the Dothie. About a mile afterwards it is increased from the west, and a quarter of a mile still further it receives a supply from the north. A mile and a quarter beyond this it receives another increase from the same direction called Nant y cornel. Its last reinforcement is from the west, and called Pyscottwr vach. These rivers, no doubt, obtained their names from the number of fish with which they abound. All the rivers of this county have now been described, but there are two more small brooks to the westward of the Pyscottwr, one called Nant-y-radon, which receives another; and the other Nant-mawr,

taking a course almost due south. These enter Caermarthenshire soon after their rise.

The Towy, Dothie, and Pyscottwr, are thus noticed by Drayton:

> When Guendra with such grace deliberately doth glide,
> As Towy doth entice; who setteth out prepar'd
> At all points like a prince, attended with a guard;
> Of which, as by her name, the near'st to her of kin
> Is Toothie, tripping down from Berwyn's rushy Lyn,
> Through Rescob running out, with Pescoter to meet
> Those rills that forest loves; and doth so kindly greet,
> As to intreat their stay she gladly would prevail.

DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY.

The county of Cardigan lies in the province of Canterbury, and in the diocese of St. David's. It is an archdeaconry, and under the archdeacon are two rural deans, one presiding over the deanery of Sub Aëron, or Is Aëron; the other, over Ultra Aëron, or Uch Aëron. For a list of the archdeacons from the year 1208, see Appendix, No. 5. The parishes, &c. contained in these deaneries are as follow:

SUB AERON.

King's Books. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*	LIVINGS REMAINING IN CHARGE.	Yearly Tenths. *l.*	*s.*	*d.*
6	0	0	Blaenporth, alias Blaynport, P. church, dedicated to St. David	0	12	0
6	13	4	Dichwood, alias Dishewyd, P. church, dedicated to St. Vitalis	0	13	4
7	14	4½	Istrad, alias Ystrad, P. church, dedicated to St. Michael	0	15	5¼

King's Books. l.	s.	d.	LIVINGS REMAINING IN CHARGE.	Yearly Tenths. l.	s.	d.
4	18	1½	Llan-Arth, V. church, dedicated to St. Vylltygg, cum Capella Llan Ina et Crist Holy Cross	0	9	9¾
18	0	0	Llan Dyvriog, P. church, dedicated to St. Tyfrydoc, alias Archidiacon⁹. Cardigan	1	16	0
10	12	8	Llan Dygwy, alias Llandoge, P. church, dedicated to St. Dygwyd	1	1	3¼
12	16	8	Llandissel, alias Llan Dyssul, R. church, dedicated to St. Tyssilio, sine Cura	1	5	8
1	6	8	Llan Gybi, P. church, dedicated to St. Gybi	0	2	8
12	18	6½	Llan Goedmor, R. church, dedicated to St. Cynnllo cum Capella Mount	1	5	10¼
3	1	0½	Llanychaeron, alias Llannerch Aeron, P. church, dedicated to St. Non	0	6	1¼
17	12	11	Llan-Wenog, P. church, dedicated to St. Gwenog	1	15	3½
15	0	0	Llanvihangl Pen y bryn, alias Penbrin, V. church, dedicated to St. Michael, cum capella Bettws Jevan, dedicated to St. John, et Brongwyw, dedicated to St. Mary	1	10	0

King's Books.			LIVINGS DISCHARGED.	Clear yearly Value.		
5	13	9	Aber Porth, R. church, dedicated to St. Cynvil	24	0	0
5	6	8	Bangor, R. church, dedicated to St. David	20	0	0
4	7	8½	Bettws Bledrus, R. church, dedicated to St. Bledrws.	18	0	0
9	15	10	Cardigan, alias Aber Teivy, V. church, dedicated to St. Mary	10	0	0
3	18	1½	Llan-Dyssylio Gogofasi, V. church, dedicated to St. Tysilio, cum Capella Cynon, dedicated to St. Cynon	27	0	0
4	18	1½	Istrad, alias Ystrad, V. church, dedicated to St. Michael	18	0	0
5	7	8½	Kellam, alias Cellan, R. church, dedicated to All Saints	19	0	6
6	13	4	Llan Bedr, alias Lampeter, alias Pont Stevyn, M. T. church, dedicated to St. Peter	42	0	0
8	0	0	Llandefriog, alias Llan Dyvriog, church, dedicated to St. Tyfrydoc	13	0	0
10	0	0	Llandissel, alias Llan-Dyssul, V. dedicated to St. Tyssyl	26	10	0
6	13	4	Llan-Gynllo, R. dedicated to St. Cynllo	26	0	0
6	7	8½	Llan-Llwchiarn, R. dedicated to St. Llwchairn	48	0	0

l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
4	13	4	Llanvairy Clwyn al'. Llanffair or' llwyn, R. dedicated to St. Mary	13	0	0
8	0	0	Llan Wenog, V. dedicated to St. Gwenog	24	0	0
3	4	9½	Llan Wnnen, V. cum Cap Sulica, dedicated to St. Lwia, or Gwynin, Cap^{l} Sulin, dedicated to St. Julien	14	0	0
13	0	0	Trevdruy, al' Llanfihangel Trederyn, V. vulgo Troed-yrwour, dedicated to St. Michael	40	0	0
10	13	4	Verwick al' Y. Ferwig, V. dedicated to St. Peter	22	0	0

ULTRA AYRON.

King's Books.			LIVINGS REMAINING IN CHARGE.	Yearly Tenths.		
10	0	0	Llan-ddewi Ather Arth, dedicated to St. David, R.	1	0	0
13	6	8	Caron al' Tre' Garon, St. Caron, P.	1	6	8
6	0	0	Llan-Badarn Adyn, R. St. Paternus	0	12	0
4	0	0	Llan-Ddeinol vul' Carrog, P. St. Deiniol	0	8	0
7	6	8	Nantguntlo al' Nantgwnlle, P. St. Cynllo	0	14	8
12	0	0	Treveglws al' Trev-Eglwys, P. St. Paternus	1	4	0

King's Books.			LIVINGS DISCHARGED.	Clear yearly Value.		
8	0	0	Caron al' Tre Garon, V. St. Caron	32	5	0
5	0	0	Cilian Aeron al' Kilic Aëron, R. dedicated to St. Michael	20	0	0
20	0	0	Llanbadarn Vawr, V. St. Padarn cum capella Sputty Cenvaen, St. John Baptist	27	0	0
6	0	0	Llan Geitho, R. St. Geitho	20	0	0
6	13	4	Llanristed al' Llan Rhystyd, V. St. Rhystid	30	0	0
6	13	4	Llansanfreet al' Llan Sain Fraid, V. dedicated to St. Bridget	27	0	0
12	0	0	Llanvihangel Genau'r glyn, V. al' Castell Gwallter cum cap. Edwin, dedicated to St. Michael	45	0	0
8	0	0	Llanvihangel Gelindrod, V. St. Michael	28	0	0
6	13	4	Llan Ilar, V. dedicated to St. Hilary	29	15	0
3	13	4	Lledrod, P. cum Cura St. Michael	20	0	0
1	6	8	Rhosdye al' Rhôs diau', R. St. Michael	13	0	0
3	13	4	Nantgynllo, V. St. Cynllo V.	13	0	0
6	0	0	Llanbadarn Trev Eglwys, V. St. Paternus	25	0	0
5	0	0	Trevilan, R. dedicated to St. Hilary	19	0	0

The following is a List of the Patrons, according to the Survey of St. David's, published in the Year 1717; and also of the Religious Houses to which the Churches were anciently appropriated, with the Saints' Days.

ARCHDEACONRY OF CARDIGAN. SUB AERON.

Names of Churches and Saints' Days.	Patrons in 1717.	Religious Houses anciently appr[d].
Aperporth, November 21.	Bishop of St. David's. . .	
Bangor.		
Bettws Bledrws.		
Blaenporth.	. . . . .	Preb. of Blaenporth in Llandewi Brevi College.
Cardigan, April 25.	The Crown	Priory of Cardigan Coll. to Christianity.
Cellan, November 1.		
Dihewyd, April 28.	. . . . .	Preb. of Dihewyd in Lland. Brevi.
Henvengw. Cur. St. David, March 1.	Bishop of St. David's. . .	Church of St. David's.
Ystrad	. . . . .	College of Lland Brevi.
Llandyssilio Gogo, November 8. . . .	. . . . .	
Capel Cynon	. . . . .	Treasurer of St. David's Cathedral.
Llangranog, St. Garanog, V. March 16	Bishop of St. David's. . .	
Llandyvriog, May 1.		
Llanbedr Ponstevyn	Precentor of St. David's.	Precentor of St. David's.
Llandyssyl, January 31.	Annexed to the Principals of Jesus Coll. Oxon.	
Llandygwydd, Jan. 18.	Bishop of St. David's. . .	Preb. of Llandygwyd in Br. Ch.
Llanarth, November 12.		All the tithes restored to the Church.
Christ Holy Cross.	Chapels to Llanarth.	
Llanina St. Ina, February 1.		
Llanvair o'r Llwyn		
Llanvair Trelygw R. St. Mary.		
Llanvair Clywedogan C. St. Mary . .		
Llangybi, November 6.	Bishop of St. David. . . .	Coll. of Llandewi Brevi.
Llanwenog, January 3.		
Llanllwchaiarn		
Llanychaiarn Cur. St. Non, March 2.		
Llangoedmawr, July 17.	The Crown	
Mount Capella, Holy Cross, Sept. 17.		
Llanwner, December 13.	Bishop of St. David's. . .	Church of St. David.
Capel Sulien, Sept. 2.		
Llechryd Cur. Holy Cross	Preb. of Llechryd.	Preb. of Llechryd in Br. Coll. Church.

Names of Churches and Saints' Days.	Patrons in 1717.	Religious Houses anciently appr^{d}.
Penbrin	Bishop of St. David.	Abbey of Talley.
Capell Bettws		
Capell Brongwin		
Frerdraer	The Crown.	
Tremain Cur. St. Michael	Bishop of St. David's.	Priory of Cardigan.
Verwick	The Crown	Priory of Cardigan.

DEANRY OF ULTRA AERON.

Caron, March 2		Coll. of Lland. Brevi.
Cilcennin V. Holy Trinity	Bishop of St. David's	
Cilian Aeron	Bishop of St. David's	
Llanbadarn Vawr, November 12		Abbey of Vale Royal.
Capel Spytty Cenv'n		
Llanavan Cur. St. Avanus	Bishop of St. David's	Abbey of Vale Royal.
Sputty Cap. St. John Baptist.		
Ystrad Cap. St. John Baptist.		
Gwynys Cap. St. Gwynys.		
Llanbadarn Odyn	Bishop of St. David.	Coll. of Lland. Brevi.
Llanbadarn Treveglwys	Bishop of St. David.	Preb. of Treveg. in B. Coll.
Llandewi Aberarth	Bishop of St. David.	Preb. of Lland. S. Dav. Cath^{l}.
Llandewibrevi Cur. St. David	Bishop of St. David.	Coll. of Llandewi Brevi.
Capel Blaenpenall, St. David.		
Capel Bettws Lleicy		
Capel Gwgnvy, St. Gwynvil, Nov. 2.		
Capel Gartheli.		
Llangynvelin Cur. St. Cynvelin, Nov. 1		Abbey of Vale Royal.
Llandlar	Bishop of St. David's	Abbey of Vale Royal.
Llanrystyd		Church of St. David.
Llansantfraid		Vicars Cho. of St. David.
Llangeitho	The Freehold Inhabitants.	
Llandeinol	Bishop of St. David's	College of Lland Brevi.
Llania^{l}. Cast. Gwalter	Bishop of St. David's	Abbey of Vale Royal.
Llanvih^{l}. Capel Edwin, St. Michael.		
Llanv. Gelindrod	Bishop of St. David.	Abbey of Vale Royal.
Llanrwdden Cur. St. Ursula, Oct. 21.	Bishop of St. David.	Abbey of Vale Royal.
Lledrod		Preb. of Lledrod in Bre. Coll.
Nantgunllo, July 17		P. of Nantgunllo in Br. Coll.
Rhosdian	Bishop of St. David.	
Trevilan	Bishop of St. David.	
Ystradflûr Cur. St. Mary		Abbey of Ystradflûr.

The most ancient Division of the present County of Cardigan was into three Cantrevs, or Hundreds. They are called

Cantrev Gwarthaev, or the upper hundred.
Cantrev Mabwyniawn, supposed by some to signify the Fairy Hundred.[f]
Cantrev Caer Wedros, or the hundred of Gwedros's fortress.

The first of these was the most northern, and contained subdivisions named Cwmwds, and were

Cwmwd Genau'r Glyn, or the Vale's mouth cwmwd.
Cwmwd Pervedd, or the central cwmmwd.
Cwmwd Creuddyn, or the bloody cwmmwd.

The next was the central cantrev, and contained

Cwmwd Mevenydd, or the mountainous cwmmwd.
Cwmwd Anhuiawg, or the unobscured cwmwd.
Cwmwd Penarth, or the cwmwd near the head of the river Arth.

The southern cantrev contained

Cwmwd Winionydd.
Cwmwd Iscoed, or below the wood.

The next division of this county was into four cantrevs called

Cantrev Penwedig, or the upper hundred.
Cantrev Canol, or the middle hundred.
Cantrev YCastell, or Castle hundred.
Cantrev Syrwen, or fair share hundred.[g]

[f] This interpretation is advanced by my friend Mr.William Owen, but I cannot help thinking with Sir John Price, that Mabwyniawn signified the sons of Wyneaon.

[g] It is also written Hirwan. If that is most proper, it would signify "Long-Stone hundred."

The first, which was the same as the Cantrev Gwarthav, contained the same cwmwds, namely,

Cwmwd Genau'r glyn.
Cwmwd Pervedd.
Cwmwd Creuddyn.

The next contained

Cwmwd Mevenydd.
Cwmwd Anhunog.
Cwmwd Penarth.

The third or south-east, contained

Cwmwd Mabwynion.
Cwmwd Caerwedros.

The fourth, or south-west, contained

Cwmwd Weinionydd.
Cwmwd Iscoed.

The county is scattered over with ancient entrenchments, the names of which only describe their local situation, but besides these were several castles, the names of which are as follow:

Castell Penwedic.
Castell Gwalter.
Castell Aberystwyth.
Castell Aberrheidol.
Castell Aberpeithyll.
Castell Llanrhystid.
Castell Cadwgan.
Castell Ystradmeirig
Castell Fleming.
Castell Dinerth.
Castell Mabwynion.
Castell Cilcennin.

Castell Trevilan.
Castell Gwythen.
Castell Nadolig.
Castell Moeddyn.
Castell Hywel, formerly Castell Humphreys.
Castell Aberteivi.
Castell Llanbedr, or Stephen.
Castell Abereinon.
Castell Edwin.
Castell Pilrhyn.
Castell Moeddyn.
Castel Pistog.

This county returns two members to parliament, one a knight of the shire to represent the county, and the other a burgess for the borough of Cardigan. It is now divided into five hundreds, which contain (including Newcastle Emlyn, partly situated in this county, and partly in Caermarthenshire) five market towns. These are Cardigan, Newcastle Emlyn, Lampeter, Tregarron, and Aberystwith. There was formerly another hundred called Cantrev Gwaelod, or Low land hundred, now entirely covered with water. The authority we have for this is partly traditionary, and partly historical. The boundary of this on the north-west was, we are told, Sarn Badrig, or St. Patrick's causeway, which runs out to sea in a serpentine manner, about two and twenty miles from the coast of Merionethshire, about half-way between Harlech and Barmouth. The coast included between this causeway and Cardigan, bounded it on the north, east, and south sides, and a supposed line from Cardigan to the extremity of Sarn Badrig formed its western limit. It seems to have been an extensive rich country, containing several towns, and its principal city is supposed to have been at Caer Wyddno, or Gwydd-

no's City. This Gwyddno was the last of its princes, and flourished from about the year 460 to 520. He was surnamed Garanhir, or longshanks; and was a poet. The Llyvr du o Gaervyrddin, or Black book of Caermarthen, written as early at least as the beginning of the ninth century, contains three specimens of the powers of his muse, which we shall present to the reader. A moral ode; A Poem on the Inundation of Cantrev y Gwaelod; and A Contention between Gwyddno and Gwyn ab Nudd.

I.

GWYDDNEU AI CANT.

Kyd karui vi Morva, hassaa vi mor pur
Doe waneg karrec kamhur
Glew diwael hygar hael hwyskur
Yscirwaen beirt bid bydic clydur
Goruc klod Heilin benffic awirdwl
Hyd braud parahawd y ertivul
Kyd karui vi Morfa casaa vi don
Digoneis don dreis oer keleis y ron
Ef kwyniw yn i wiw herwyt hon
Gwaith heiniw golchiw ar winuiuron
Kyd illeinw keudaud nis beirw kalon
Ac ni lluru cyheic kymod y ron
Y fun edivar oi negessau
Ban vryssyus pebrur pell y agheu
Glew diwal kywerthyd yd vain in deu
Menic it arwet duwir delenneu
Fechit dirisclan oth divot
Mi nith erwill fuched[h] diot

[h] Unchod, neu inchod.

Om parth gwerthais y march irot
Dial kyheic amoed blis
Am y kyvreu y melis
Oth korr dy sorr di ymi bu ewnis.

TRANSLATION.

THE SORROW OF GWYDDNO.[j]

Though I love the beach, I will hate the sea,
Whose wave o'erwhelms the stepping-stone
Of the brave, the mighty, the generous champion!
The alighting stone of bards be it a ready help in need.
The fame of the feast-server caused a miserable fate,
Till the day of doom its effect will remain.

Though I love the beach, I will hate the wave.
The wave has woefully tyrannized to wound my breast,
I shall complain while I live on account of this:
It is a cheering work to cleanse with wine my breast;
Tho' the stomach may be full, the heart is not warmed,
And festivity will yield no consolation for this.

He has repented him of his errands:
The chatterer has hastened far for death:
Bold and cruel the exchange that befel us two,
To tell how God has turned the leaves.
Mechyd, they will uncover from thy arrival;
I shall not receive thee with much uncovering,
On my part I have sold my steed on thy account.

The reward of festivity to gratify the taste,
For the sweet dainties,
From thy circle thy anger hath been to me a foe.[k]

[j] The occasion seems to have been the inundation of Cantrev Gwaelod, which was his territory.

[k] The obscurity of this poem, and the difficulty of the context render it impossible to do justice to the original in an English garb; the translation, however, is given literally, and with as much fidelity as possible.

II.

PAN DDAETH Y MOR TROS GANTREV Y GWAELAWD.

SEITHENIN saw di allan ag edrych
Uirde vararres mor maes Gwitneu rhytres

Boed emendiceit y morwin
A hellyngaut gwydi e wyn[l]
Ffynnaun Wenestyr mor terrwyn

Boed emendigeit y vachdeith
Ai golligaut guydi gweith
Ffynnaun Wenestyr mor diffeith

Diaspad wererit y ar van kaer
Hyd ar Duw i dodir
Gnawd gwedi traha trane hir

Diaspad mererit y ar van kaer
Hetiu hyt ar Duw y dadoluch
Gnawd gwedi traha attregwch

Diaspad mererit am gorchwyl heno[m]
Ac nim haut gorluyt[n]
Gnawd gwedi traha tramcwyt

Diaspad mererit y ar gwineu
Kadir Kedaul Duw ac goreu
Gnawd gwedi gormod eisseu

Diaspad mererit am kympell
Heno wrth vy estavell
Gnawd gwedi traha trave pell

Bet seithenin synwyr van
Rwng kaer Kenedir a glan
Mor, maurhydic a kinran.

[l] Gwyddi Ewin, neu gwydi Cwin. [m] Gorvydd. [n] Gorewydd.

TRANSLATION.[o]

ON THE INUNDATION OF CANTREV GWAELOD.

Come forth, Seithenin![p] and behold
Waste is the land of heroes bold:
Lo! bursting o'er his wonted shores,
On Gwyddno's plains wild ocean roars.

Accursed Morfin ever be,
Who, after wine, let in the sea!
Let deep Gwenestr's raging flood
O'erwhelm the plains where Gwyddno stood.

Accurs'd Machtaith, whose fatal spleen
When hush'd the battle's clanging din,
Loos'd deep Gwenestr's gloomy wave
O'er Gwyddno's fertile plains to rave.

Hark! from the brow of hoary Caer,
Mererid's wailings fill the air!
Or soon, or late, Fate's vengeful blow
Still lays the proud oppressor low.

From Caer's high brow, smit by despair,
Mererid lifts his voice in prayer:
Check'd is oppression's towering pride
That whilom heaven itself defied.

From Gwinau comes Mererid's moan,
The chair of Cedawl[q] is o'erthrown:

[o] I am indebted for the English versification of this poem to my friend Anthony Todd Thomson, Esq. of Sloane Street, London.

[p] Seithenin, to whom the poem is addressed, and whose fate it portends, seems to have been a prince of despicable disposition.

[q] The chair of Cedawl might be Cors y Gedol, in Merionethshire. There was a saint called Cedol. This chair was probably an elevated tribunal seat where the lord of the district promulgated the law.

Where bloated excess rul'd the scene
Gaunt, griping penury is seen.

Mererid's groans oppress my soul;
Mirth, beauty, or the sparkling bowl,
Can to me nought of joy bestow.
God lays the proud oppressor low.

Dismal this night Mererid's cry
Compels me from my couch to fly.
Check'd is oppression's haughty stride,
Destruction overwhelms his pride.

III.

YMRYSON GWYDDNEU A GWYN AB NUDD.

Kanis koegawe sy mor eurawc
A hin yn ymyl llys Gwallawc
Minneu byddaf goludawc

Boed emendigeit ir gwydd
A dynnwys y lygad yn y wydd
Gwallawc ap Lleinawc Arglwydd

Boet emendigeit ir gwydd du
A dynnwys i lygad oed ddu
Gwallawc ap Lleinawc penn llu.

Boet emendigeit ir gwydd gwenn
A dynnwys i lygad oi benn
Gwallawc ap Lleiniawc unben

Boet emendigeit ir gwydd glas
A dynnwys y lygad yngwas
Gwallawc ap Lleinawc urddas

Tarw trin an vyddin blawdd
Arbennic llu llid anhawdd
Dinam eiroes am oes nawdd

Ygan gwr gwrdd i kynnyad
Arbennic llu llid Owydd
Ath wrdd nawdd kanys erchydd

Kanys nawdd ym a roddyt
Mor verth y thogyvethyd
Gwawr lu py du pan ddoyd

Bann ddeuaf ogat a chymynad
Mawr ag aefawr in anghad
Briwint pennavr peleidrad

Ath gyvarchaf huysawn
Gwr ai ysewid yn anghen
Nebir gwr pan yw dyechen

Karngrwn vy march kat trabludd
Hud im gelwir i Gwin Mab Nudd
Gordderch kreurddillad merch Lludd

Kanys ti Gwin gwr kywir
Rhagot ni ry ymgelir
Minnew Gwiddnau Garanhir

Nim gad i gan gyvlafaredd
A thi wrth i frywn yd wedd
Diwris im trwm Tawy annedd

Niu Tawve i nessaf a lafaraf
Wrthyt namvin Tawve i eithaf
Erir mor teruin treiaf

Ysaithreid fy modrwy eur gywrwy
Kanu y gan vy Afarwy
Gweles aer rac Kaer Fandwy

Rhag Mandwy llu a weleis
Aessawr briwhed torrhid eis
Mygedawl kein a ddygei dreis

Gwin ap Nudd budd bytinawr
Cynt i syrthiei cadvedd rhag Carneddawr
Dy vreich no brwyn briw i lawr

Ystec fy ki as ystrwn
Ag ys ev oren or hwn
Dormachedd hwnnw a vu y Maelgwn

Dormarth drwynrhydd ba syllydd
Arnaw can yssamgyffredydd
Dy grwidir ar Wiber wynydd

My wn yn lle y llas Gwenddoleu
Mab Ceidiaw Colowyn kerdeu
Ban ryerchint brein ar kreu

Mi a wnn yn y lle y llas Bran
Mab y werydd glod lydan
Ban ryerhint Brein garthan

Mi a wnn lle y llas llacheu
Mab Arthur uthr yngherteu
Ban ryerhint brein ar kreu

Mi a wn lle i llas Meiric
Mab Karreian clod etmic
Ban ryreeint brein ar kic

Mi a wn lle[r] llas Gwallawc
Mab Goholeth teithiawr
Addwod Lloegyr mab Lleynawc

Mi a wn lle[s] i llas milwyr Prydein
Or dwyrein ir gogledd
My wi wiw vinten y bedd

Mi a vun lle llas milwyr Prydein
Or dwyrein ir dehen
Mi wi wiw vinten y hagheu.

[r] No bum lle. [s] Mi a vum.

TRANSLATION.

THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN GWYDDO AND GWYN AB NUDD.

SINCE it is a vain person that is thus adorned with gold,
Near the court of Gwalloc,
I also will appear as one possessing riches.

Be accursed the thicket
That pulled out his eye in his presence,
Gwalloc son of Llênoc the sovereign.

Be there a curse to the black wood
That pulled out his eye that was black.
Gwalloc son of Llênoc, leader of a host

Be there a curse to the white wood
That pulled his eye out of his head.
Gwalloc son of Llênor the prince.

Be there a curse to the green wood
That pulled out the eye of my youth,
Gwalloc son of Llênoc the honourable.[t]

Fierce Bull of war! when host with host
Is in the battle's tumult lost!
Supreme of those who mighty are!
Whose look of ire no mortal dare!

Yet foremost of the sons of earth
That light the hospitable hearth;
Soul of Hospitality!
Is there refuge here for me?

Persuasive tongue of him whose art
Can rule with words the human heart!
Chief of the brave! who can assuage,
And lull at will, thy bosom's rage:

[t] The five first verses, and the twenty-first, twenty-second, and twenty-third, are very obscure; and therefore the translation is given as literally as possible: for the versification of the remaining verses I am indebted to my friend Anthony Todd Thomson, Esq.

Say if, in this distracted hour,
For me is refuge in thy power?
Here a suitor I await,
Speak and let me know my fate.

This boon bestow, and for thy name
I'll weave a song of deathless fame;
That whereso, Chief, thou shalt appear,
The shout of praise will glad thy ear:

And I, fresh from the battle's field,
Ere from my arm is dropp'd my shield,
Will join, with feeble voice, the song
That would thy valiant deeds prolong.

I greet thee, gallant youth! and yield.
Warrior, whose protecting shield
Guards the weak in troubled hour
From murder's blow, from rapine's power,

Thy name, thy origin declare.
Lover of Creirddillad fair
Daughter of Lludd of hoary brow,
Gwyn, son of Nudd, am I; and thou

Hast oft beheld my round-hoof'd steed
Bear me on with frantic speed
Through the battle's tide of blood.—
Gwyn, I know thee, brave and good;

Gwyddno Garanhir am I;
Vainly would I shun thine eye.
Though gloomy sadness shades thy brow,
In silence do not leave me now:

For cold and silent is my home,
And press'd with sorrow am I come!—
Gwyn, son of Nudd, of hosts the pride,
To thee what boon can be denied?

Eagle of the rocky shore,
For thee my lips I'll ope once more;
For thee, by whose resistless blow,
A thousand warriors lie low,

Strew'd like broken rushes round,
Prostrate gnaw the gore-stain'd ground.
By my carved ring with gold
Studded round, I will unfold

To thee the story of my woe,
The source whence all my sorrows flow.
I saw, where hoar Caer Mandwy shrouds
His head among the mantling clouds,

Slaughter stain with blood the snow,
And ravage all the plains below.

Gwyn,[u] son of Nudd, the blessing of armies,
From the toil of thy arm quicker would hosts
Fall down than the broken rushes.

Ystec, my dog, that is well-trained,
And he is the best of dogs;
Dormarthedd, that belong'd to Maclgwyn.

Dormarthedd with brown nose; if thou didst look
Upon it, then thou wouldest suppose
That he ranged with a serpent's motion.

The place where brave Gwenddolau [x] fell,
Son of Ceidio, I can tell:

[u] These three stanzas, owing to their obscurity, have not been versified.

[x] Gwenddolau was a king of the Pictish Britons, who, in conjunction with Aeddan the traitor, carried on a civil war against Rhydderch the Generous, prince of the Ystrad-Clwydians; and which was terminated by this bloody battle at Arderydd, in the year 556. This is thus noticed in a triad. "The three faithful tribes of the Isle of Britain—The tribe of Cadwallon the son of Cadvan, who were

When loud the boding ravens scream'd,
Then his vital current stream'd:

Then of mighty bards, the pride,
Ceidio's son Gwenddolau died.
Gweridd's son of mighty fame,
Brân, a host against him came:

When the clamouring raven rose
The hero sunk to dread repose;
These eyes beheld the fatal place,
Where fell the pride of Gwerydd's race.

I know the place where Llachau fell;
Who his valiant deeds can tell?
Arthur's son, renown'd in song,
Oft' he burst the conflict's throng,

He heard the raven's boding cry,
And met unaw'd his destiny.
Where Meiric died, Carcian's son,
Of matchless fame, to me is known;

Dark was the raven's wing that spread,
When Meiric mingled with the dead.
Where Gwalloc fell I know the place;
Brave issue of a noble race!

Lloegr's ruin, Llênoc's son,
Bloody, bloody set thy sun.
Where Britain's warriors lie low,
From east to north, the spots I know.

seven years with him in Ireland; and during that space they demanded of him nothing of their due, lest they should be obliged to leave him.—The tribe of Gavran, son of Aeddan, who, when there was a total overthrow, went into the sea for their lord.—And the tribe of Gwenddolau, the son of Ceidio, at Arderydd, who sustained the war for a fortnight, and a month after the death of their lord. The number in the tribe of each of those persons was one and twenty hundred men."

Low in the silent grave they sleep,
And I am left to live and weep.

Where Britain's warriors lie low,
From east to south, the spots I know;
Mingling with their native earth;
But I am left to mourn their death.

This inundation must have happened about the year 520, which was in king Arthur's time. Elphin was the son of this Gwyddno, and the patron of the great poet Taliesin. Indeed it was to him that Taliesin owed his existence and success; and when afterwards Elphin fell in disgrace with Maelgwn Gwynedd, under whose protection he had placed himself after the loss of his patrimonial territory, Taliesin being then the poet, prophet, and counsellor of Maelgwn, procured Elphin's release out of prison. Elphin had been imprisoned in the castle of Deganwy by this Maelgwn, who was his uncle, and the son of Caswallon Lawhir, or long-hand; who built the fortress of Caer-Gybi, now Holyhead. Maelgwn erected the collegiate church of Holyhead, and the priory of Penmon. We have the invocation for Elphin's release still preserved in a song, entitled, Kame Y Medd, or an address to Mead, a celebrated Welsh beverage, extracted from a distillation of honey, &c. Taliesin wrote another also on the same subject, but addressed i'r Gwynt, "to the wind." It is a curious circumstance that Taliesin was found exposed in a wear belonging to Gwyddno, the profit of which he had granted to his son, prince Elphin. Being an extravagant youth, and not finding the usual success, Elphin grew melancholy; and his fisher-

men attributed his misfortune to his riotous irregular life. When the prodigal Elphin was thus bewailing his misfortunes, the fishermen espied a coracle with a child in it, wrapped up in a leathern bag. They brought him to the young prince, who ordered care to be taken of him, and when he grew up gave him the best education, from which he became the most celebrated bard of his time. The accomplished Taliesin was introduced by Elphin to his father Gwyddno's court, where he delivered him a poem giving an account of himself, intituled, Hanes Taliesin, or Taliesin's History, which is as follows:

HANES TALIESIN.

Prifard cyffredin
Wy fi i Elffin
Am gwlad[y] gynhefin
Iw bro[z] Gerubin

Joannes Dewin
Am gelwis i Merdin
Bellach pob Brenin
Am geilw Taliesin

Mi a fum nawmis hayach
Yn mol Gridwen wrach
Mi a fum gynt Wion bach
Taliesin ydwy bellach

Mi a fum gyda'm ner
Yn y goruwchelder
Pan gwympiod Luciffer
I Uffern dyfnder

My a fum yu dwyn banner
O flaen Alecsander
Mi a wn[a] enwau'r ser
Or gogledd hyd Awster

Mi a fum ynghaer Bedion[b]
Tetragrammaton
Mi a dygum Heon
I lawr glyn Ebron

Mi[c] a fum yn y Ganon
Pan las Absalon
Mi[d] fum yn y Llyd don
Cyn geni Gwdion

Mi a fum[e] bedrenog
I Eli ag Enog
Mi a fum[f] ar fan crog
Mab Duw Trugarog

[y] Gyssefin in the MS. of L. Morris. [z] Sierubin. [a] rhif y ser. [b] Gwdion. [c] Mi a fum yng nghanon. [d] Mi fum yn Llys don. [e] Baderog. [f] Farn crog.

Mi a fum ben ceidwod
Ar[g] wneuthur Twr Nimrod
Mi a fum dri chyferod
Ynghaer[h] Eirianrhod

My a fum yn Arca
Gyda Nae ag Alpha
Mi a welais difa
Sodoma a Gomorra

Mi a fum yn Affrica
Cyn adeilad Roma
Mi a ddoethym yma
At wedillion Troia

Mi fum gyda'm Rhên
Yn mhreseb yr asen
Mi a nerthais Foesin
Trwy dwr Urdonen

Mi a fum ar yr Wybren
Gyda Mair Fadlen
Mi agefais awen
O bair Griduen

Mi a fum fardd telyn
I[i] Theon Llychlyn

Mi a gefais newyn
Am fab y forwyn

Mi a fum yn y Gwynfryn
Yn llys Cynfelyn
Mewn Cyff a gefyn
Undydd a blwyddyn

Mi a fum am Logawd
Yngwlad y Drindawd
Ni wyddis beth yw y cnawd
Ac cig ai pysgawd

Mi a fum dysgawd
Ir holl fydysawd
Mi a fyda hyd dyd brawd
Ar wyneb daiarawd

Mi a fum ynghadair flin
Uwch Caer[k] Sidin
A honno yn troi fydd
Rhwng tri alfyd
Pand rhyfedd ir byd
Nas argenydd.

[g] Ar waith Twr Emrod. [h] Arianrhod. [i] Lleon. [k] Sidydd.

TRANSLATION.

THE HISTORY OF TALIESIN.

The primary domestic bard
Am I to Elphin,
And my original country
Is the region of Cherubims.[l]
Joannes the divine
Called me Merddin,
At length every king
Will call me Taliesin.
I was full nine months
In the womb of mother Cyridwen;[m]
I was little Gwion[n] heretofore,
Taliesin am I now.
I was with my Lord
In the superior state
When Lucifer did fall
To the infernal deep.
I have borne a banner
Before Alexander:
I know the names of the stars
From the north to Auster.
I have been in the circle of Gwdion
Tetragrammaton;[o]
I conducted Heon[p]
To the depth of Ebron vale.
I was in Canaan
When Absalom was slain,
I was in the Court of Don[q]
Before Gwdion was born,
I was an attendant
On Eli and Enoc;
I was on the cross-devoting sentence
Of the son of the merciful God.
I have been chief keeper
Of the work of Nimrod's tower;
I have been three revolutions
In the circle of Arianrod.[r]
I was in the Ark
With Noah and Alpha;
I beheld the destruction
Of Sodoma and Gomorra.
I was in Africa
Before Rome was built,
I am come here
To the remnants of Troia.[s]

[l] According to the Bardic theology, the soul is an intelligence lapsed from the region of light or knowledge, and in this world making its progress through the circle of inchoation to its original state of happiness.

[m] A mythological being; that is, the smile of procreation; Venus.

[n] A mythological person. [o] The Galaxy. [p] The divine spirit.

[q] Llys Don, or the court of Don, is a name for the constellation of Cassiopœia. Don was father of Gwdion. So the Saxons say the Woden came from the banks of the Don.

[r] Literally, the circle of the silver wheel, the same as the constellation now called the Northern Crown.

[s] Alluding to the supposed origin of the Britons, as taught them by the Romans.

I was with my Lord
In the manger of the she-ass;
I strengthened Moses
Through the Jordan water.
I have been in the firmament
With Mary Magdalen;
I have been gifted with genius
From the cauldron of Cyridweu.
I have been bard of the harp
To Teon [t] of Lochlyn; [u]
I have endured hunger
For the Son of the Virgin.
I have been in the White Hill [x]
In the court of Cynvelyn
In stocks and fetters,
For a year and a day.
I have had my abode
In the kingdom of the Trinity;
It is not known what is my body,
Whether flesh or fish. [y]
I have been an instructor
To the whole universe;
I shall remain till the day of doom
On the face of the earth.
I have been in an agitated seat
Above the circle of Sidin, [z]
And that continues revolving
Between three elements:
Is it not a wonder to the world,
That it reflects not a splendor?

Sir John Price mentions this poem of Taliesin's in his Historiæ Britannicæ defensis, in these words: "Taliesinus quidem in odula, quam de suis erroribus composuit, sic inscripta Britannicè (Hanes Taliesin) videlicet errores Taliesini, ait se tandem divertisse ad reliquias Trojæ;

"Mi a ddaethum yma at Weddillion Troia."

neque dubitandum est hoc fuisse opus Taliesini nam præter in numeros codices vetustissimos, qui inscriptionem hujusmodi attestentur, nullo reclamante, nullus est recentiorum qui vel phrasin illius tam antiquam, carminisve majestatem assequi potuit. Et ideo summus ille vates inter Britannos censetur et nominatur."

[t] Some copies have Lleon, others Theon (Thane?) [u] Denmark.
[x] A name given to the Tower of London. [y] Alluding to his being found at sea.
[z] Literally the revolving circle. The name would well apply to the Zodiac; but it is not certain whether that is meant by Caer Sidin, and Caer Sidydd, or some particular constellation.

At the same time that Taliesin delivered this poem to Gwyddno, he rehearsed another which he had composed for his patron and benefactor Elphin, to console him upon his past misfortunes, and to exhort him to put his trust in Divine Providence. This is a moral piece, and very artfully addressed by the bard, who introduces himself in the person and character of an exposed infant.

There is another Copy of the Dyhuddiant Elphin in the Welsh Archaiology, much longer than this, and in a different Style of Versification.

I.

DYHUDDIANT ELPHIN.

Elphin deg taw ath wylo
Na chabled neb yr eiddo
Ni wna les drwg-obeithio
Ni wyl dyn ddim ai portho
Ni fydd goeg gweddi Cynllo
Ni thyrr Duw ar addawo:
Ni chad yngored Wyddno
Erioed cystal a heno

Elphin deg sych dy ddeurudd
Ni weryd bod yn rhy brudd
Cyt tybiaist na chefaist fudd
Nith wna de gormod cystudd
Nag ammau wyrthiau Dofydd
Cyt bwyf bychan wyf gelfydd,
O foroedd ag o fynydd
Ag o eigion afonydd
I daw Duw a da i ddedwydd.

Elphin gynneddfau diddan
Anfilwraidd yw d'amcan
Nid rhaid yt ddirfawr gwynfan
Gwell Duw na drwg ddarogan
Cyd bwyf eiddil a bychan
Ar fin gorferw mor dylan
Mi a wnaf yn nydd cyfrdan
Yt well no thrychan maran

Elphin gynneddfau hynod
Na sorr ar dy gyffaelod
Cyt bwyf gevan ar lawr fynghod
Mae rhinwedd ar fy nhafod
Tra fwyf fi yth gyfragod
Nid rhaid yt ddirfawr ofnod
Drwy goffau enwau'r Drindod
Ni ddichon neb dy orfod

I.

TRANSLATION.

ELPHIN'S CONSOLATION.

Fair Elphin, cease to weep. Let no man be discontented with his fortune; to despair avails nothing. It is not that which a man sees that supports him: Cynllo's prayers will not be ineffectual. God will never break his promise. There never was in Gwyddno's wear such good luck as to-night.

Fair Elphin, wipe the tears from thy face! Pensive melancholy will never profit thee; though thou thinkest thou hast no gain; certainly too much sorrow will do thee no good; doubt not of the great Creator's wonders: though I am but little, yet I am endowed with great gifts. From the seas and mountains, and from the bottom of rivers, God sends wealth to the good, and happy man.

Elphin, with lovely qualities, thy behaviour is unmanly. Thou oughtest not to be over pensive. To trust in God is better than to forebode evil. Though I am but small, and slender, on the beach of the foaming main, I shall do thee more good in the day of distress than three hundred salmons.

Elphin, with the noble qualities, murmur not at thy misfortune. Though I am but weak on my leathern couch, there dwelleth a gift on my tongue. While I continue to be thy protection, thou needest not fear any disaster. If thou desirest the assistance of the ever blessed Trinity, nothing can do thee hurt.

II.

DYHUDDIANT ELPHIN.

Gognawd gyrru
A gwawd dyfrru
A thraethawd gedu
Pa fyd a ddyfu
Pwy a wyr canu
Gar bron yr lessu

Yngwydd y tri llu
Pan foe'r yn barnu
Pa gerddor a gan
Pan alwer Cynan
Iddyfyn gader
Ger bron Cadwaladr

Pan fo'r drane enaiar
Ar Cynan ap Bran
Os ywch brif feinddion
Crwyf celfyddon
Trenthwch oruchuddion
Or Mundi Maon
Y mae pryf atcas
Oi Kaer Satanas
A oresgynas
Rhwng dwfn a bas
Cyfled yw ei enau
A mynydd Mynnau
Nys gorfydd angeu
Na llaw na llafneu
Mae llwyth naw can maen
Yn rhawn dwy bawen
Un llygad yn ei hen
Gwrdd fal glas iaën
Tair Ffynnon y sydd
Yn ei wegorlydd
Mor fryched arnaw
A nofiant trwyddaw
Bu laith bualawn
Deifr ddonwy dyfr ddawn
Henwa'r tair ffynnawn
O ganawl Eigiawn
Un llwydd heli
Pan fo yn corini
I edryd lliant
Dros Moroedd difant
Yr ail yn ddinam
A ddigwydd arnam
Pan fo'r glaw allan
Drwy awyr dylan
Y drydedd a ddawedd
Trwy wythi Mynyddedd

Fal callestig wledd
Owaith Rex Rexedd
Ydywch bosfeirdd
Mewn rhwyf ofeiliant
Ny wyddoch ddychanu
Teyrnas y Brytannaec
Minneu yw Taliesin
Ben beirdd y Gorllewin
A ollwng Elphin
Oi hual Lurin
Aryf ag [a] cynnil
Ag cyman dull
Twryf yn agwend
Erac maryed
Erac maryed
Pan ysteyrn gwern
Eam gamgyrn eam gamled
Y voli rhi alar peithin rawed
Yd y gweles
Arhul tres Turdei galed
Dygochuiaur a chloi a phor
A pherth a pher
Arud morua
Ac ymorua
Ac Eivionyd
A Gwynheidyd
Cein edryssed
Trybedant rant
Rac y Defaut
Eil dal rossed
Taryannen ban amdal [b] henfan
Bu edryssed
Bleid y vynyt
Oedd bleidyat rhyd
Yn y deuredd
Pubal Peleidyr

[a] Cynnul.

[b] Heulan

Penyr pryd neidyr
Oluch nadredd
Velyd yt wyt
Gwelydon rhuyt
Riein gared
Carut vreidun
Carun dyvuyn
Vur heyured
Cam huram daru
Cuynaf dy varu
Carut dyhed
Baran mor y goryf guyt
Y am Galpul yn manbran y gcynuyt
Tardei don gyu cyngon gonytawr byt
Ef gwrthodes
Ar lwyth penes
Ar les pedyt
Petua milet ar letauc byt
Aesawr yn uellt a llavyn y guallt dri o betror
Ur guylyas
G gyrn glas
Med meitin
Bre eych tutuulch baran ret tost ben guaed gwin
Yr med a faurryf yd aethan aury dros eu haufin
Guyar van vaith
Er cadu cynrheith
Bu Cynyennin
Cynan cenon
Teithugir o Von
Ar vreint Goelin
Tutuulch cynulch
A oren vulch
Ar van caeren
Gan vynydauc
Bu atveilyauc
Eu gwiroden
Blwyden hiraeth
Er gwyr Gattraeth
Am maeth yt mew
Eu llafneu dur
Eu med eu bur
Eu hualen
Aryf ag cynnul
Ag cyman dul
Turyf nis cigleu
Ac vely tervyna.

II.

TRANSLATION.

ELPHIN'S CONSOLATION.

Congenial is impulse
With praise to amuse;
And to treasure the recital
Of what the world has been;
Who knows the song
In the presence of Jesu,
Before the three hosts
When judgment shall be given;
What minstrel shall sing
When Cynan shall be called
To the summoned chair
Before Cadwaladyr?

Or when mischievous ruin
Falls on Cynan son of Brân?
If you are primary bards
Excelling in arts,
Relate the obscure things
Of the mundane tribes.
There is an obnoxious beast
From the strong hold of Satanas,
That has taken possession
Between the deep and the shallow.
As wide are his jaws
As the mountains of the Alps.
Death can not it subdue,
Nor hand, nor blades;
There are nine hundred cart loads
In the hair of two paws;
One eye is in its head
Green like the glossy ice flake;
Three springs are there
In the nape of his neck;
The sea sprays thereon
Through it do swim;
That give fluidity and fulness
To Dyvrdonwy the water-gifted.
I will name the three springs
From the centre of ocean:
One prospers the brine
When it whirls on high
To restore the flood
Over seas disappearing;
The second, void of harm,
Upon us doth fall,
When the ram is out
Through the teeming sky;
The third doth come
Through the veins of the mountains
Of flinty aspect,
By the work of the King of Kings.
You are mere poetasters,
In extreme of cares;
You know not how to satyrize
The British kingdom;
I also am Taliesin,
Chief of the bards of the west,
Who will liberate Elfin
From his fettered state.
The weapon that heaps,
With unseemly mode,
Tumultuous is its quality
Against flatterers,
Against retainers.
When the alder spread
Round crooked horns around Camled,
To praise the lord of Aled of open boundary,
I saw the busy attendance,
With the din of utensils.
Equally seem fame and power,
The sharp and the sweet,
On the chief of Morva,
And Evionydd
And Gwyneidydd,
Of splendid profusion
A seated group, on three-legg'd stools,
According to his maxim,
Like leaves of roses.
Loud clanging shields
Hung round the armoury
Were in great number,
A wolf taking a mountain range
Was the freebooter
In the pride of his strength,
With potent spears,
Of the glossy hue of the snake

From the adder's nest.
As thou art the retainer of tribes
Loving the beauteous damsels;
Thou hast loved the spoil.
I should love thee to avenge,
Thou bulwark of gallantry!
Thou prominent bull!
I shall lament thy death,
As thou didst love the peaceless state.
The wave of the sea is his presence in battle,
Round the camp, when the raven stands aloof.
For whom the accordant voice of the minstrels
Of the world shall break forth.
He refused from the people of the country,
From a partiality to the infantry,
Four animals that would range the world;
He whose shield darted lightning, with his
Blade in the scalps of three around him.
I have expected, out of blue horns,
The intoxicating mead.
From the hand of Tudvolch the wave of wine
Will run over, of the much quaffed mead,
When they come, with gold covering their rims.
Gore, in tide loud and ample,
For preserving natural right,
Has been made to flow:
Cynan! the standard, will be dignified from Mona,
With the privilege of the lot;
Tudvolch, and Cyvolch, who open'd a breach
In the battlement of forts.
In Mynyddoc's train their carousals failed them.
A year of mourning for the warriors of
Cattraeth prays upon me;
With their blades of steel, their mead, their ale,
Their fetters, the weapon that heaps with
Unseemly mode, the tumult, the unconsidered.

It seems very probable that Sarn Badrig was one of the boundaries of Cantrev Gwaelod; for all that vast ridge becomes dry at low water, and is very deep on the north side, but shelving on the other. Besides this, there are still to be seen at low water four other causeways or roads in this Cantrev. They are Sarn y Bwch, or the Goats causeway, which extends about a mile and a half into the sea, just by Aberdysyni, in Merionethshire. Sarn Cynfelyn, or St. Cynfelyn's causeway, to whom there is a church

in Cardiganshire dedicated. This extends seven miles into the sea from a place called Gwallawg, or Gwallog, in Cardiganshire, which seems to imply the inundation of this territory, as it signifies "defective." At the end of this causeway is Caer Wyddno, very rocky ground, and supposed to have been the royal residence. The next is Sarn Ddewi, or St. David's causeway, extending about a quarter of a mile into the sea, and being exactly in the same line with the church of Llan-Dewi Aberarth, or St. David's, at the mouth of the river Arth. The last is Sarn Cadwgan, or Cadogan's road, about half a mile or more from Sarn Ddewi, and reaching rather more than a mile and a quarter into the sea. Just where this juts out from the shore is an old fort called Castell Cadwgan. Besides these roads there is a great deal of ground that becomes dry at low water. About three miles to the west of Aberaëon, in this county, and about half a mile from the shore, is a circular piece of foul ground called Eglwys yr rhiw, or the church on the hill side.

About three quarters of a mile from this is a quantity of rocky ground, on each side the river, that runs by Llanina Church. That on the north eastern side is called Gweirglodd, or meadow. That on the other Carreg Ina, or Ina's Rock.

At the end of Sarn Badrig before mentioned, are sixteen large stones, one of which is four yards in diameter. There are also roots of trees in their natural situation to be seen in the sea in this Cantrev, and as the ocean still gains on the coast of Merionethshire, in that beautiful valley called Dyffryn Ardudwy, it is probable all that low ground will undergo the same fate in the process of time, by the almost constant westerly winds,

which blow the sea upon that coast, and cover it with sands.[e] The antiquary Mr. Lewis Morris mentions his having seen a stone found in the sands about an hundred yards below high water mark, on the coast of Merionethshire, which was a part of this drowned country, with an inscription in Roman letters; and there is an adage, or proverb, in every body's mouth in this part of Wales to this day, when any great tribulation happens:

"Ochenaid Gwyddno Garanhir
Pan droes y don dros ei dir."

Which is literally,

The sigh of Gwyddno Garanhir
When the wave turned over his land.

Among the thirteen rarities of kingly regalia in the island of Britain, the third is mentioned as belonging to Gwyddno Garanhir.

Mwys (neu Bwlan) Gwyddno Garanhir; bwyd i ungwr a roid ynddi, a bwyd i gannwr a gaid ynddi pen egorid.

The budget, basket, (or weel) of Gwyddo, surnamed longshanks; if provision for a single person were put into it to keep, a sufficiency of victuals for a hundred persons would be found in it when opened.

This weel was probably some kind of fishing basket, which having sufficient bait for one person, might be the means of catching as many fish as would satisfy a hundred.

According to the Triads the haven of king Gwyddno, in

[e] On the coast of Merionethshire, between Aberdyvi and Towyn, is a turbary regularly covered every tide by sand thrown over by the sea. When it is low water, the people scrape off the sand and dig turf from it.

North Wales, was one of the three principal harbours in Britain; and if it was formed of that portion of the sea included between Sarn Badrig and the coast of Merionethshire, it is by no means wonderful, that it should have obtained this distinguished appellation. The arms of Gwyddno, as appears by an old manuscript written about the latter part of the sixteenth century, were, gules a griffin displayed vert, and those of his son Elphin, or a griffin segrant vert, whose descendants are men of Llanegwad, Carmarthenshire.

The following Triad commemorates the inundation of Cantrev Gwaelod.

Tri Charnfeddwon ynys Prydain: Ceraint, feddw brenin Essyllwg, a losges yn ei feddwdol yr holl yd ym mhell ac yn agos hyd glawr gwlad, ac o hynny dyfod newyn bara; Ail Gwrtheyrn Gwrthenau, a roddes ymys Daned yn ei ddiawd i Hors, am gael ymodinebu a Rhonwen ei ferch ef; a rhoddi hawl hefyd a wnaeth efe i'r mab a enid o hynny ar Goron Loegr; ac yn un a hynny Brad a Chynllwyn yn erbyn Cenedl y Cymru; Trydydd, Seithinyn feddw ab Seithyn Saide, brenin Dyfed, a ollyngwys yn ci ddiawd y môr dros Gantre'r Gwaelod, oni chollwyd o dai a daear y maint ag oedd yna, lle cyn hynny y caid un dinasdref ar bymtheg yn oreuon ar holl drefydd a dinasoedd Cymru, a gadu yn amgen Caerllion ar Wysg; a chofoeth Gwydnaw Garanhir brenhin Ceredigiawn ydoedd Cantre'r Gwaelawd; ac yn amser Emrys Wledig y bu hynny; a'r Gwyr a ddianghasant y rag y bawdd hynny a diriasant yn Ardudwy, a Gwlad Arfon, a mynyddedd yr Eryri a lleoedd eraill nad oeddent gyfannedd cyn no hynny. The three abandoned drunkards of the Isle of Britain were, first, drunken Geraint, king of Siluria, who in the paroxysm of a fit of intoxication set fire to the standing corn;

the conflagration in consequence of which rash act spread so violently, that all the corn of the country, to an immense distance, was totally consumed, and a destructive famine ensued. The second was Vortigern, surnamed the wry-mouthed, who when intoxicated gave Horsa, the Saxon chief, the isle of Thanet, for permission to have an illicit connexion with his daughter Rowena; and further promised, that her son, the fruit of that amour, should succeed to the crown of England; which proved productive of treachery, and a sanguinary massacre of a prodigious number of the chieftains of the Cambrian race. The third was drunken Seithinyn, the son of Seithyn Saidi, king of Dimetia; who when in a state of intoxication suffered the sea (by neglecting to attend the sluices) to overflow the lowland hundred (or Cantrei'r gwaelod) where lands and habitations the most beautiful in all Wales, excepting only Caerllion on Usk, to the number of sixteen cities and towns, were in a short period inundated and ruined. The lowland hundred was the property of Gwyddno, surnamed longshanks, king of Cæredigiawn (or Cardiganshire.) This event happened in the reign of Emrys Wledig (or the illustrious). The inhabitants who escaped from that inundation landed in Ardudwy, a part of Caernarvonshire, and ascended the mountains of Snowden, which had never been inhabited before that period.

Besides so much authentic information relative to Cantrev y Gwaelod, the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, of Llwyndyris in this county, has an old poem, compiled most probably from tradition, with a little colouring from the author, whose name is unknown. The following is a copy, and translation of it.

Ychydig o hanes Cantre 'r Gwaelod a soddodd yn y Mor.

Cantref i'r gwaelod a aeth
Ddawnus hwyl Ddinas helaeth
Lle enwog serchog wiw swydd,
Sef Dyffryn hoywlun hylwydd.
Mansua hyna iw henwi,
Y Ddinas fawr ddawnus fri:
Ai limit oedd yn lawn jach,
Yn cyrraedd, 'does dim cywirach,
O Gricciaeth dref ddihefawl
Hyd Harlech hoyw-lech ei hawl.
Y Dref gryfa, hyna hon
Oedd a'i thro o ddau tu'r Afon.
A dwy mal Gwlad wrth Sarn Badrig,
Ar drydydd nis Lerfydd dig.
A hono oedd Enw a ddug
O Radd wrth y Garreg rug
Mewn Cyfle a'i Lle'n llon
Ar rwyfiad y Pedeir Afon.
Dwy o honynt o le hynt oedd
Wych Nynod-ol Farchnadoedd
Mansua oedd hyna henwydd,
Yr hon a syddodd yn rhwydd.
A Chaeriolyn mewn Glyn glas,
A Phen Damon hon henias.
Tre 'ddisal fu Almuda
A'r lan Caeriolyn cur Ja.
Hefyd Caer y Maer Merlyn
A dyma ei henwau fel hyn
A hyn oedd dan eu henwau
Yn ffair Drefydd prydd barhau:
Yn y gwastad jawn gwysdir,
Roedd deg y chwaneg jach wir,—
A saith o lwys Eglwysau,
I'ddolu certh Ddelw au cau:
Ac luyth heb adwyth in hol
A ddianodd yn ddihangol;
Ac Wyth sydd beunydd yn bod
Y Dydd hwn iw diddanodd.
O'r rhain mae pob yr un
Diffrwst ym min y Dyffryn.
Os cywir geirwir y Gan,
Rhagor roedd saith a'r hugain
O Felinau Dehau dwys,
Digamwedd adail gymwys;
Ac yn ei phant gant digau
Fro anwyl o Freuannau
I weini Twrn difwrn lef
Glydwaith rhwng gwlad a thref
A thair ffynon dirion wedd
O Ddwr dihallt ddiwair hedd.
Plwm yn ochr ei Gorallt
Oedd iw gael a'r ael yr allt.
A saith fath ys eitha a fu
O Sylphwr edafwr du.
Oed y Byd yr hyd a'i bu
Jawn hoff enwog yn ffynnu,
Oedd tair Mil eiddo taer maith
A phump Cant cyn Uifant llaith
A naw deg enwedigol
A Blwydd a'i haflwydd o'i hol,
Pan drows y swnd dros y Sarn,
Rhoe godiad rhy gadarn.
Gwrgan Farfdrwch oedd uwchaf
Yn Frenhin er hin yr haf.
A'r gaiaf oer ei Gywydd,
Y bu'r Llif er byr hau'r llwydd.
Oed y Byd hefyd hafedd
Tair Mil saith cant gyfiawn wedd

A thair a'r bymtheg ddiwegi
Pan soddodd ei heirfodd hi.
Rhwng y ddau oedd hyn,
Y bu'r dwr yn ei dirwyn.
Yn Nydd Morgan gyfan go
Soddiad gorphennodd suddo
Pumtheg Brenhin aur lin Jaith
Tun deilio o fewn y Dalaith,
O Wrgan i Forgan faeth
Taer Nawswyllt eu Teyrnasaeth
Yn amser Morgan ai Ymswyn
Yr aeth hi'n llwyr yn un Llyn.
A hyd y Cantref oedd hyn
O'r Penryn i Aberglaslyn.
Ai Led oedd gyhoedd o hyd
Gwirjawn ini'n gryn ennyd;
O Glogwyn iw farnu
I sarn Badrig a'i dig dy.—86 Lines—
Terfyn.
Nis gwn pwy a'i gwnaeth.

A short History of the Lowland Hundred inundated by the Sea.

The unrivalled Hundred, the fertile plain, the pleasant populous district, with its gay celebrated city, sunk to the fathomless caverns of the deep. *Mansua*, matchless for its strength, its extent, and its antiquity, was the principal city in this once populous region. The crystal river that meandered through the plain saw *Mansua's* magnificent structures shadowing its banks, and extending from Harlech on the one hand to Crickbeth on the other. What floating mirror ever reflected more beauteous mansions? Were not the two extensive towns on the confines of Patrick's miraculous causeway, like spacious kingdoms, for the number of their buildings and the multitude of their inhabitants? And was the third town that seemed to rise from the main at Rûgs Rocks, at the junction of the four streams inferior to them in rank, or the fascination of its streams? *Mansua*, thy commerce exceeded the traffic of any two of these once celebrated and frequented market towns? How is the remote antiquity of thy history lost in oblivion? Was it the weight of thy merchandise, and thy riches, that sunk thee so precipitately in the deep? The verdant vale adorned by the elegant structures of *Caeriolyn* enchants the traveller no more! And gloomy horror has succeeded to the once pleasing gaieties of *Pen-Damon!* And next Caeryolin in

situation, and the next it in the dreadfulness of its fall, stood the once beauteous town of *Almuda*, but its beauty could not calm the rage of destruction! Its structures dissolved before the frowns of desolation, like temporary fabrics of ice at the approach of the scorching verdure-destroying season. But the names of these populous towns, and of the mayor-governed town of Merlin, are scarce recorded in history. These once celebrated marts are now no more remembered; the gloomy lasting waters of oblivion have for ever covered them; and the throngs that once crowded their fairs! In the well-cultivated plain, once aspired to heaven the lofty towers of ten celebrated churches, while seven more boasted the beauty of their sacred structures, at no remote distance; and rivalled them in their costly ornaments, and their pomp of public worship. Was it the purity of the devout worshippers' piety that preserved eight sacred fabrics from the rage of the waves? Eight sacred, heaven-preserved, structures still standing on the utmost extremity of the land, on the perilous borders of the deep. Must the veracity of the divine songs of antiquity be disputed? Or shall the eye of fancy be still directed to the spot where once stood four times seven busy mills, or her ears be still stunned with the sound of their incessant motion, while the hand of industry spared no pains to repair them, nor the streams of abundance to supply them? Nor were the hundred flax mills of the plains less busy, where the recollective muse remembers the rural spinster, and the city housewife with emulous industry crowding for useful stores to supply the demands of art and ingenuity. For the chaste children of Health, Industry, and Ingenuity, on these peaceful plains slaked their thirst in three clear and exhaustless fountains, and seldom tasted of the bitter waters of repentance. What will not the hand of Ingenuity be able to effectuate? From the bosom of the

sloping hills, the useful ore of lead, and four different species of excellent sulphur were extracted in abundance. The world had now experienced many extraordinary vicissitudes, and its prosperous events had been succeeded by many an adverse fortune, when in that disastrous year the three thousand, five hundredth, and ninety-first from the creation, the fertile plains of the Lowland Hundred were covered with barren sands, and its fair causeways deformed by the incursions of the sea, whose swelling billows rose with irresistible strength, and baffled all human opposition. Gwrgan with the *bushy beard*, had found his way to the throne, and began his precarious reign over the plains, and the fickle hand of summer had strown his way with deceitful flowers; but the scowering winter that soon succeeded, dissipated them with its tempests, or covered them by its inundations. From this disastrous period, till the year three thousand seven hundred and eighteen, from the æra of the creation, the billows bursting over their bounds continued to encroach on the golden treasures of the plain; the Fates soon spun out the thread of the sinking kingdom's destiny; and the days of Morgan were succeeded by the sable nights of desolation. Fifteen ill-omened monarchs lamented the falling powers of their line, and witnessed the fate-shaken honours of their province, falling like the yellow withered leaf of autumn, from Gwrgan to Morgan's dismal day, which terminated in the endless night of desolation. In his luckless reign the boundless plain was converted to a shoreless sea, the intermediate space between Penryn and the rocks of Aberglaslyn, can give but a faint idea of its length; but some hasty notion may be formed of its spacious breadth, by casting the wandering eye over the main, from Clogwyn to Patrick's sunken causeway, and its gloomy, judgment-struck habitation.

ANONYMOUS.

HUNDRED OF TROEDYRAUR.

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

CARDIGAN,	LLANGWNLLO,
LLANGOEDMAWR,	TROEDYROER,
LLECHRHYD,	BLAENPORTH,
LLANDYGWYDD,	TREMAYN,
LLANVAIR O'R LLWYN,	VERWIC,
LLANDYVRIOG,	MOEL Y MWNT,
LLANVAIR TRELYGON,	ABERPORTH,
HENLLAN,	PENBRIN,
BANGOR,	AND
LLANDYSSYL,	DIHEWYD.

CARDIGAN.

The county town is a large ancient built place, the principal street is very broad, but the others are narrow. At one end of the broad street is the jail, or penitentiary house, erected at the expense of the county, in the year 1793, by Mr. Nash the architect. It is a very handsome building, and on a good plan. It has a chapel, which is kept remarkably clean. The central, or inspection room, is the residence of the jailer. One great disadvantage, however, is the want of a ready supply of water, none being to be had but what is fetched by the keepers from a well at the distance of a quarter of a mile.

Before this new edifice was built, what has since been converted into a poor house was used for that purpose. That building was erected in the year 1773.

Cardigan is a borough town, and was formerly walled round. It was incorporated by king Edward I, and since confirmed by Henry VIII, by a charter, of which the following is a translation.

Henry the Eighth, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, Defender of the Faith, and Lord of Ireland.

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting, We have looked into Letters Patent of confirmation of Lord Henry the Sixth, in times past King of England, our progenitor, made in these words: " Henry by the Grace of God, King of England " and France, and Lord of Ireland, To whom these present Letters " shall come, greeting: We have looked into a patent of our most " dear Lord and grandfather, Lord Henry, late King of England, " deceased, made in these words:" Henry by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, To all to whom these Letters shall come, greeting: We have looked into a Charter of Lord Henry, in times past King of England, our progenitor, in these words: Henry by the Grace of God, King of England, and Lord of Ireland, Lord of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, and to his justices, sheriffs, and all ministers of his whole land, greeting: Know ye, as we for us and our heirs have granted to the burgesses of Cardigan, that they and their heirs for ever be quited of toll, passage, and pontage, and of all

One Patent of Hen. VI.

Second Patent of Henry VII.

customs, through our whole land: Wherefore we will, and do firmly command, that the aforesaid burghesses of Cardigan for ever be quit of tollage, passage, and pontage, and of all customs, through our whole lands, as is aforesaid: and we do prohibit that not any man shall them unjustly hinder, upon forfeiture of all their chattels: Witness hereof William, Bishop of Caerlisle, and elect of Dublin, Richard Earl of Cornwall, William Earl of Warwick, S. de Segrave, John Marshall, Nicholas de Moles, John de Morienne, Henry de Braybroke, Richard de Argenton, Henry de Capel, and others, Given by the hands of the Reverend Father Ralph, Bishop of Leicester, our Chancellor, at Lambeth, the 2d day of April, in the fourteenth year of our reign: We have also looked into certain Letters Patents of the same our progenitor, made in these words: Henry by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Acquitaine, and Earl of Anjou: And to all his bailiffs and faithful subjects, to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye that we do hold firm and acceptable the provision which our bailiffs of Cardigan, and the commonalty of the same town have made to be divided by the burgesses of the said town, and of assigning, and receiving the curtilidge without the same town, and that this provision may be forceable, firm, and stable: We do by the tenure of these presents for us and our heirs, grant and confirm it: In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents: Witness ourself at Windsor the 23d day of September, in the thirty-fourth year of our reign: Furthermore, We have looked into certain Letters Patents of Lord Richard the Second, after the conquest, late King of England, made in these words: Richard by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all whom these present Letters shall come, greeting: We

Dated 2d April, 14th of the reign.

The burgess' quitted of tolls, passage, and pontage, throughout the land.

Third Patent of Henry VI, dated the 23d Sept. 34th year.

Fourth Patent of Richard II.

Fifth Patent of Edw. IV, dated 9th of Dec. 13th year.

Laws and customs of Kermerdyn confirmed to the burgesses of Cardigan.

have looked into a Charter of Lord Edward, late King of England, our great grandfather, in these words: Edward by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Acquitaine, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, lieutenants, ministers, and to all loyal and faithful people, greeting: Know ye, that we have granted, and by this our Charter confirmed unto our burghesses of Cardigan, all goods, laws, and customs, which our burghesses of Kermerdyn have hitherto reasonably used and enjoyed, as in commons, mines, woods, waters, and all other easements, to the aforesaid town of Cardigan belonging, and always in times past obtained and justly used: We have also granted to the same burghesses, that they may of themselves chuse every year four honest and lawful men, and present them after Easter, to all constables there who for the time shall be in the next hundred, and shall elect and appoint one of these four, our bailiff of our town aforesaid, who shall take oath before the same constable to do, and faithfully to execute those things which appertain to the *bailiwicks* of the same town: We have, moreover, granted to the burghesses, that they for trespass or forfeiture of their services shall not loose their chattels, and the goods found in the hands of the same servants, or deposited in any place else within our lands by the said servants, so far forth as the said burgesses can sufficiently prove those goods or chattels to be theirs, and that if the said burghesses or any of them died testate, or intestate, within our land and power; that we and our heirs shall not cause their goods to be confiscated, but their heirs shall freely have the same goods, so far forth, as it shall be manifested, that they were the goods of the said deceased, so be that belief and acknowledgement of the said heirs, may be had: Furthermore, we have granted to our said burghesses that none of them

shall be sued within our power for the debt of any neighbour of his, unless he shall have been debtor, or surety, and shall not be compelled to pay the debt thereupon, although he may be found to be surety, so long as the debtor hath whereof he may pay that debt: And that all trespasses done within the free borough aforesaid, shall be amended by the judgment of the burghesses of the same, as it formerly hath been used to be done: And also, that if any of them shall have forfeited to any within that borough, he shall not be brought within the gates of our castle, then to be detained for that forfeiture, for be it he can find good and sure pledges to stand to law, unless it be in case of trespass wherein he may not be *repligiable*, and that although any of them the said burghesses shall in the day time have brought any thing before his neighbour, which afterwards may be safely accused as theft, he shall not loose any thing for this but only the thing itself, but shall swear with the oath of his neighbour, that he did not know that that thing was bought of a thief; and that none of them shall be compelled to give bond to his bailiff beyond twelvepence, unless it shall be of his own accord and will, and that no inquisition shall be made of things forfeited by the said burgesses, but by the free tenants of the county, as heretofore it hath been accustomed to be: We have moreover granted to our said burgesses, that they for the time to come, shall be free and quit of performing tollage through our whole land, and for ever: Wherefore we will and firmly command for us and our heirs, that our said burgesses, and their successors, have and hold all the liberties and acquittances, and free customs, before expressed, for ever, without let or hindrance of us, our heirs, bailiffs, or ministers, whatsoever: Of which are witness the Reverend Father Robert, Bishop of Bath and Wells, our Chancellor, William de Valence, our uncle, and others: Given

Stolen goods, &c.

under our hand at Kydwelly, the 9th day of December, in the thirteenth year of our reign: And we also holding firm and stable the said Charter, and all and every thing contained in the same, do for us and our heirs (as much as in us is) like, approve and ratify it, and to the new burgesses of our said town of Cardigan, do by the tenure of these presents, grant and confirm, as the said Charter doth reasonably witness, and as they or any of their ancestors, burgesses of the said town of Cardigan, the liberties and freedoms aforesaid, have and enjoy, and all and singular the things in the said Charter contained; to have and to hold, as they have been accustomed, in witness of which things we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents: Witness ourself at Westminster, the 18th day of February, in the ninth year of our reign: We have also looked into a certain Charter of the same Lord Richard, made in these words: Richard by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, dukes, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, lieutenants, ministers, and to all others his bailiffs and faithful people, greeting: Know ye that we of our special grace, by the assent of our councel, in consideration of the great losses and oppressions, which our beloved liege people, the burgesses of our town of Cardigan, in South Wales, very often before these times, have suffered by the malice of the Welsh: Had for us and our heirs (as much as in us is) granted to the said burgesses, and their successors, as well for the help and relief of our said town, as for the profit, peace, and quiet of our said burgesses of the same town, that they, their heirs and successors, shall not at all be convicted or adjudged in the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, nor in sessions, nor in any other county through all Wales, in any appeals or indictments of felonies, rights, injuries,

Sixth Patent of Hen. VIII, dated 18th Feb. 9th year.

Eighth Patent, Ric. II. dated 6th Dec. year.

trespasses, common wrongs, or demands, whatsoever, imposed or to be imposed upon them, nor in any actions personal, within the counties of Cardigan or Carmarthen aforesaid arising, or else where in these parts, but by English burgesses, and true English men, by the means which of late, by our Letters Patents, we have granted to our said town of Carmarthen, considering further in what manner our most dear Lord and grandfather Edward, deceased, by his Letters Patent had granted to the same burgesses of Cardigan, that they of themselves might every year chuse four honest and lawful men, and after the feast of Easter, present them to our constable there, who for the time shall be in the next hundred, and who shall choose, ordain, and appoint, one of these four bailiffs of our said town of Cardigan, who should take oath before our constable to do, and faithfully execute those things, which should appertain to the office of bailiff of our same town of Cardigan, as in the same Letters which we have lately confirmed more fully is contained: We have furthermore granted to our said burgesses, of our said town of Cardigan, and all their successors, at their supplications, that they for the future shall and may chuse of themselves, every year, four honest and lawful men, and present them on Monday next, after the feast of St. Michael, to our constable there, for the time being, who shall choose and appoint one of those four bailiff of our said town of Cardigan, who shall take oath before our said constable, to do and faithfully execute those things which shall appertain to the office of bailiff for our said town of Cardigan for ever; wherefore we will, and do firmly command, for us and our heirs, that the aforesaid burgesses of our said town of Cardigan, their heirs and successors, shall in no wise be convicted, nor adjudged in the said counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, nor in sessions, nor

The burgess not to be tried by Welshmen, but English burgesses, and true English men.

in any other county by any Welshman, in any appeals, or indictments of felony, rights, injuries, trespasses, false accusations, or any demands imposed, or to be imposed upon them; nor in any actions personal within the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen aforesaid, arising or elsewhere, in those parts, save only by English burgesses, and true English men; and that they for the time to come do chuse every year four lawful and honest men, on Monday next, after the feast of St. Michael, and present them to our constable there, who shall be for the time elect, and appoint one of those four bailiffs of our said town of Cardigan, who shall take oath before the said constable, to do and faithfully to execute those things which do appertain to the office of bailiff of our said town of Cardigan as aforesaid, and that they fully enjoy and use those liberties for ever: Thereof witness the Rev. W. Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England; Thomas, Archbishop of York, Primate of England, our Chancellor; R. of London; W. of Winchester; Jef. Salisbury, our four Bishops; John of Aquitaine and Lancaster, Edmund of York, Dukes, our most dear uncles; Thomas of Holland Earl of Kent, John Holland Earl of Huntington, our Chamberlain; Thomas de Moubray, Earl of Nottingham, Marshal of England; William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; Henry Piercey, Earl of Northumberland; John Devereux, Steward of our Household; Mr. Edmund Stafford, Keeper of our Privy Seal, and others: Given under our hands at Westminster, the 6th day of December, in the fifteenth year of our reign: We have moreover looked into a certain other Charter of the same King Richard likewise, made in these words: Richard by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, To all his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, dukes, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, lieutenants, ministers, and to all

Ninth Richard II, dated 22d Sept. 19th year.

bailiffs, and faithful people, greeting, Know ye that we of our special grace, by the assent of our council, at the supplication of our beloved liege people, the burgesses of our town of Cardigan in South Wales, have granted, and by this our Charter confirmed, for us and our heirs, (as much as in us is) as well for our profit, as for the commodity of the burgesses of our said town, and of the inhabitants of the county of Cardigan, that the county sessions, and small sessions of the same county shall, for the future, be held in our said town of Cardigan; and that the great sessions of our said county shall be held within the said county, or some certain place, by our justices of South Wales, for the time being, to be limited and appointed for things and deeds arising within the said county of Cardigan, and the conferies of the same for ever; so that the county, and the sessions of the same county, in former times held at our town of Carmarthen, or any Charters or Letters Patent made to the contrary, notwithstanding: And furthermore, as well for the help and relief of our said town of Cardigan, and for the profit, peace, and quiet, of the said burgesses, we, of our special grace, have granted and confirmed, for us and our said heirs, (as much as in us is) to the said burgesses and their successors for ever, that they shall freely of themselves chuse one mayor and two bailiffs, once in every year, to wit, on Monday next after the feast of St. Michael, who so soon as they shall be chosen to be mayor and bailiffs, shall duly do and exercise that which belongeth to the office of mayor and bailiffs, within the said town of Cardigan, and the borough of the same, having first taken oath before our chamberlain of South Wales, who shall for the time, or his lieutenants, there will and faithfully to do and perform those offices, and also that they may name of themselves every year by choice of our said chamberlain, or of

County sessions, and small sessions, to be held in the town of Cardigan.

The great sessions to be held in the county of Cardigan, at a place named by the justices of South Wales.

To chuse a mayor and two bailiffs.

To chuse a coroner for the borough.

the lieutenant, one coroner, at the day aforesaid, who, upon his oath to be made before our said chamberlain, or his lieutenant, shall do and exercise that which appertaineth to the office of coroner, within the town of Cardigan, and the borough aforesaid; so that we, nor our heirs, may in no manner become charged to the mayor, balls, and coroner aforesaid, or other our ministers, these otherwise, nor in other manner than formerly we have been charged; and that the said burgesses, and their successors for ever, have the return of all our writs, and of all the suits of our heirs, in whatsoever pleas, real or personal, and in all other cases of things and deeds within the said town of Cardigan, and borough aforesaid, arising, so that no escheator, sheriff, nor bailiffs, or minister of us, or our heirs, do enter, nor in any thing meddle within the town and borough aforesaid, to do any execution there; willing and granting furthermore, for us and our said heirs,

The Exchequer Seals, &c. to be and remain for ever in the castle of Cardigan.

that our Exchequer of the said county of Cardigan, and the receipts of the same, together with our seals of the same Exchequer, shall for the future, for ever, be and remain within our castle of Cardigan: Wherefore we will and firmly command, for us and our said heirs, that the said burgesses and their successors, shall and may have and hold, all and singular the liberties and franchises, and privileges, aforesaid, and them, and every of them, fully, peaceably, and quietly, enjoy and use for ever, as aforesaid: Those witness, the Rev. Father W. of Canterbury, Primate of all England; Thomas of York, Primate of England; our Chancellor; Archbishops of London; W. of Winchester; Earl of Exeter, Keeper of our Privy Seal; Edmund of York, Thomas of Gloucester, Dukes, our most dear uncles; Henry of Derby, Earl of Rutland, R. of Arundel, Thomas of Warwick, Thomas of Nottingham, and Marshall of England, Earls; Thomas of Piercey,

Steward of our Household, and others: Given under our hand, at the Castle of Windsor, the 22d day of September, in the nineteenth year of our reign: And we the grants, confirmation, liberties, franchises, quittances, and privileges aforesaid, and all and singular things in the Charters and Letters aforesaid contained, do hold firmly, and the same for us and our heirs, as much as in us is) do allow and approve acceptable, and by the tenure of these presents, to grant and confirm to the now burgesses of our said town of Cardigan, as the Charters and Letters aforesaid, do reasonably testify: And as they the said burgesses, and their predecessors and ancestors, burgesses of the same town of Cardigan, the liberties, quittances, franchises, and privileges aforesaid, have hitherto reasonably used and enjoyed; in witness of which thing we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents: Witness ourselves at Westminster the 30th day of October, in the first year of our reign: And we holding firm and stable the grants, liberties, quittances, franchises, and privileges aforesaid, at all revoked, do, by the assent of our lords spiritual and temporal, and of the commons of our realm of England, being in our parliament holden at Westminster, in the first year of our reign, allow, approve, and ratify the same, and to the now burgesses of the said town of Cardigan, do confirm as the Charters and Letters aforesaid, do reasonably testify; and as the said burgesses, and their predecessors, the liberties, quittances, franchises, and privileges aforesaid, have hitherto reasonably used and enjoyed; in witness of which thing we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents: Witness ourselves as Westminster, the 20th day of May, in the fourth year of our reign: And we the said Letters, and all and singular the liberties, quittances, franchises, and privileges, in the said Letters contained and spe-

Tenth Henry VIII, dated 30th October, first year.

Eleventh Henry VIII, dated 20th May, fourth year.

cified, having firm and stable the same for us and our heirs (as much as in us is) do allow of and approve, and do ratify and confirm by the tenor of these presents, to our well-beloved, the now burgesses of our said town of Cardigan, and their successors, as the Letters aforesaid do reasonably ratify, and the said burgesses and their predecessors and ancestors, burgesses of the same town, the liberties, quittances, franchises, and privileges aforesaid, have hitherto reasonably used and enjoyed, in witness of which thing we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents: Witness ourself at Westminster, the 25th day of October, in the nineteenth year of our reign.

25th Oct. nineteenth year, confirmation of all the preceding Charters by Henry VIII.

Enrolled at the Great Sessions of our Sovereign Lord the King, for the County of Cardigan, held at Cardigan, on Monday, to wit, the 18th Day of September, in the four and thirtieth Year of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth.

Stephen Gardener, } Clerks.
William Claybrooke, }

Examined by Mr. and BROOKE, Justice.

The corporation seal represents an antique castle, triple towered and embattled; legend Sigillum commune Burgensium Cardigan; and on the reverse is a ship under sail; legend, Anchora Spei Cæretic est in te Domine.

The town hall where the assizes are held is a handsome structure, and was raised in the year 1764.

Here is also a free grammar school: it was endowed sometime between the years 1760 and 1770, by Lady Lætitia Cornwallis of Abermarles, in Caermarthenshire, whose second husband was John Morgan, Esq. of Cardigan. She left by her will a sum of money also to purchase the sacramental plate for St. Mary's,

Cardigan, which is very handsome, and was purchased in the year 1782 by Loveden Loveden, Esq. her trustee.

In the reign of Henry VII the lordships, castle, town, and county of Cardigan, were given to Catherine of Spain, as part of her dower.

The trade of this town is very considerable, and the number of vessels registered at its port is 292, their tonnage 10,097, and the number of seamen employed is 929. The largest vessel is 232 tons, and the smallest 15. The large one, however, is employed in the West India trade.

Cardigan bar on spring tides has on it twenty-two feet of water. An excellent harbour might be made at Pen yr Ergyd, by running a pier to the S. W. which might be done for about 1000l. A buoy is much wanted on the bar, or else a house or turret on the hill, in a line with Pen yr-Ergyd, and the bar, as the present land-marks are of very little use; for in foggy or dark weather they are not to be perceived, being at so great a distance from the bar. Up the river the king's wear of Cilgerran lies. The bridge is very ancient, though not so high up the river as the original one. It consists of seven arches. This river is remarkable for the number of coracles on it. These curious vessels are constructed of willow twigs in the manner of basket work, and are covered with a raw hide, or canvas, pitched in such a manner as to prevent leaking. They are generally five feet and a half long, and four broad, their bottom is a little rounded, and their shape exactly oval. A seat crosses just above the centre toward the broad end. The men paddle them with one hand, and fish with the other, and when their work is finished, bring home their boats with them on their backs. These coracles are specimens of the original British navigation, according to Cæsar,

who made them turn to a good account in his Spanish expedition against Pompey; for Cæsar's bridges over the Segre, being hurried away by the torrent, he transported his legions across it in vessels of this construction.

" Imperat militibus Cæsar, ut naves faciant cujus generis eum superioribus annis usus Britanniæ docuerat. Carinæ primum ac statumina ex levi materiâ fiebant: reliquum corpus navium viminibus contextum coriis integebatur." Bell. civ. lib. 1.

Pliny, in his account of Britain, speaks of a six-days navigation in the open sea with these coracles. " Timæus historicus a Britannia introrsus, sex diarum navigatione abesse dicit Insulam Mictim in qua candidum plumbum proveniat. Ad eam Britannos vilitibus navigiis coris circumsutis navigare. Plin. Hist. Nat. I. iv. c. 16.

Cardigan gives the title of Earl to an English nobleman. Thomas Brudenel, Baron Brudenel of Stoughton, was created Earl of Cardigan by Charles II, April 26th, 1661, and succeeded in 1663 by his son Robert, who was succeeded in 1703 by his grandson George, and he in 1732 by his son George, who having married Mary, youngest daughter of the duke of Montague, after the death of his father in law, assumed the name and arms of Montague, and was in 1766 created duke of Montague, and marquis Monthermer.

Cardigan was frequently the scene of warfare and bloodshed, and is thus spoken of by Einiawn ab Gwgawn the bard of Prince Llewelyn ab Jorwerth, and who flourished between the year 1200 and 1260, in a poem to his patron,

" Yn Aberteivi tew oedd wrain uch ben,
" Oni doed perchen parchus gyvrain."

In Abertivi thick were the ravens over head, so as to cover the owner of the honourable conflict of spears.

Of the castle of Cardigan, once a very strong edifice, all that now remains of it are two towers and the wall. It is situated close to the edge of the river Teivy, and near the bridge. When the Normans, flushed with their success in Glamorganshire, and the Flemings in Pembrokeshire, spread themselves over the western coast of Wales, they erected a fort to guard this river. In the year 1091 Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, did homage to King William II of England, for Cardigan. In the year 1093 Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, indignant at this intrusion, with the assistance of Gruffyth ap Cynan, fell desperately on these new settlers, routed their forces in several engagements, and dismantled all the castles they had built in this part of Wales, except two. But they were not uniformly successful, and were at length obliged to make peace, and accede to the claims of the invaders, by relinquishing a part of their own inheritances. In this arrangement the town and castle of Cardigan remained with Cadwgan ap Bleddyn. In the Christmas of 1107 Cadwgan ap Bleddyn gave a festival, and Eistethvor to the Bards; which, when we consider the magnitude of the preparations, the nature of the ceremonies, the number and quality of the guests, and the serious consequences which ensued, was probably not inferior in splendour to that subsequently given by Rhys ap Gruffyth, and seems to indicate that at that time the castle must have been of some magnitude. At this banquet Bleddyn's son Owain fell in love with Neot the daughter of Rhys ab Tewdwr, then wife of Gerald constable of Pembroke castle, and found means to carry her off. This act obliged him and his father to fly to Ireland. But the father

proving his innocence, returned, and the son followed after secretly. Owain was killed by Gerald, whom he had injured, in the year 1114.

In the year 1136 Gruffydd, in concert with Owain and Cadwaladr, the sons of Grefydd ab Cynan, made a successful irruption into South Wales, and returned with large booty. In this expedition they had a conflict with the Flemish, Normans, and English, near Cardigan, in which the latter were defeated, and lost (according to Geraldus Cambrensis) three thousand men. Cynon and Hywel, the sons of Owen Gwynedd, won Cardigan castle from the Flemings on the 9th of September 1146, so that it must have been retaken by the Flemings after the battle above mentioned. This is noticed by Cynddelw, who says,

> " Rhag Tewi, yn tori twr maen
> Teyrn glyw terwyn."
>
> " On the Teivi, destroying a stone tower of a sovereign prince."

Sir Meredyth ab Gryffydd, Knt. is mentioned in old pedigrees as Lord of Cardigan. He lived at Henllys in Pembrokeshire, and died in the year 1153. He ruled South Wales, and gave his daughter in marriage to the Lord Rhys.

In the year 1157, Roger Earl of Clare, having obtained a grant from King Henry of England of such lands in Wales as he could win, came with a great army to Cardigan, and fortified the castle of Dyvy, which Rhys Prince of South Wales destroyed in the following year in revenge of the death of his nephew, Einion, who was murdered by his servant Walter ab Llywarch, at the instigation of Clare Earl of Gloucester. On the return of King Henry to England, in the year 1165, after his unsuccessful attempts against the Welsh, Prince Rhys availing himself of his

retreat, laid siege to the castle of Aberteivi, and won it, and levelled it to the ground;[d] it was however rebuilt before the year 1177, at which time Prince Rhys held a most magnificent feast at Christmas in his castle of Aberteivi, which is thus recorded in the Welsh Chronicle: "This yeare the Lord Rees Prince of South Wales made a great feast at Christmas in the castell of Aberteivi, which feast he caused to be proclaimed through all Brytaine long before, and thither came manie strangers, which were honourablie received, and worthilie entertained, so that no man departed discontented. And among deeds of armes, and other shewes, Rees caused all the poetes of Wales (which are makers of songs, and recorders of gentlemen's petegrees and armes, of whom everie one is intituled by the name of Bardh, in Latine Bardus) to come thither, and provided chaires to be set in his hall, where they should dispute together, to trie their cunning, and gift in their faculties, where great rewards and rich gifts were appointed for the overcomers; amongst whome they of North Wales won the price, and among the musicians Reese's own houshold men were counted best."

In the year 1188 the same Lord Rhees entertained Arch-

[d] In the life of Giraldus de Barri it is mentioned that, "by an order from King Henry, Rhys ap Gruffyth was summoned to hold a conference with Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Ranulf de Glanville, chief justice of England, at Hereford. When seated at dinner in the house of William de Vere, Bishop of that see, and Walter, son of Robert, a noble baron, both of whom were descended from the family of Clare; Giraldus, the archdeacon, approached the table, and standing before them, thus facetiously addressed himself to Prince Rhys: "You may congratulate yourself, Rhys, on being now seated between two of the Clare family, and whose inheritance you possess:" for at that time he held all Cardiganshire, which he had recovered from Roger Earl of Clare." See Hoare's Life of Girde Barri.

bishop Baldwin, and Silvester de Barry, Archdeacon of Brecknock, (generally called Cambrensis,) with their followers, when they came to preach the crusade through Wales, at the priory of St. Dogmael's, and the day following at his own castle of Cardigan. Powel says in page 241, " This lord (Rhys) was a faire and comlie person, honest and just of conditions, beloved of his friends, and feared of his foes, against whom (especiallie the Flemings) he atchieved diverse victories." He had two sons, Maelgwn and Gruffydd. The Welsh Chronicle goes on to say, " After the death of Rees, Gruffyth his sonne subdued all the countrie to himselfe and enjoyed it in peace, until Maelgon his brother (whom his father had disinherited) made a league with Gwenwynwyn, the sonne of Owen Cyvelioc Lord of Powis, who both together levied a number of men, and came suddenlie upon Gruffyth at Aberystwyth, and slaieng a great number of his men, tooke him prisoner, and so recovered all the countrie of Caerdigan with the Castell. In the year 1200 Maelgon ap Rees, seeing he could not well keepe Aberteivi, of verie spite to his brother, and hatred to his countrie, sold it to the Englishmen for a small summe of monie, being the keie, and locke of all Wales. In 1215 the garrison which kept the castell of Aberteivi delivered the same unto Llewelyn Prince of North Wales, upon St. Stephen's daie, who in the following yeare went to Aberteivi to make an agreement betwixt Maelgon and Rees Vachan, sonnes to Prince Rees, on the one side, and their nephews, young Rees, and his brother Owen, the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Rees, on the other side, where he divided South Wales betwixt them. The castell of Aberteivi fell to the lot of Owen, who did not long enjoy his newly acquired possessions, for in the year 1220 Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales" (this was Llewelyn ap Jorwerth) " led

an army to Pembroke against the Flemings, who contrarie to their oth, and league, had taken the castell of Aberteivi, which castell the prince wanne, and destroied, putting the garrison to the sword." This castle came afterwards into the hands of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, who landing at Saint David's from Ireland, with a powerful army, laid siege to the castle of Aberteivi, and took it A. D. 1223. After the death of the Earl in 1231, it reverted to the Welsh. " Maelgon, the sonne of Maelgon ap Rees, laid siege to Aberteivi, and got the towne, and destroied it to the castell gates, slaieng all the inhabitants. And shortlie after he returned with his coozen Owen, sonne to Gruffyth ap Rees, with certaine of the prince's captains, and brake down the bridge upon the river Teivy, and laid siege to the castell, and with engines and mines threw down the same, and then returned home with much honor." It seems to have laid in ruins for the next nine years, till the accession of David ap Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, when Gilbert Marshall, presuming on the instability of a new reign and a weaker prince, came with an army and possessed himself of this hold, protecting it with new, and more favourable works. As from this period the Welch Chronicle takes no further notice of this castle, it probably remained in the undisturbed possession of the English. What we now see is probably the remains of the fortifications erected by Gilbert Marshall, which were built with a degree of strength and durability adapted to the plan of military operations, that had now developed itself, and was carried to maturity under the next princes of England and Wales.

Speed gives us an old print of this castle, dated 1610, in which are delineated seven towers, six square and one round; but as what remain are round towers, I suspect his print is

erroneous. Speaking of the castle he says, " The walls take the advantage of the rising rocks, and circulate the town even round about. The castle is higher built upon a rocke, both spacious and faire, had not stormes impaired her beauty, and time left her carcase a very anatomie. The walles range as thou seest, and are indifferent for repaire, having three ways for entrance, and containe in compasse six hundred and fourscore passes: whose position for latitude is set in the degree 52.33 minutes from the North pole, and for longitude from the first West point by Mercator, in the degree 15, and 10 minutes."

The castle and the ground contained within its outer walls (called the Castle-green) now belong to John Bowen, Esq. who is erecting a house on the scite of the keep, the dungeons now serving as his cellars.

This busy and warlike town but ill accorded with the solitary and retired dispositions of the monastic order. It contained only one small

PRIORY,

which formerly stood near the river side, and near the eastern end of the church. The inhabitants were black monks of the Benedictine order, and it was a cell to the abbey of Chertsey in Surry. Leland says, " Ther is a priori in Cairdigan toune, but in hit was but a 11 religiose menne, Black Monkes. It stondith yet and is a celle unto Chertesey." And in his Collectanea he again says, " Cardigan cella de Cerotesey." It was afterwards granted as part of the possessions of Chertsey, to Bisham Abbey, in the same county. The next interesting circumstance connected with this building is that it belonged to James Philips, Esq. whose wife, from her poetical effusion, has rendered it

celebrated. She was born in London in 1631, was married to Mr. Philips in 1647, and died in June 1664. The poetical name of Catherine Philips was Orinda, and her poems have been several times printed. She was also the writer of a volume of letters, entitled, " Letters from Orinda to Poliarchus." Poliarchus was Sir Charles Cotterell, her early, constant, and estimable friend. Under his tuition, while youth and a single life admitted, an exclusive devotion to the pursuit of literary taste; she acquired the Italian language. When she afterwards turned the powers of a mind, fitted as well to encounter the business of life, as to repose in intellectual luxury, towards the object of retrieving her husband's embarrassments; the powerful interest of Sir Charles Cotterell assisted those endeavours, which were first animated by her affection, and uniformly prosecuted by her good sense and prudence. Her death was graced by an elegiac poem from the pen of Cowley, a mark of attention, that would confer lustre on any character, though, according to his usual taste, the aim of the verse seems rather to be to display the author's power of saying good things, than to utter that language which affects the hearts of others, in proportion as it seems to flow from real feeling. He likewise wrote an ode on Orinda's Poems, in which he makes Merlin prophecy the coming of Orinda: at which flattery Matthew Prior glances sarcastically, in his epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius. Mrs. Catherine Philips was particularly courted by those of the higher circles, who considered the patronage, and in some measure the possession, of literary merit, as as indispensable appendage of their station. The Earl of Roscommon celebrated Orinda in an imitation, drawn from the twenty-second Ode of the first book of Horace. He likewise wrote a prologue to her tragedy of Pompey, translated freely

from the French of Corneille, and acted at the theatre in Dublin. Its representation was honoured with the presence of the Lord Lieutenant on the first night. The Earl of Dorset, and Waller, are said to have assisted her in this translation. Yet, though countenanced by such talents and influence, she could scarcely consent to its being brought upon the stage. Indeed, she seems on all occasions to have shunned that publicity, which a ready pen is generally too eager to court. The publication of a surreptitious edition of her poems affected her so much as to produce a severe fit of illness. The reason of her tragedy being produced in Ireland was, that she was under the necessity of quitting her retirement at Cardigan, and visiting that country, in the prosecution of her husband's affairs. She was received with attention there, as in England, by persons of the first distinction, particularly by the Duke of Ormond, as well as by Roscommon, who was then resident in Dublin, in consequence of a dispute about part of his estate. It was principally at the suggestion of this latter nobleman, that she undertook her dramatic task. More than forty years after her death Dr. King enumerated this lady in the list of elegant female writers, in his Art of Love. He classes her with the wife of Sir George Chudleigh, a light of his own age; and the association seems not to have been injudicious. They both printed poems, which were received in a splendid era of our poetry. The priory was her favourite residence before she went to Ireland; though anxiety made it appear to her as a melancholy retirement after her return. To wear off gloomy impressions she visited London, where she caught the small pox, and died. She left behind her only one daughter, who married into the Wogan family in Pembrokeshire.

The Pedigree of this Family, as appears by the old Records, is as follows:

Sir Thomas Phillips, Knt..... = Jane, daughter and coheir of Henry Donne, of Picton, Esq.

Owen Phillips, of Cylsant, Esq. fourth son = ... daughter to Lewis Thomas ap John, of Cwmgwyly.

Einon Phillips, of Cardigan, Esq. = Anne, daughter to James Lewis, of Abernantbychan, Esq.

Hector Phillips, Esq. = Anne, daughter to Sir William Wgan, of Wiston, Knt.

James Phillips, &c. Esq. married Frances, daughter to Sir Richard Phillips, of Picton, Bart. secondly, Catherine, daughter to John Fowler, of London, merchant; thirdly, Anne, daughter to Sir Rice Rud, Bart. without issue.

Hector Phillips, Esq. married Mary, daughter to Philip Scippon, governor of London; secondly, Margaret, daughter to Richard Owains, of Rhiwsalson, who was first married to James Stedman, of Strataflorida, Esq.

Catherine, daughter and heiress, born, to James Phillips, by his second wife, married Lewis Wgan, of Bolston, Esq.

Anne Phillips, married Martin Bulton, Esq. barrister at law.

In a MS.[c] entitled, " A true Character of the Deportment for these eighteen years last past, of the principal Gentry within the Counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, in South Wales," written about the year 1661, is the following, " James Philips, one that had the fortune to be in with all tymes, yet thrived by none, an argument that covetousness (the root of all evil) was not the motive for him to undertake employments, his genius is to undertake publique affayres, regarding some tymes more the employment than the authority from whom he received the same. He hath done much good, and is ill rewarded by those he deserved most of."

By the proceedings in Chancery in Lloyd and Johns, it appears, that in 1744 Thomas Pryse, Esq. being possessed of the

[c] See Cambrian Register for 1795, p. 167.

Gogerthan and Priory estates, devised the same by will to trustees for a long term of years, upon trust, to sell for payment of debts, and subject thereto to his son John Pugh Pryse for life, and afterwards intailed them strictly upon his issue. Thomas Pryse died in June 1745, leaving John Pugh Pryse an infant, his only child, and leaving a widow, who afterwards married Mr. John Lloyd. John Pugh Pryse died a bachelor in 1774, and after his death the Priory estate was sold for the residue of the term of seven hundred years to Thomas Johnes, Esq. the father of the present Mr. Johnes, by whom the estate came into this family.

An elegant fabric was erected on the scite of the old ruins about eight years ago, when the grounds belonging to it, which formerly lay exposed, were surrounded by a handsome wall, with neat doors, in what is generally termed the gothic taste, to correspond with the house.

When a cell to Chertsey this Priory was valued at 13l. 4s. 9d.

There are some good private houses in Cardigan, among others those of Colonel Owen Lloyd, of Abertrinant, and Major James Bowen, are the most conspicuous.

The markets are held here on Saturdays.

THE CHURCH

is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and is a venerable handsome building, consisting of a spacious nave, with a noble tower at its western end, and a porch on its south side. But the most elegant, and most ancient part, is its chancel, which is turreted, and strengthened by buttresses ornamented with light

S.R.Meyrick. del.

J. Greig sc.

CARDIGAN CHURCH.

London. Publish'd by Longman, Hurst. Rees & Orme, Paternoster Row Dec.r1808.

gothic pinnacles, and its windows of the ornamented pointed arch. The entrance of the porch is a flattened pointed arch, sometimes termed the gothic ellipse; and an inscription above it seems to indicate the date of its erection; it is as follows:

Janson Lew-
is Arthur Grif-
fiths chu
rch war-
dens Anno
1639

Above this has been placed the following:

The body of this
Church was rebuilt in the
years 1702 and 3. Hugh
Thomas and Thomas Bevan
Church Wardens.

Over the western door of the tower is also an inscription, but it is now so entirely obliterated as to be altogether unintelligible. It probably relates to the building of the tower, which fell down in the year 1705; and was rebuilt chiefly at the expense of the gentlemen of the county, and those connected with it. It is a vicarage, and in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

In the eastern window are some small remains of painted

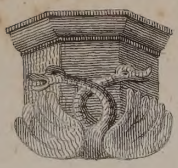
glass, among which may be discerned the arms of Edgar Atheling, and some others; a rose, a hand, wings, and six or seven heads of angels: formerly this window was wholly of painted glass. Eight grotesque heads support the rafters of the roof, (See Pl. II. Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.) and there were formerly six figures of men and women holding shields carved in wood, leaning by the wall of the chancel, which originally perhaps supported the roof. There is a fine pointed arch, the upper part of a door in the northern wall, and a niche not far from it. See Pl. II. Fig. 10 and 11. In the south wall of the chancel is an ornamented niche, very elegant and light. A screen over the altar, of the Ionic order, has been erected, but by no means corresponds with the rest of the building. The font is very much carved, and in shape octagonal, but much more modern than most in this county. See Pl. II. Fig. 9. On the south side of the nave, on a black mural monument, is the following:

Underneath
lyeth the body of Mrs.
Dorothy Ashenvel who
departed this life Jan.
the 13th 1763 aged 52
Also
The Body of Mrs. Anne
Lilly who departed
this life February 12th 1766
aged 57.
Also
The Body of Elizabeth
Daughter of the said
Mrs Lilly and Wife
of Mr John Rich^{ds} of
this town, who departed
this life Oct^{r} the 5th
1767 aged 29.

Fig. 1.

2

3



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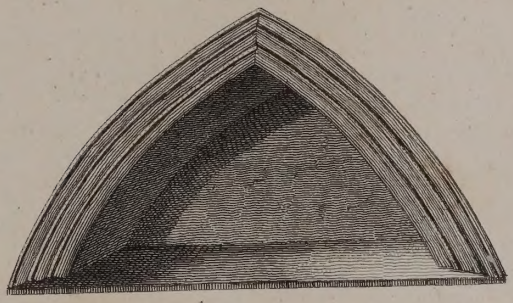
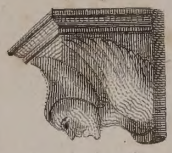
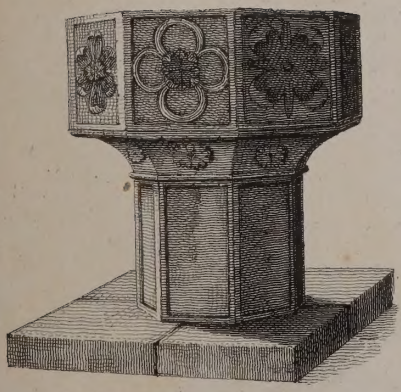


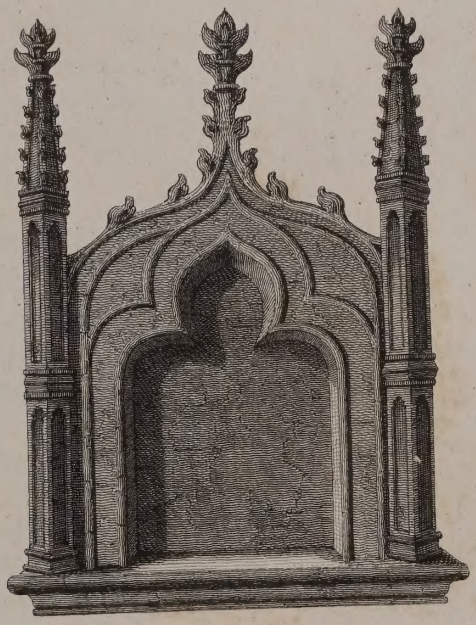
9



10



11



J. Greig sc.

Esqr. delt

Next to this monument is the door from the porch, and beyond that the poor box, over which is a board, with the following inscription painted on it

This poor Box
was broke and robbed
of all y^t had been put
in by pious benefactors from Easter 1742 to Easter 1743

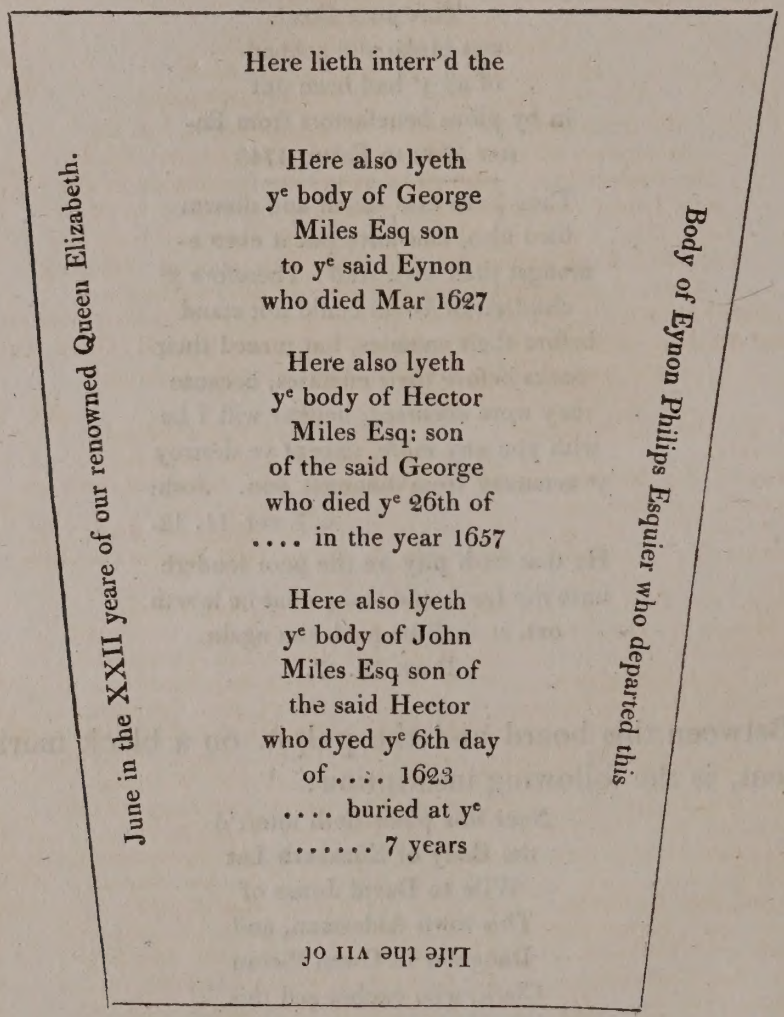
They have also stolen and dissem
bled also, and have put it even a-
mongst their own stuff: Therefore y^e
children of Israel could not stand
before their enemies, but turned their
backs before their enemies, because
they were accursed, neither will I be
with you any more, except ye destroy
y^e accursed from amongst you. Josh:
c. 7. ver. 11. 12.

He that hath pity on the poor lendeth
unto the Lord, and look, what he layeth
out, it shall be paid him again.
Prov. 19. 17.

Between this board and the pulpit, on a black marble monument, is the following inscription:

Near this place lieth interr'd
the Body of Elizabeth Lat
Wife to David Jones of
This town Alderman, and
Daughter of Owen Picton
Clark, who exchanged this
Life for a better y^e 20th day
of December Anno Domi
1703 Aged 45 years
Also y^e body of y^e above
said David Jones deceased
the 29th Day of April
Anno Domini 1707
Aged 33 years.

In the chancel, on a flat stone, upon the ground, and on the north side the altar, is inscribed:


Here lieth interr'd the
Here also lyeth
ye body of George
Miles Esq son
to ye said Eynon
who died Mar 1627
Here also lyeth
ye body of Hector
Miles Esq: son
of the said George
who died ye 26th of
.... in the year 1657
Here also lyeth
ye body of John
Miles Esq son of
the said Hector
who dyed ye 6th day
of 1623
.... buried at ye
..... 7 years
June in the XXII yeare of our renowned Queen Elizabeth.
Body of Eynon Philips Esquier who departed this
Life the VII of

On the north side of the altar is another flat tombstone, but being covered by the chest, and almost obliterated, it was impossible to make out the inscription.

On the north side of the nave, on a large board, is painted the following:

The tower of
St. Mary's Church in
Cardigan, with five large bells,
chimes, and clock therein, fell down
the 11th Aug. 1705. In 1709 a brief under
the great seal was granted for rebuilding it, but no
more than 400 l. was received for that purpose from
the Undertaker. 12th April 1711, the foundation of the
new Tower was laid, and the building carried on to 25 of
Oct. 1711, and being then 40 feet high above ground, and
the 400 l. fund exhausted, the work was stopped 14th Aug.
1745; a subscription for carrying on the building was
chiefly therewith, but partly at the expence of y^e^ Parishon^es^ carried
on and finished, Anno 1748. The Rev. Wm. Powell, A. M. Clerk, and the
above named John Morgan, Esq. church Wardens.

	£	s.	d.
Right Rev. Dr. Trevor, Lord Bishop of St. David's	5	5	0
Thomas Powell, Esq. Nanteos	50	0	0
Wm. Brigstock, Esq. Blaenpant	40	0	0
John Lloyd, Esq. Peterwell	21	0	0
John Simmons, Esq. Llanslinam	21	0	0
Lewis Pryse, Esq. Woodstock	10	10	0
John Morgan, Esq. Cardigan	10	10	0
Dr. John Morgan for David Parry, Esq. Noyadd	10	0	0
Tho. Lewis, Esq. Llwynygrawis	8	0	0
The Gentlemen of the Hon. Society of Sea Serjeants	7	17	6
Edw. Jones, Esq Chancellor of St. David's	5	5	0
John James, Esq. Tyglyn	1	1	0
James Lloyd, jun. Esq. Kilrhywe	1	1	0
Tho. Cobby, Esq. Rhosygilwen	1	1	0
John Lloyd, Esq. Foes	1	1	0
Wm. Morgan, Esq. Troedyroer	1	1	0
Tho. Meares, gent. Haverfordwest	1	1	0
James Lewis, gent. Dolhaidd	1	1	0
John Evans, Esq. Cardigan	1	1	0
Robert Paton, gent. do	1	1	0
Wm. Gambold, gent. do	1	1	0
The Rev. Hen. Tho. Vic. Llandilo	1	1	0
The Rev. Benj. Evans, Rect. Kilrhedyn	1	1	0
The Rev. Morgan Gwynn, Kilmanll^d^	1	1	0
The Rev. Tho. Lloyd, Rect. Troedyroer	1	1	0
The Rev. W. Laughan, Rect. Manardrig	1	1	0
Tho. Lloyd, Esq. Bronwydd	5	5	0
John Lewis, Esq. Llanerchairon	3	12	0

	£.	s.	d.
John Lloyd, Esq. Cardigan	3	3	0
Rice Gwyn, jun. gent. do	3	3	0
A gent. who would not have his name inserted	2	2	0
Sir Lucius Chr. Lloyd, Bart.	2	2	0
Ja. Philips, D. D. Rect. of Llancoedmore	2	2	0
Herb. Lloyd, Esq. Vailallt	2	2	0
Walter Lloyd, Esq. Coedmore	2	2	0
Tho. Lloyd, Esq. Cwmglayne	2	2	0
John Owen, Esq. Berthlan	2	2	0
John Davies, gent. Cardigan	2	2	0
Hen. Hughes, Esq. Llwynybrain	1	1	0
Wm. Thomas, Esq. Castlegorvod	1	1	0
John Adams, Esq. Whitland	1	1	0
Geo. Bowen, Esq, Llwyngwair	1	1	0
Tho. Parry, Esq. Kilgwyn	1	1	0
Geo. Broch, Vic. Eglwyswrw	1	1	0
James Griffiths, Esq. Noyadd	0	10	6
John Jones, Esq. Tyglyn	0	10	6
John Herbert, Esq. Courthenry	0	10	6
Arthur Jones, gent. Aberdwyl^n^	0	10	6
Wm. Williams, Coroner	0	12	6
David Philips, gent. Trewinsor	0	10	6
David Lloyd, gent. Cardigan	0	10	6
Morgan Popkins, gent. do	0	10	6
Mr. John Rees, do	0	10	6
Mr. John Logie, do	0	10	6
Capt. Wm. Davies, do	0	10	6
Mr. Rice James, Covent Garden	0	10	6
Mr. James Rich	0	10	0

The tower being rebuilt, the two gentlemen undernamed presented the parish with the sums to their respective names subjoined, towards recasting and setting up the bells, viz.

John Lloyd, Esq. of Peterwell, then representative in parliament for the county of Cardigan	100	0	0
John Symmons, Esq. of Llanstinan, then the representative in parliament for this borough	20	0	0

Next to this is another board containing the names of those persons, whose liberality induced them to contribute towards erecting the present church in 1703. It is as follows:

The
Names of the pious
Benefactors who contri-
buted to y^e^ rebuilding of this
Church in y^e^ years 1702 and 1703.

	£.	s.	d.
Nath Wade, Esq.	6	10	6
John Laugharn of St. Bride's Esq.	6	6	0
Sir Humph. Mackworth, Knt.	5	7	6
Hen. Lloyd, of Llanllawdwy, Esq.	5	10	0
Wm. Wogan, of Llanstinam, Esq.	5	0	0
Lewis Price, of Gogerthan, Esq.	3	0	0
Wm. Powell, of Nanteos. Esq.	1	1	0
Richard Owen, of Rhiw Saeson, Esq.	1	0	0
Tho. Lloyd, of Kilrhoe, Esq.	1	0	0
John Holles, of Crugmore, Esq.	1	0	0
Wm. Gower, of Ludlow, Esq.	0	10	0
John Meyrick, of Bush, Esq.			
John Lewis, of Manornawer, Esq.	1	0	0
Owen Ford, of Berry, Esq.	0	5	0
Richard Lloyd, of Mabus, Esq.	0	5	0
John Lewis, of Gernos, Esq.	0	10	0
R. Stedman, of Strata florida, Esq.	0	10	0
S. Hughes, of Llwyn y Brain, Esq.	0	10	0
Lewis Gwyn, Esq.	0	5	0
Morg. Howells, Esq.	0	10	0
John Lloyd, of Lodge, Gent.	1	1	6
Rees Williams, of Brin Havod, Gent.	0	2	6
David Hughes, of Hanoy, Gent.	0	2	0
Owen Evans, M. A. Llangoedmore	5	0	0
Hen. Fauconberg, LLD. Chan. of St. David's	2	0	0
Howel Parry, M. A. Vicar of Llanvihangel Geneur Glyn	1	1	0
Nath. Morgan, Gent. Dep. Reg.	1	0	0
Wm. Prichard, Cler.	0	2	6
Wm. Gambold, Cler.	0	2	6
James Stedman, of Glandovan, Gent.	1	0	0
Ed. Stedman, of Drevor, Gent.	0	5	6
Vaughan Laugharn, Gent.	0	5	0

	£.	s.	d.
John Rice, of Caincoed, Gent.	0	5	0
David Stedman, Gent.	0	5	0
John Phees, of Carmarthen, Gent.	0	5	0
Chr. Lewis of Carmarthen, Gent.	0	5	0
Wm. Morg. of Blaen Bulan, Gent.	0	2	6
Theo. Jones, of Rhos y Cilwen, Gent.	0	5	0
Tho. Lewis, of Kilgwyn, Gent.	0	5	0
John Powel, Gent.	0	2	6
Wm. Brown. Gent.	0	2	6
Rowleigh James, Gent.	0	2	6
Morris Morgan, Gent.	0	2	6
Samuel Adams, Gent.	0	5	0
Dan, Davies, Gent.	0	10	0
Jenk Davies, Gent.	1	0	0
Tho. Parr, Gent.	0	5	0
Symon Davies, Gent.	0	2	6
William Lloyd, Gent.	0	2	6
John Wilson, Gent.	0	2	6
Rich. Prickett, Gent.	0	2	6
William Evans, Gent.	0	2	0
Hugh Stone.	0	5	0
Jenkin George, Gent.	0	2	6
David Thomas.	0	0	6
Would not have his name inserted	0	5	0
John Bevans, Gent.	0	2	6
Jenkin Morgan, Gent.	0	1	0
Mar. Hughes, of Glandovan, widd.	1	0	0
Elinor Stedman, widd.	0	8	0
Anne Davies, widd.	0	10	0
Jane Jenkins, widd.	0	10	0
Joan Lewis, spin^r^.	0	5	0
Elinor Davies, spin^r^.	0	5	0
Jane James, spin^r^.	0	1	0
John James	0	0	6

In memory of the pious Benefactors above-named, this table was set up at the sole charge of John Picton, Gent.

Near to this is a neat small marble monument to the memory of a gentleman who was travelling through Wales, and suddenly died in this town. It is an ellipse of black marble, and on it a white urn, on which is inscribed the following:

To the Memory of
Edw. Savage
late of London
who departed this life 30th of Nov. 1802
Aged 40 years.

The present incumbent is the Rev. John Evans.

Mathaiarn, one of the sons of Brychan, a saint who lived in the middle of the fifth century, is recorded to have been buried in Cardigan.

In the church yard are several monuments; and there is a stone building erected near the south-east angle of the church, in which are two arches, each containing a handsome marble monument. That on the south side has a shield or. a chief az. impaling quarterly, first and fourth, sa. on a fesse or. three crows between fourteen pears arg.; second and third arg. a chev. sable between three ravens proper; and under this is the following inscription:

Underneath
lye interr'd the remains of
Mary eldest daughter of
S^{r} Francis Cornwallis
of Abermarless in the County
of Carmarthen Knight
And late Wife of John Morgan
of this Town, Esq.
Who caused this monument

To be erected in Testimony of
His just regard
To the Memory
Of a wife of whose sincere
Affection Tenderness and Fidelity
He had upwards of
Thirty years experience
She departed this life
The 19th of Nov. 1741
Aged 70 Years.

Here also lye the Remains of
The above John Morgan
who dyed the 21st of April
1763 Aged 77 years

On the north side, the inscription is almost obliterated: all that can now be made out is,

Underneath
lye interred the Body of
Mary Lloyd wife of
David Lloyd Surgeon
.....Town

LLANGOEDMAWR

Lies to the east of Cardigan, and is in the lordship of Coedmore. In this parish, and about two miles north east of Cardigan, is a large hill called Coruc Mawr, of which Giraldus in his Itinerary says, " On this spot Gruffyth, son of Rhys ap Theodor, soon after the death of King Henry the First, by a furious onset gained a signal victory against the English army, which, by the murder of the illustrious Richard de Clare, near Abergavenny,

(before related), had lost its leader and chief. A tumulus is to be seen on the summit of the aforesaid hill, and the inhabitants affirm that it will adapt itself to persons of all stature; and that if any armour is left there entire in the evening, it will be found, according to vulgar tradition, broken to pieces in the morning." This tumulus still remains, and there is some appearance of an intrenchment. The victory happened in the year 1135, after the murder of Richard de Clare and his son Gilbert, by Morgan ap Owen, of Carleon. The political changes occasioned by the death of King Henry I, and the unsettled situation of his successor, Stephen, were not overlooked by the Welsh princes, who were ever ready to seize each favourable opportunity of distressing their neighbours, or of aggrandizing their own territories. Their turbulent spirit began to vent itself in the murder of Richard de Clare, whilst on his journey from his estates in Monmouthshire, to those in Cardiganshire. It is thus recorded in the Welsh Chronicle. " Shortlie after Cadwaladar and Owen Gwyneth the sonnes of Gruffyth ap Conan (in whom remained the hope of all Wales, for they were gentle and liberall to all men, terrible and cruell to their enemies, meeke and humble to their friends, the succour, and defense of widowes, fatherlesse, and all that were in necessitie; and as they passed all others in good and laudable vertues, so they were paragons of strength, beautie, and well proportionat bodies), gathered a great power against the Normans and Flemings, who entering Cardigan, wan, destroied, and burned the whole countrie, and returned home with much honor. Afterward, towards the end of the same yeare, they returned again with 6000 footmen, and 2000 horsemen, well armed, and to them came Gruffyth ap Rees, and Howel ap Meredyth of Brechnoke, and his sonnes, and Madoc ap Ednerth, who sub-

dued the whole countrie to Aberteivi, placing againe the old inhabitants, and chasing awaie the strangers. Against them came Stephen, Constable of Aberteivi, Robert Fitz-Martin, the sons of Gerald, and William Fitz-John, with all the power of the Normans, Flemings, and Englishmen that were in Wales, or the Marches. Now after a cruell and blodie fight, the strangers after their accustomed use, put all their hope in their forts, and forsooke the field, and the Welshmen followed hard, that besides 3000 that were slaine, a great number were drowned, and taken, and carried awaie captives." This place now belongs to a farm-house of the same name, at which was born John Turnor, late commander of the Trident man of war, who entered in October, 1778, into the royal navy as midshipman, on board his Majesty's ship the Fame, then commanded by captain Colby,[f] of Fynnaunnau, in the county of Pembroke. As he sailed soon after to the West Indies, he was in the action[g] between the English fleet, consisting of twenty-one ships and a frigate, commanded by admiral Byron; and the French, consisting of thirty-four ships of war, off St. George's Bay, Grenada, on the 6th of July 1779, and in which the Fame was disabled in forty minutes. On his return to England in the Fame, which was immediately on her arrival paid off, he went on board the Preston as midshipman, commanded by captain Græme, and was on the 5th of August,

[f] Captain Colby, if he had lived, would have promoted him to a lieutenancy, being under his protection.

[g] During the action his station was on the quarter-deck with captain Bourcher, who, on captain Colby's decease, succeeded to the command of the Fame. As his duty was to carry the captain's orders, he was much exposed; but discharged it so much to the captain's satisfaction, that he always shewed him particular respect. The Fame had several of the enemy upon her at once.

1781, in the action[h] which the British squadron, under the command of admiral Parker, had with the Dutch on the Dogger Bank, and which commencing within half musquet shot, continued with an unceasing fire for three hours and forty minutes, and in which the Preston had fifty men killed and wounded. After this engagement he continued in active service, chiefly in the West Indies, till the peace of 1783, when he took the opportunity of devoting one year to learning, under able masters, those sciences which related to his profession. At the end of the

[h] In this action he had a narrow escape. Instead of trusting to the gunner to point one of the guns, he did it himself; but while he was giving orders, the gunner stooped to it, and in the act of pointing, lost his eye. Among the wounded was the captain, who lost his arm, and who was succeeded in the command of the Preston by captain Leslie, with whom Mr. Turnor continued till the peace; when the captain resigning his command, and returning to England, proposed that he should accompany him, handsomely offering, that if he would, he should use his interest to forward his promotion. He therefore accompanied him, but the captain dying in a fortnight after his arrival in England, he lost his friend. While he was on the West India station the following occurrence happened. On discovering three ships at a very great distance in different quarters, the captain, about nine o'clock in the evening, ordered three boats to be manned, and gave the command of one of them to Mr. Turnor, who, after receiving directions which to capture, made towards the enemy's ship. In a short time he lost sight of her, but keeping to the point where she was first seen, came up with her several hours before daylight, and boarding her, took her without losing one man. She turned out to be a new American ship, armed with swivels, &c. On his return with his prize he discovered a ship, apparently in distress, and in coming up to her, found that all her crew had perished from famine, excepting one man, who was but just alive. He ordered him to be taken out, and every care taken of him. But on communicating to the captain on his return the circumstance, he received a severe reprimand for this act of humanity. For the captain, who was a humane man himself, concluded that the crew had not perished from famine, but by an epidemic disease, and therefore refused to receive the man on board till he was satisfied that he had no contagious disorder.

peace, he was, through admiral Barrington's interest, appointed midshipman to his Majesty's ship the Bombay Castle,[i] one of the guardships, commanded by captain Sawyer. But when his Royal Highness[k] the duke of Clarence, then Prince William Henry, had the command of his Majesty's ship the Pegasus, he was honoured by an offer from his Royal Highness to appoint him midshipman on board his ship, which offer he gratefully accepted, and joined the Pegasus on the 4th of March, 1786; and continuing with his Royal Highness while commander of that ship, he had the happiness of being honoured ever after with his patronage; and through his interest was made, on the 22d of November, 1790, lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Camilla. From this period, he was, by the high patronage with which he was distinguished, in constant service, and on the 15th of February, 1793, was appointed fourth lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Robust, commanded by the honourable captain George Keith Elphinstone, now lord Keith; and, sailing on 7th of June following for Toulon, arrived off that

[i] Though Mr. Turnor had not been long on board of this ship, yet he had so endeared himself to all the lieutenants, that they shewed him this remarkable proof of their friendship and opinion. Soon after his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, now duke of Clarence, was appointed to the Pegasus, the lieutenants of the Bombay Castle, solicitous to shew his Royal Highness their high respect, requested him to honour them with his company to dinner, which his Royal Highness did; they also invited Mr. Turnor. In one or two days after Mr. Turnor was honoured with an offer from his Royal Highness to join him on board the Pegasus, having, as he afterwards learned, been recommended by his superior officers to his Royal Highness in strong terms.

[k] After obtaining the captain's permission, Mr. Turnor joined the Pegasus, and was with his Royal Highness abroad, in America and the West Indies, for several years; and had the happiness of so recommending himself as to obtain his Royal Highness's high patronage, and to retain it till he died.

port on the fourteenth of the next month, and was present at the surrender of Toulon to the commander in chief, lord Hood. While Toulon remained in the possession of the English, he had an opportunity of seeing considerable service, and on its evacuation, on the 18th of December, 1793,[l] he shared in the active part that took place on that event. On the 9th of April, 1794, he was appointed sixth lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the Glory, and fourth lieutenant on the eighteenth of the same month, and, joining the channel fleet, was in the memorable action of the first of June of the same year, in which the Glory dismasted two of the enemy, compelled another to strike, and had thirteen men killed and forty-five wounded. On the 12th of March,[m] 1795, he was appointed third lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the Monarch, being the flag of rear-admiral the honourable sir George Keith Elphinstone, with whom he sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, and by whom, as commander in chief, he was, on the capture of that fortress and its dependencies, made master and commander of his Majesty's armed brig the Star, since the Hope, one of the captured Dutch ships; and shortly after was removed by the commander in chief to the command of his Majesty's sloop the Echo, and in her formed one of the squadron that took Columbo.

[l] On the evacuation of Toulon, the Honourable captain Elphinstone employed lieutenant Turnor in the dangerous service of assisting in embarking the troops. In discharging his duty on that occasion, he was the last that quitted the shore.

[m] His Royal Highness having acquainted the admiral with his wishes respecting lieutenant Turnor's promotion, they were fully accomplished by the commander in chief. For, on the capture of the fortress of the Cape, lieutenant Turnor was made master and commander into a captured armed brig of the enemy, called the Star, but since the Hope; and shortly after was removed to his Majesty's sloop of war the Echo, of sixteen guns, as commander of which his share of prizes has exceeded 12,000l.

After this he was ordered on a cruise, and happening on his return to fall in with the British squadron under vice admiral sir George Keith Elphinstone, then in search of the Dutch squadron commanded by admiral Lucas, was at their capture in Saldhanha bay, on the 17th of August, 1796; and was by the commander in chief appointed post-captain of his Majesty's ship the Tromp, a fifty-four, one of the captured Dutch squadron. Soon after this capture, he was ordered to the East Indies; and while under the command of vice admiral Rainier, who succeeded sir George Keith Elphinstone, he was appointed by the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, captain of his Majesty's ship the Carysfort,[n] on the 26th of December, 1796; and by their lordships was, on the 3d of February, 1798, appointed captain of his Majesty's ship the Orpheus; but did not take the command of her, as the commander in chief was pleased to appoint him, on the 20th of March, 1799, captain of his Majesty's ship the Trident, a sixty-four, of which he continued commander till his decease. He died in the forty-second year of his age, off Prince of Wales's island, in latitude 50° 40″ north, and longitude 90° 40″ east, between the evening of the first, and morning of the second of January, 1801.

On the side of a cataract, near a farm called Trevorgan, is what is called St. Cynllo's cave, where tradition says he prayed; pointing out in the rocks the marks of his horse's hoofs and his own knees. The holes said to be made so miraculously, were,

[n] Captain Turnor did not take the command of the Carysfort, nor of the Orpheus, having, it is supposed, been promoted to the Trident, before the commander in chief had received the admiralty commissions. Captain Turnor, while in the East Indies, gained great credit by the spirit and address which he displayed in quelling a mutiny on board of his ship.

no doubt, caused by the water, which has since changed its course.

In this parish, formerly stood, on a field called Cantllevas,* a druidical monument, called by the people Llech yr Ast, or the Bitch's stone. It was about nine yards in circumference, and at least half a yard thick, and was in a reclining position, one end being on the ground, and the other supported by a stone about three feet high. Near this monument was another, but less and lower, and five cistvaens uncovered, about two feet long, formed of rude stones, pitched in the ground. There is now a circular area of stones, about four yards diameter, but most of the stones of this circle are fallen. About six yards from this lies a stone on the ground, and another beyond it at the same distance, both of which, in all probability, once belonged to this circle. In this parish formerly were some remains of a stone circle called Meini cyvriol, or the numerary stones. Edward Lluyd describes them as being in his time nineteen stones lying on the ground, and in such disorder, as not to be easily numbered by the vulgar; he adds, only two of them seem to have stood upright.

Edward Lluyd also notices another curiosity, likewise not in existence now, which is called Llech y Gawres, or the Giantess's stone. This was placed on four other large stones about five or six feet high. Besides these four, there were others pitched on end, but too low to bear any of the weight. Two large ones, and a small one, lay on the ground at each end of this monument, and at some distance from it another rude stone, which he conjectured related to it. This Llech y Gawres stood on a small eminence in a plain open field. He judged it to be a cromlech.

* Or Cantllevarvas, The hundred cries on the field.

CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to Saint Cynllo, the son of Mor ab Cenen ab Coel Godebog. He lived about the middle of the fifth century. It differs from most of the churches in this county in external appearance. It consists of a nave and chancel almost equal in length; and where they unite, the steeple, which is small, has been erected. The nave communicates with the chancel by means of a pointed arch. It is a rectory, and in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

The present incumbent is the reverend Mr. Thomas Lloyd.

The font is square, supported by a circular pillar.

On a very handsome mural monument, on the east wall of the chancel, and north side of the altar, is the following inscription:

Hoc Sitæ Sunt Reliquiæ
Rev^di Audoeni Evans A. M.
Divi Joanis Coll. Cant^r Alumni
Ex Honesta Domo in Agro Montgom oriundi
Hujus Ecclesiæ nec non Llanllwchayrn Rec^r
Tandemq. Clerico Archidiaconatu ornati.
Pietatis Gravitatis, et Eruditionis
Exemplum Exhibit non Vulgare
Priores cum Joan Haberley (ex qua omnem
Quam habuit Sobolem suscepit)
Alteras cum Joan Herbert Contraxit Nuptias
Integerrima utraque Femina
Obit 26 Feb^y Anno Christi 1721 Ætat. suæ 71.
Hoc in Pietatis et Amoris Specimen
Filius ejus Audoenus Evans L. B.
Hujus Parochiæ Rector
M. M. P.

Qui jacit obesse nego quod jacet istud
Mors tulit at totem non capit urna virum.

Θανατω αποθανουμεθα, κ', εσμεν
ωσπερ το ὑδωρ το καταφερομενον
επι τ' γης σ ε συναχθησεται.
βασιλ. β. κεφ. ιδ. ιδ.

The arms to this monument are, quarterly first and fourth or. a lion rampant sa.; second three fleur de lis or.; third gules, three lions rampant or.

Over the altar, on a black stone.

Near this stone lie the bodies of
Richard Habeley Clr. Dect. aged

Anne Evans Infant	De-ceased	Feb 15 82
Joan the wife of		Sept 30 85
Owen Evans M. A rector		Octob. 6 85
of Llangoedmore		Nov 26 87

In the south wall of the chancel is a wide arch, in which formerly stood a monument.

On the east wall of the nave, on a white marble slab, is

Sacred
to the Memory of
David Jones Esq. of Penyrallt
in this parish
who died March 14th 1763,
Aged 49 years.
Also of
Elizabeth his wife
who died the 11th of Nov. 1795
Aged 79 years.

On a highly ornamented stone monument near the last.

Interr'd
Near this place lies y^e
Body of Magdalen the
Wife of Thomas Lewis
of Llwyn y Grawys Esq.
who departed this life
the 18th Janry in y^e
year of our Lord Christ
1729 in y^e 38th year
of her Age
Also
Lyes the Body of John
3^d son by the above
Thomas Lewis &
Magdalen his wife who
Departed this life y^e 17th
of April 1742 in y^e 18th
year of his age
Here also lies interr'd
Elizabeth Pugh widow eldest
Daughter of the Above named
Thomas and Magdalen Lewis
Ob. 21st Ap. 1786 Ætat 71.

LLANGOEDMAWR PLACE

Commands a most delightful view of the Teify, the town of Cardigan, and village of St. Dogmaels, and has deservedly been a very favourite residence of those who have, from time to time, possessed it. The present edifice was erected in the year 1760, by —— Lloyd, Esq. of Plymouth, and is a large convenient house: it is now the property of the Reverend B. Millinchamp, formerly chaplain to the fort of Bengal.

COEDMAWR,

Or as it is now corruptly written, Coedmore, takes its name from the handsome and extensive wood in which it stands. It is situated on the northern side of the Teivy, on high ground, and commands a fine view of Cilgeran castle, and the village to which it is opposite. It formerly belonged to the Clermont family.[p] Sir Robert Langley, descended from the Langleys of the north of England, was constable of Aberystwyth castle, and lieutenant of the county of Cardigan, under Edward III, by whose gift he had the baronage of Coedmawr. He died in the fourth year of Richard II, and was buried at Llanbadarn vawr. His two sons were,

Stephen, Baron of Coedmawr, who left a daughter, Elinor, who being sole daughter and heiress to Coedmawr, the same became the property of her husband, Sir Robert Clement, Lord of Caron.	Humphrey Langley, Esq. | Howel Langley, of Coedmawr, &c. | Stephen Langley, of Coedmawr. | John married the daughter of Inon, Lord of Towyn.

It then became the property of Llewelyn, son of Roger Mortimer, in exchange for Genau'r glyn. He was descended from Ralph Lord Mortimer, who came over to England with the Conqueror, and had for arms barry of 6 or. and az. a chief or. between 2 pallets, 2 cantons girony, all counterchanged. This Llewelyn

[p] The arms were qu. a saltire or, crest a dexter hand in fess armed proper, holding a sword in pale argent.

Mortimer married Angharad, daughter to Meredydd ab Rhys, Prince of Cardigan, and from them were descended,

Roger Mortimer,.. = Gwenllian daughter to Einon Vaur of the Wood.
Edmund Mortimer, = Eva, daughter to Rhys David ap Rhys ap Llewelyn ap Cadwgan, of Carog.
Owen Mortimer,.. = Angharad, daughter to Rhys David Thomas, of Gwernan.
Richard Mortimer, = Eliz. daughter to Owen ap Rhys ap Llew^{n} ap Owen.
John Mortimer,... = Eliz. daughter to Rydderch ap Rhys, Lord of Tywin.
John Mortimer,... = Eva, daughter to Lewis David Meredydd, of Abernant-by-chan.

The MS. pedigree relates that this John Mortimer, Baron of Coedmawr, lived at Castell Cevel, in Coedmawr, where Sir Predyr ab Evrog, one of King Arthur's knights, had formerly dwelt. Leland, in his Itinerary, alludes to this castle, when he says, "Coit Maur Castel, nunc Coitmore by Tyve, bytwyxt Giltcarran and Cairdigan, Nunc vestigia tantum extant. It is yet in the name of a barony to one Mortymer of Caerdiganshire." The daughter of this John Mortimer was not celebrated for her chastity. She had a natural daughter, named Jane, by Sir Rhys ab Thomas, and a son by Griffith Vaughan, of Corsygedol, when governor of Cilgeran castle. This son was named Tydyr, and from him was descended Dr. Theodore Price, formerly Principal of Hart Hall, Oxford.

Richard Mortimer, of Coedmawr, Esq. = Catherine, daughter to Rowland Meyrick, Bishop of Bangor.
Rowland Mortimer, Esq. ..... = ... daughter to Ja. Lewes, of Abernantbychan, Esq.

This Rowland Mortimer exchanged Coedmawr with Sir John Lewes, his brother in law, for Castell Llwyd, near Laugharn.

Sir John Lewes, Knt.... = Bridget, daughter to Sir John Pryce, of Gogerthan.
James Lewes, Esq. ..... = ... daughter to John Wgan, of Wiston, Esq.
Colonel James Lewes,. ... = ... daughter to Col. Richard Harrison, of Hurst, in Berkshire, Knt.
John Lewes, Esq. 1720, .. = Eliz. daughter to Lodowick Lewis, Esq. of Llangors, in Brecknockshire.

Coedmawr afterwards passed into the Lloyd family, by Jane the daughter of Colonel James Lewes marrying Thomas Lloyd, Esq. the second son of Lloyd of Cilgwyn, who was great great grandfather to the present possessor, Thomas Lloyd, Esq.

Colonel James Lewes is thus mentioned in a MS. entitled, "A true character of the Deportment for these eighteen years past, of the principal Gentry within the Counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, in South Wales, written about the year 1661.[q]

"James Lewes is a person of an inoffensive facile constitution, forced from a royalist to act as a Colonel for King, and Parliament, seldome out of publique offices, though averse to undertake any, loved more for doing no wrong, than for doing of any good. *Sola socordia innocens.*

CILBRONNAU.

In this parish is a good house in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Jenkins.

[q] See Cambrian Register for 1795, page 166.

LLECHRHYD.

In this parish is an ancient bridge over the Teivy, which, from its being covered with ivy, has a very romantic appearance. Thus far the tide flows.

On the Carmarthenshire side of the river, and close to this bridge, are the mansion-house, grounds, and tin-plate manufactory of Sir Benjamin Hamet.

CHURCH.

This is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Prebendary of Llechrhyd, and is dedicated to the Holy Cross.

The present incumbent is the reverend Mr. Sampson Owen.

The church, which stands close to the river Teivy, consists simply of a nave, chancel, and transept. In the transept is the seat of the Lloyds of Coedmore, whose vault is in the churchyard. On a beam across the transept is inscribed W. L. 1766.

In this parish is the oldest dissenting meeting-house in the county, said to have been built by Major Wade, one of Oliver Cromwell's troopers.

LLANDYGWYDD.

This takes its name from Tegwydd, the daughter of Tegid, and the wife of Cunedda Wledig, a saint who lived in the former part of the fifth century. There is a church dedicated to her in Gwent, where she was killed by the pagan Saxons.

The manor and lordship of Llandygwydd, and the demesne lands of Llwyndyrys, belonged to the Bishop of St. David's. In a survey of this lordship, taken in the year 1660, is the following; "Item, in the said county of Cardigan lyeth the Lopp.

of Llandygwy, part of the Lord Bishop of St. David's estate, the chief rent whereof is ..... for two years, and to be paid doubly every third year; and besides the chief rent aforesaid, there is 8s. 4d. yearly payable for work money for the two years of single payment, and not to be paid when the chief rent is double, the alienation is 5s. the herriot or mortuary 7s. the gwaglaw 7s. Suit at two court-leet years, by the gayle tenants, freeholders, rescyants, &c.

In this parish, near Cenarth bridge, is the renowned salmon leap, and not at Cilgerran, as mentioned by Camden. Close to the cataract there is a pool, in circumference about twelve yards, formed by the projection of the rock, where the water making an eddy, is not so much agitated as by its fall above; and here the salmon, when foiled by his attempt to mount the cataract, as it were, takes rest, and is often taken by a man with a spoon net on a long pole; for which privilege he pays to the reverend David Rogers, on whose estate this leap is, about thirty pounds a year.

It may be here observed, that on the Teivy the fishery is almost destroyed, by the practice of fishing without restraint during the spawning season; so that the salmon has of late years been seldom less than from sixpence to one shilling per pound, which used to be sold forty years ago for about one penny or three farthings the whole fish.

In this parish, not far from Noyadd, were in Edward Lloyd's time, some remaining pillars of a stone circle, called Meini hîrion, larger, though of the same kind as Meini gwyr, in Caermarthenshire, but none of these are now to be seen.

CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to St. Tegwydd. It is a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecon, having been transferred from Abergwily at the dissolution. The Rev. Thomas Griffith, A. M. now holds it, and nominates to the curacy.

The edifice has been just rebuilt in a neat elegant manner for the small sum of three hundred pounds. It consists of a nave and chancel, communicating by means of a pointed arch.

The font is octagonal, and ornamented with quatrefoils.

On the eastern wall of the nave is a handsome mural monument, on which is inscribed as follows:

Near to this place lyes interred y^{e} body of
David Parry of Noyadd Esq. who
dy'd y^{e} 29th of Nov. 1711 aged 52 years.
And also the body of John Parry Esq.
Who dy'd y^{e} 23d of July 1722 aged 78 y^{rs}
Near likewise to this place lyes the body of
Stephen Parry of Noyadd Esq. Mem^{r}
of Parliam^{t} for the Borough of Cardigan
who departed this life the 15th of Decem^{r}
Anno Domini 1724 aged 49 years
To whose memory this monument was
Erected at the Charge of Anne Parry of
Noyadd widow, Relict of the s^{d} Stephen
and Sister to the abovesaid David Parry
orphan's tears
'Tis neither goodness vertue wealth long pedigrees nor
can rescue from the grave
fears
From death we pass to life to Xst I goe freed from
Him to enjoy and in him all I crave

y^e^ starry poles
Behold I hear him call and bid me mount above
Born up on Angels wings
Blest Souls
To sing nere ceasing hymns mong Angels &
To the eternal King
To die is gain.

The arms on the above monument are quarterly; first and fourth a lion rampant; second, a chev. between three fleurs de lis or. in chief a lion rampant of the second; third vert. three stags heads or. On a black stone, on the north wall of the chancel, is the following inscription:

Near to this place lyes
interr^d^ the Body of
Grace late wife to
James Lewes Gênt who
Chang^d^ this life for a
Better the 11th day of Jan^ry^
1700 Aged 50 years
Also here lyeth y^e^ Body of
y^e^ fore s^d^ James Lewes of Pengallt-
gybie Descended from Prince Owen
ap Bradwen of North Wales, and
Coroner for many years for y^e^
part of the county be-
low Eiron
Dyed y^e^ 18th of March
1716 Aged 65 years.

The sacramental cup bears the following inscription, "Poculum Eclesie de Llan Dogwy 1573."

LWYNDYRIS.

This estate belonged to the bishops of St. David's, and was leased at the reserved rent of four pounds thirteen shillings and

four-pence, to the Birts, Wogans, Symmons, and Griffith, till the year 1800, when the bishop, by virtue of an act of parliament, sold them for the redemption of the land-tax, to the Rev. Thomas Griffith, the present proprietor. The pedigree of the Byrt family is as follows.

Sir Walter Byrt, Knight, lived in the time of Henry II, and bore for arms vert. three bugles argent on a chev. qu. between three bugles sa. as many trefoils slipped of the first.

- Thomas Byrt, of Byrthall, in Essex, ... = Joan, daughter and h. of John Lord Aynecourt.
  - James Byrt, second son, ... = Ann, daughter and h. to .... Byrt, of Dorsetshire.
    - Robert Byrt, of Shropshire, Esq. ..... = Eliz. daughter of Sir Richard Strangways, Knt.
      - Robert Byrt, Esq. ..... = Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Trenchard, Knt.
        - Robert Byrt, of Llandygwy, Esq. second son, ... = Eliz. daughter and h. to Edward Read, of Caermarthen.
          - John Byrt, Esq. ..... = Ann, daughter of Lewis Davies, of Caermarthen, Esq.
            - Thomas Byrt, Esq. ..... = Maud, daughter to William Walter, of Rockcastle, Esq.
              - Robert Byrt, Esq. ..... = Winifred, daughter to Thomas Johnes, of Dolaucothy, Esq.
                - Mary, dau. and coh. = A French Doctor of Medicine. — sold Lwyndyris to Sir William Wogan, Knt. from whom it went to .... Symons.
                - Winifred, dau. and coh. = Wm. Brigstock, of Llechdonny.

The present mansion was erected a few years ago by the Rev. Thomas Griffith, and stands upon an elevated spot, overlooking the Teivy meandering through fertile meadows. In the grounds is the site of the original edifice, which was moated; and the second residence now forming part of the offices to the new building. Under the new house, on the left hand, close to the turnpike road leading to Cardigan, is a large mount, or tumulus,

in height about eight yards. On the upper part of the farm is a bed of excellent blue marl, eleven feet in depth, which is used as a manure to great advantage; and in the same field is an old circular intrenchment called *y gaer*.

BLAEN PANT.

This mansion is now the property of Colonel Owen Brigstocke, though formerly of a family named Jenkins. The last of the Jenkins's being a co-heiress married William Brigstocke, of Llechdonny, in Caermarthenshire, and on his death this estate came into the possession of his brother, Owen Brigstocke, Esq. who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Brown, great great uncle of the present possessor. This Owen Brigstocke was the collector of the valuable library at Blaen Pant, which was probably of use to the antiquary Dr. James Philips, who lived at this house ten or twelve years, during the minority of Colonel Brigstocke's father; and was one of the correspondents of Lewis Morris, Dr. Pegge, &c.

This is a large handsome mansion surrounded by thriving plantations.

Colonel Owen Brigstocke's arms are quarterly or. and sa. three escalops counterchanged.

PENYWENALLT.

This was formerly the residence of Evan Griffith Evans, nicknamed Captain Tory, who " for his king fought, and bled ;" two of whose grandchildren were Captain John Evans, grandfather of the present possessor, John Griffiths, Esq.; and the Rev.

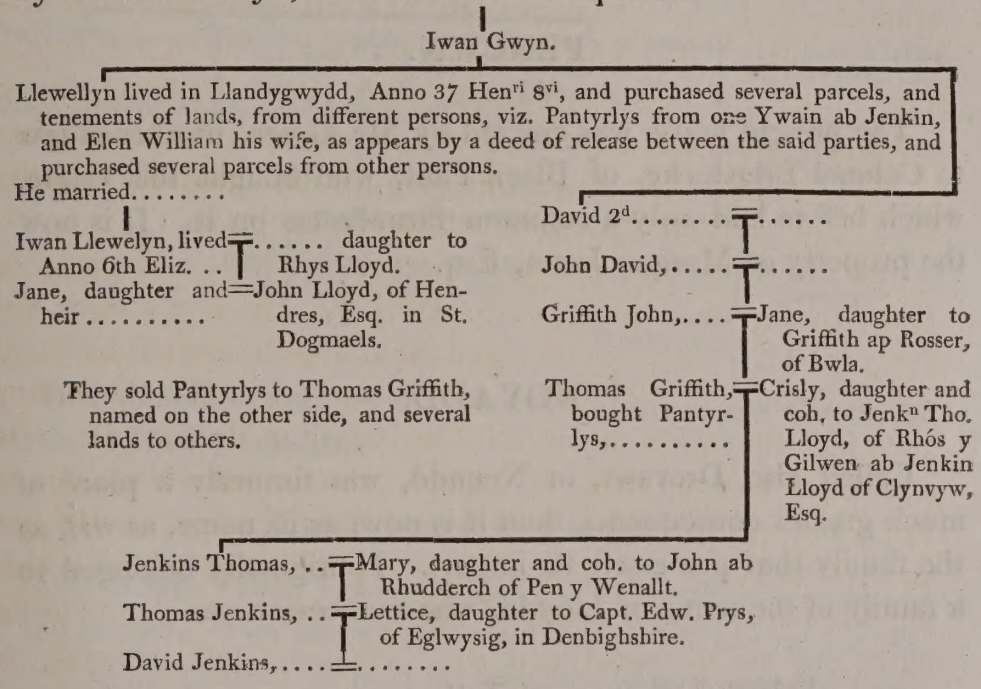
Theophilus Evans, the celebrated antiquary. He was born in the year 1694, and was the fifth son of Charles Evans of Pen y wenallt, by his second wife, Elinor Beynon, of Llangoedmore, widow. He married Alice, daughter of Morgan Evan, or Bevan, of Gelli galod, in Glamorganshire, and left issue three sons and two daughters. The sons died without issue; one of the daughters, Elinor, married Hugh Jones, clerk, vicar of Llywel, whose son is the present Theophilus Jones, of Brecon, historiographer of that county. The other daughter, Sarah, married Timothy Davies, of Merthyr Tydvil, by whom she had issue.

Mr. T. Evans was ordained deacon in 1718, and priest in 1719, by the then bishop of St. David's. His first curacy was Tyr yr abad, a chapel in the hundred of Builth, erected by Sackville Gwynne, of Glanbran; and in the year 1728 the bishop gave him the small rectory of Llan-ynys, in Breconshire. He afterwards had the living of Llangammarch, which he ceded in 1763, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr. Jones. He died vicar of St. David's in 1767. His first publication was in Welsh, and entitled, " Pwyll i pader:" this appeared in 1739, and in the latter end of the same year the " Drych y prif oesoedd," or " Mirror of the Days of Yore," of which his countrymen still retain the highest opinion. His last publication was in 1752, and entitled, " A History of Modern Enthusiasm," reprinted in 1759.[1]

[1] For this account I am indebted to Theo. Jones, of Brecon, Esq.

PANTYRLYS.

The following information relative to this estate was collected by Edward Llwyd, the celebrated antiquarian.


Iwan Gwyn.
Llewellyn lived in Llandygwydd, Anno 37 Henri 8vi, and purchased several parcels, and tenements of lands, from different persons, viz. Pantyrlys from one Ywain ab Jenkin, and Elen William his wife, as appears by a deed of release between the said parties, and purchased several parcels from other persons.
He married.....
Iwan Llewelyn, lived Anno 6th Eliz. .. = ... daughter to Rhys Lloyd.
Jane, daughter and heir ..... = John Lloyd, of Henhdres, Esq. in St. Dogmaels.
They sold Pantyrlys to Thomas Griffith, named on the other side, and several lands to others.
David 2d..... = ...
John David,..... = ...
Griffith John,.... = Jane, daughter to Griffith ap Rosser, of Bwla.
Thomas Griffith, bought Pantyrlys,..... = Crisly, daughter and coh. to Jenkn Tho. Lloyd, of Rhôs y Gilwen ab Jenkin Lloyd of Clynvyw, Esq.
Jenkins Thomas, .. = Mary, daughter and coh. to John ab Rhudderch of Pen y Wenallt.
Thomas Jenkins, .. = Lettice, daughter to Capt. Edw. Prys, of Eglwysig, in Denbighshire.
David Jenkins,.... = ...

This estate is now the property of Morgan Jones, Esq. the present sheriff for the county.

STRADMORE

Was merely a farm house till Mr. Green, brother-in-law to Colonel Brigstocke, of Blaen Pant, bought it, and erected the present very elegant mansion. From him it passed to Mr. Steel, now of Dôl, which was built on a part of the same farm; and

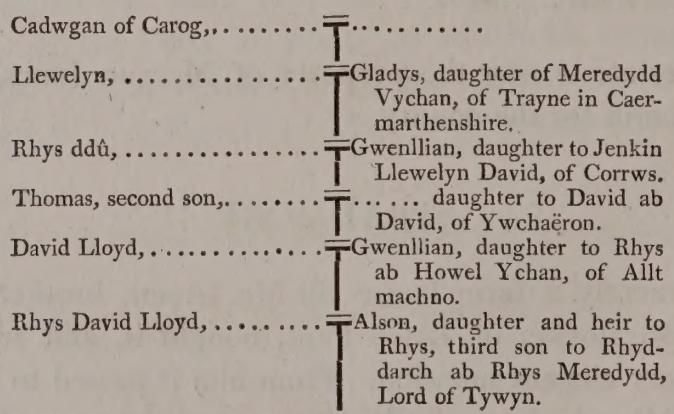
was sold to him by R. W. Leslie, Esq. the present owner, who at a considerable expense, has completed and fitted up this place in a superior style of magnificence.

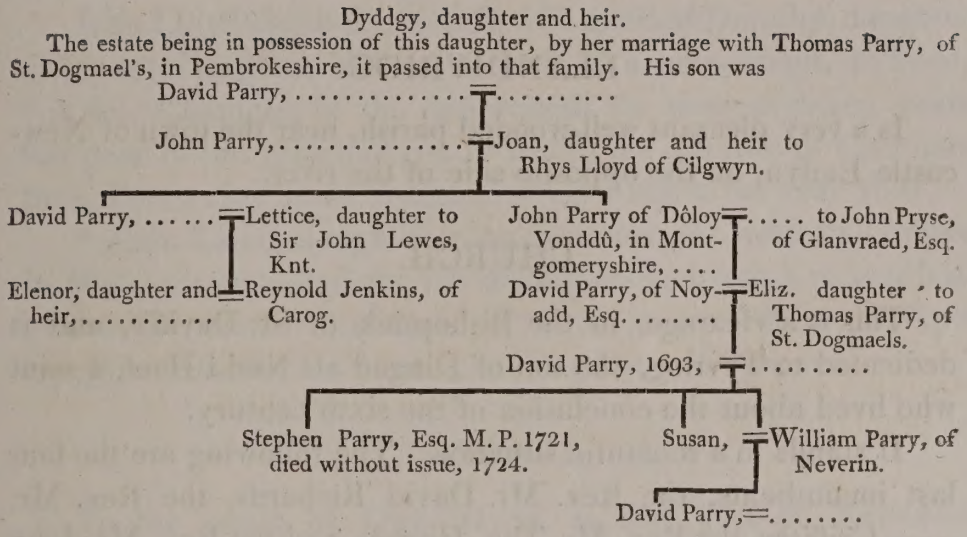
PENCWN.

The present house was erected by Mr. Green, brother-in-law to Colonel Brigstocke, of Blaen Pant, who bought this estate, which before had only a common farm-house on it. It is now the property of Morgan Jones, Esq.

NOYADD,

Called also Drevawr, or Neuadd, was formerly a place of much greater consequence than it is now, as its name, as well as the family that possessed it, import. It originally belonged to a family of the name of Lloydd, whose ancestor was


Cadwgan of Carog,.....
Llewelyn, ...
Gladys, daughter of Meredydd Vychan, of Trayne in Caermarthenshire.
Rhys ddû, ...
Gwenllian, daughter to Jenkin Llewelyn David, of Corrws.
Thomas, second son,.....
..... daughter to David ab David, of Ywchaëron.
David Lloyd, ...
Gwenllian, daughter to Rhys ab Howel Ychan, of Allt machno.
Rhys David Lloyd, ...
Alson, daughter and heir to Rhys, third son to Rhyddarch ab Rhys Meredydd, Lord of Tywyn.


Dyddgy, daughter and heir.
The estate being in possession of this daughter, by her marriage with Thomas Parry, of St. Dogmael's, in Pembrokeshire, it passed into that family. His son was
David Parry, ...
John Parry, ... Joan, daughter and heir to Rhys Lloyd of Cilgwyn.
David Parry, ... Lettice, daughter to Sir John Lewes, Knt.
Elenor, daughter and heir, ... Reynold Jenkins, of Carog.
John Parry of Dôloy Vonddû, in Montgomeryshire, ... to John Pryse, of Glanvraed, Esq.
David Parry, of Noyadd, Esq. ..... Eliz. daughter to Thomas Parry, of St. Dogmaels.
David Parry, 1693, ...
Stephen Parry, Esq. M. P. 1721, died without issue, 1724.
Susan, William Parry, of Neverin.
David Parry, ...

This daughter and heiress married Marmaduke Gwyn, of Garth, in Brecknockshire.

LLANVAIR ORLLWYN.

This is also called Llanvairy Clwyn, evidently a corruption of the former. The proper name is Llanvair o'r Llwyn, i. e. St. Mary's in the grove.[s] It is in the lordship of Gwynionydd issa.

CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, is a rectory, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The three last incumbents were, the Rev. John Williams, the Rev. John Jones, and the Rev. Thomas Price.

It consists simply of a nave and chancel, communicating by a semicircular arch.

[s] Llwyn, in its primary sense, signifies a bush, but it is frequently used for a grove.

LLANVAIR TRELYGON

Adjoins Llanvan Orllwyn, and was dedicated to Saint Mary, as its name imports.

CHURCH.

Nothing now remains but the ruins of this church, a situation in which it has been for many years. It is a rectory, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The profits of it are annexed to Llandifriog.

On the south side of the church, and not far from it, is a circular moated tumulus, formerly used as a place of defence.

LLWYN CADVOR

Is now the property of David Davies, Esq. who is descended from Tydwal Glôf. The following is among a collection of pedigrees made by the celebrated Edward Llwyd, and being by him put under Llwyn Cadvor, is also here inserted.

Rhys, eldest son of D^{d} Tho. ab D^{d} ab Gr. ab Gronw Goch, married, as in the des^{t} of Lloyd, of Cilvachwen,

- Howel vawr, = ... daughter to David Llewelyn ab David, of Cevon y maelgoed.
- Rhys, &c.... = Eva, daughter and h. to David ab Owain ab Mered^{h} of Llwyn Cadvor, descended from Tudwal ab Rhodri Mawr.
- Rhys, &c.... = Elliw (or Lleucu) daughter to Rhys David ab Jevan Teg. of Lanarth.
- Richard,.... = Lleucu, daughter to Morus ab Owain, ab How^{l} of Pencelli, in Cenarth.
- Rhys,..... = Lleucu, daughter to Rhydd^{h} David, &c. of Blaennant, in Llandyvriog.
- John,..... = Jane, daughter to Tho. Davies, Vicar of Llandyssil.
- Rhys,..... = Joan, daughter to Rhys Thomas, of Pentrevdu, in Llandvvriog.
- David Rhys,. = Angh^{d} daughter to Morgan Thomas, of Blaennant, in Llandyvriog.

HENLLAN,

The name of which signifies old church, and points out the great antiquity of the original edifice in this parish, is in the lordship of Dyfryn Teivy, belonging to the Bishop of St. David's.

In this parish is one of the finest cascades on the Teivy, called Frwdeu Henllan.

A dingle in the parish near the river is called "Cwm Iwbwb," and as there are several places besides in Wales bearing this name, they were probably alarm posts. That one near Caerdyv, called Trev Iwbwb, was latinized by Ptolemy into "Jupupania."

CHURCH.

This is a small rectory annexed to Bangor, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The two last incumbents are, the Rev. Henry Thomas, and the Rev. David Davies.

The building, which has lately been erected, consists merely of a nave.

WAIN

Is the principal seat in this parish, and is now the property of William Lewes, Esq. of Llysnewydd, who bought it about thirty years ago of Mr. Rogers.

BANGOR,

Anciently written Banchor, lies by the side of the river Teivy, and is in the manor of Dyfryn Teivy.

In this parish, about a quarter of a mile east of the church, is a circular moated tumulus, called Castell Pistog.

CHURCH.

This church is a rectory, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. It is dedicated to St. David. The last incumbents were, the Rev. Henry Thomas, and the Rev. David Davies.

The church stands on a steep eminence close by the river, justly answering its name Ban Chor, or the Choir on the steep hill. It consists simply of a nave and chancel, communicating by means of an arch. The font is very much covered with carved work, and stands on a pillar.

On the west wall of the church, but outside, on a black stone, is the following inscription:

Near this place
lieth the Body of
Ann Pryce late of
Blaendyffryn Spinster
who died the 12th day of
February 1785 Aged 51 years

BLAENDYFRYN.

This is the only house of consequence in the parish, and formerly belonged to a family of the name of Price. The great grand-daughter of the last John Price, Esq. who lived at Blaendyfryn, married a Colonel Stewart, who, in her right, now owns the property.

LLANDYSIL.

This parish is very extensive; in consequence of which, besides the mother church, there were six chapels of ease. Each of these chapels stood in a separate hamlet, the names of which were, Vairdrev, Capel Ddewi, Glandysilved, Borthin, Llanvair,

and Llanfrene. The chapels are all now in a most dilapidated state, scarcely any vestige of them remaining. This parish is in two hundreds, viz. Troedyrawr, and Moeddyn, and in two lordships, viz. Gwynyonnydd ywch Cerdin, and Gwynionydd îss Cerdin.

A manuscript, purporting to be a chronicle of two battles, is in the possession of Mr. Silvanus Jones, a well-informed old man in this parish, but cannot be relied on, owing to the many anachronisms it contains. It was probably compiled in the sixteenth century, from tradition, the orthography being such as was used at that time, a specimen of which may be seen in David Rhys's grammar. The translation of the above is as follows.

" A chronicle of the war, which happened in the parish of Llandyssil, in the county of Caerdigion, or Cardiganshire, on the 5th of April, in the year of our Lord 1131.

It was called the county of Ceredigion, because Maelgwn Gwynedd gave it for an inheritance to his son Caredig, but in the time of this war it was under the dominion of South Wales, and Davydd ab Owain, Prince of North Wales, and Llewelyn ab Jorwerth, Prince of South Wales, laid their claim for it, and became very indignant at each other. But the men of the vale of Clwyd from North Wales, and the men of Ystradtywy from South Wales, advised them to continue at peace with each other; even Llewelyn ab Jorwerth, Prince of South Wales, and Davydd ab Owain. Llewelyn ab Jorwerth, Prince of South Wales, went up, and with him went thirty horsemen from Ystradtywy, thirty horsemen from Pembrokeshire, and from Cardiganshire thirty. They continued there for two days, but failed to come to terms of peace, and war was resolved on. They appointed to meet in the field, at a place called Bangé Foes ddû, in the parish of Lla-

narth, in Cardiganshire. Davydd came to the spot, but Llewelyn, Prince of South Wales, halted at a place called Blaengavel, and there he raised an encampment, called Caergevel to this day. However, the Prince of North Wales being directed, came to meet him there, with five thousand foot, and a thousand horse. On the other side, the Prince of South Wales had six thousand foot and five hundred horse. Davydd came down over Crugiau y Ddwyvron, and Llewelyn came out of Caergevel on the 5th of April, in the year of Christ 1131. They fought from eight o'clock in the morning until evening, and desperately did they fight all this time: however Davydd ab Owain Gwynedd fled, after having lost four thousand foot and five hundred horse. And his horses were all grey or silver-coloured. Llewelyn lifted up his banners, and blew his horns; marched off in triumph, and re-entered Caergevel, after having lost six hundred foot and a hundred and fifty horse. He buried the dead at his own expense. Below the road, over against Crugiau'r Dwyvron, are such marks to this day. And in a short time he went home to St. Dogmaels from Caergevel, with the spoils and arms, victoriously; and there he made a feast for his men for nine days. Though Llewelyn lost but six hundred foot, and two hundred and fifty horse, many were wounded. About one half only survived, for he was very nearly conquered."

The other is as follows:

" A true Chronicle of the war on the side of Coedyvhoel, in the parish of Llandyssil, in the county of Cardigan, in the year of Christ 1250."

The men of Bangor vawr, in North Wales, came full of resentment, down to South Wales, because Davydd ab Cadivor had refused to assist them against the English, who were making

encroachments on Flintshire. The men of Bangor came through Rhyd Owain by dawn of day on the 12th of September, 1250, with their cavalry. They left their horses there behind, and they met Davydd ab Cadivor in the farthest end of Pant y groyw Waed, in the height of their rage; and they also met with one Einion, and this Einion had between six and seven thousand foot, and six hundred horse, from Rhys ab Owain, who aided him. Davydd ab Cadivor, and Einion, had dug a deep trench for defence, at the foot of Coed y vhoel, by the road side which leads to Llandyssil; and on the top of Coed y vhoel they erected a fortress to defend them and their treasure . . . . . ." The remainder of this is wanting.

The following is a faithful copy of the original, in the same orthography, for the satisfaction of Welsh antiquaries.

" Croniel y rhybhel a fu yn mhlwybh Llandyssil, yn gwlad Caredigion, neu Sîr Aberteibhi O. C. 1131 Ebrith 5^{d}. Gwlad hi gwlad Caredigion oblegid i Maelgwn Gwynedh ei rhoddi i garedig ei Fâb yn Etibhedhiaeth; Ond yn amser y rhyfel hwn yr oedh hi tan Lywodraeth Deheubarth; A Dafydh ab Owain, Tywysog Gwynedh, a Llewelyn âb Jorwerth, Tywsog Deheubarth oedhynt eilh dau yn honni hawl yndhi, ac myned mewn Lhîd i'w Gilydh a wnaethant; ond gwyr Dyffryn-Clwyd o Wynedh, a gwyr Ystrad Tywy o Deheubarth a'u Cyngorodh hwy i hedhychu a'u gilydh; Lhewelyn âb Jorwerth, Tywysog Deheubarth, a Dabhydh âb Owain, Tywysog Gwynedh a appwyntiassant gyfarfod yn Abarystwyth; A Lhewelyn âb Jorwerth Tywysog Deheubarth, aeth i fyny, a chydag ef Ddegarugaint o farchogion Ystrad Tywy, Ddegarugaint o farchogion Sîr Benfro, ac o wlad Caredigion Ddegarugaint; Buontyno dhau dhydh ond methu Cyttyno o wnaethant ar ammod Hedhwch, ond Rhyfel;

Ond hwy appwyntiassent Gyfarfod a'u gilydhi ryfel ar fan o'r Dhaiar, sef Bangé Ffoes Dhû yn i mhlwyf Llannarth yn Sîr Abarteifi; A Dhabhydh a dhaeth i'r man; ond Llhewelyn, Tywysog Ddeheubarth, a safodh ar y ffordh mewn man a elwir Blaengefel; Yno gwnaeth ymdhifyniaid a elwir Caergefel, hyd hedhyw; Ond Tywysog Gwynedh a dhaeth trwy gyfarwydhyd, i gyfarfod ag ef yno, a Phymmîl o wyr traed a mîl o wyr meirch: A Twysog deheubarth, or tû aralh, a chewchmîl o wyr traed, a Phyrneant o wyr meirch: A Dhalhydh a dhaeth tros ben crygiau y dhwyfron lawr, Lhewelyn allan o gaergefel a'r y 5ª dydh o fis Ebrilh, O. C. 1131. Rhyfela a wnaethpwyd o wyth or gloch y bore, hyd yn, brydnhawn, ac ymlath yn erchilh a wnawd drwy hyn o amser; A Dabhydh âb Owain Gwynedh, ffodd wedi colhi pedair mîl o wyr traed a phymcant o wyr meirch, A'i feirch ef oedhynt wiwlâs, neu liw'r arîant i gid; A Lhewelyn a gododhei fanerau, ac a ganodh y Cyrncychwyn o orfoledh, ac aeth y mywn i gaergefail, wedi colhi chwechant o wyr traed a deucant a hanner o wyr meirch; Fe gladhodh y meirw ar en draul ei hyn o tan y ffordh ynghyfer crygiau'r dhwyfron, y mae yno ôl hyd hedhyw; Ac ef aeth adre i Llandydoch o Gaergefail a'r ysbail a'r arfau cynpen 'chydig amser yn orfoledhus ac a wnaeth wledh I'w wyr tros naw niwrnod; Er na cholhodh Lhewelyn ond 600 o wyr traed a 250 o wyr meirch, yr oedh Llawer yn glwyfus o gwmpas hanner, oedh yn fyw, can y sef fû tebyg iawn o golhi'r Maes. Anon.

Croniel cywyr am y rhyfel ar ochr Coedybhoel, ym mhwyf Llandissil, yn gwlad Caredigion, O. C. 1250.

Gwyr Bangor fawr yn Gwynedh a dhaethant mewn Lhîd i wared i dheheubarth, o achos i Dhadbydh âb Cadibhor balhu a'u cynnorthwyo yn erbyn y Saeson oedh yn gormesei ar wlad

Fflint; Gwyr Bangor oedhynt yn dyfod trwy Rhydowain ur wythfed dydh o fedi, 1250, gid a'r dydh, ag ymmlaen hyd odyn Cansyniaid a alwir ynawr, odyn Gossoniaid, Ahwy a droisantilawr i gwyrmarch, ac adawsant ei meirch yn ol yno; A hwy a gyfarfyant a Dhabhyth âb Cadibhor ymmlaen Pantygroyw waed, mor Chidiog ag y galhent; a chyfarfod a wnaethant ac un Eineon, ac Eineon oedh a rhwng chwe mil a saith o wyr traed, a chwechant o wyr meirch odhiwrth Rhys âb Owain o Ystrad Tywy yr hwn oedh yn ei gynnorthwyo ef; A Dhalhydh âb Cadibhor, ac Eineon oedhynt wedi torni Traeldwfn i ymdhyffyn wrth ochr y ffordh sy'n myned i Llandissil wrth droed Coedybhoel ac ar *ben* Coedybhoel *gar* i ymdhyffyn ac i gadw en Trysor . . . . . Cetera desunt.—Anon.

A few remarks on the above will serve to shew that its authenticity may be fairly doubted. First, Cardigan was not so called from the son of Maelgwyn Gwynedd, but from Caredig, the son of Cunedda the illustrious, as was noticed in the introduction to this history. Next, the battle is stated to have happened in 1131: now Davydd ab Owain did not succeed to the principality of North Wales till the year 1170, and Llewelyn ab Jorwerth, his nephew, did not acquire any possessions in North Wales till four and twenty years after, and his acquisitions in South Wales much later.

In the second chronicle it seems strange that Einion should only be noticed by "one Einion," as he must have been a person of eminence to procure "between six and seven thousand foot, and six hundred horse," from Rhys ab Owain. Now Einion ab Collwyn, a lord of Dyved, lived about the year 1188, and Einion ab Cadwgan, a prince of a part of Powys, died in the year 1121, therefore it could not be either of them, or the

war could not have taken place in 1250. Yet these are the only noted warriors of the name of Einion. Lastly, Rhys ab Owain was killed in the year 1075, by Trahaiarn ab Caradog.[n]

In this parish are four Carneddau, or heaps of large stones; three lying near each other, but the fourth at a great distance. These had always been conjectured to be sepulchral monuments; and on opening the fourth, three earthen jars were found within it, containing the ashes of the dead.

Not far from the church is a hill, on which stands the ruins of a castle wall, called Castell Gwynionydd, the lordship of which is said to have comprised formerly part of Lampeter, and all the parishes on the banks of the Teivy, as far as Cardigan. The Welsh Chronicle informs us, that in the year 1216 it was given with Castell Meibwnyawn to young Rhys, the son of Gruffydd ab Rhys, by Prince Llewelyn. It is now called Castell Coedd vôn, and all that remains is the circular moated tumulus, with the ruins of the foundation of the keep on it.

In this parish also is another circular moated tumulus, resembling the one above-mentioned, now called Cil y graig, but formerly Castell Abereinon, which the Welsh Chronicle says was built by Malgwn, in the year 1205.

Between the public house called the Allt yr Odin Arms, and Allt yr Odin, is a ford called Rhyd Owain, which is supposed to have received its name from Owain Gwynedd, when he made an expedition into South Wales on the death of Gruffydd ab Cynan, his father, in the year 1137, and destroyed Humphreys Castle.

[n] Perhaps if the dates of the two wars were transposed, the chronicles would assume more appearance of truth; but still the language shews when they were written, therefore they will only serve as traditions. I need only instance the word "appuntiassent," of modern date, and of English original.

Not far from it is a tumulus called Tommen Rhyd Owen: whether he buried his slain in it, or for what purpose it was raised, cannot be precisely ascertained.

CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to St. Tyssul, the son of Corun ab Ceredig ab Cunedda Wledig, a saint who lived until about the middle of the sixth century. It stands close to the Teify side, and is a very large and handsome edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, two side aisles, and a square tower.

It is a vicarage, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The principal of Jesus College, Oxford, has the tithes, and the vicar is allowed a salary of twenty-six pounds per annum, with a small house and garden. It is reckoned to be worth about six hundred pounds per annum.

The following are the names of the three last incumbents, viz. the Rev. —— Davies, the Rev. —— Thomas, and the Rev. Hector Bowen.

The nave of the church is separated from the side aisles by square columns connected by pointed arches. Over the door of the tower is a fine large pointed arched window, and at the four angles of the upper part of the tower are four grotesque heads, answering the purpose of water spouts. In the wall of the south aisle is a square aperture looking into the chancel, and commanding a view of the north side of the altar. For what purpose this was made I will not undertake to mention: I may conjecture, but conjecture should not be admitted into history without the greatest caution. In the eastern wall of the nave are the steps of a rood loft, which formerly was in the church, and a peeping

hole into the chancel. The font is a square bason on a circular pillar.

On a pillar, north side of the nave, on a most elegant white marble monument, placed on a black oval slab of the same material, is the following inscription:

To the Memory
of his beloved wife Eliza
(who died June 3d 1805, Aged 36 years)
Daughter of Herbert Evans Esq.
of Highmead in this County,
David Lloyd Esq. of Alltyrodin
Erected this monument.

Learn from her life the virtues that commend
The Child, the Wife, the Parent, and the Friend.
Learn from her death, that Heav'n's decrees ordain
To Beauty and to Youth a short-liv'd reign.
Then soar like her, releas'd from worldly cares,
To bliss which God for purest souls prepares.

These lines were composed by Dr. Stephenson, late of Dôl llan, in the county of Carmarthen, out of affection and regard for Mrs. Lloyd.

Over the above-mentioned monument is a square board, on which is written, " This seat was erected at the expense of David Lloyd, Esq. and belongs to the house of Allt yr odin, in this parish, by virtue of a faculty from the bishop's court;" and over a pew, in the north aisle, is another thus inscribed: " This seat was erected at the expense of David Lloyd, Esq. and belongs to the house of Castle Howel, in this parish, by virtue of a faculty from the bishop's court." On the western wall of the tower, outside, and over the great window, is a stone similar to that in

the church of Llanwenog, on which is carved our Saviour crucified, and the two Maries near him. A corner stone on the south wall of the tower has a cross carved on it.

In the church yard is an old inscribed stone one foot six inches in length, one foot two inches in breadth, and about eight inches thick, on which are the following letters, VELVOR HLIM BRCHO. in three lines. It is impossible to make out the meaning of them now, and probably the stone may have been broken, and consequently part of the inscription lost. It now serves for part of the style leading to the church yard. See Pl. IV. Fig. 1.

CASTELL HYWEL

Is now the property of David Lloyd, Esq. An ancient MS. in Mr. Lloyd's possession, gives us the following information relative to it.

" Kadivor ap Dinawol, a man of great valour and conduct, having taken the castle of Cardigan from the Earl of Clare and the Flemings, by scalado, was honoured by his prince, who was also his first cousin (viz. the great Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales) for that service with these arms (viz.) sa. a spear's head embrued inter three scaling ladders arg. on a chief gu. a castle triple-towered of the second. He was also rewarded with divers territories, and entitled Lord of Castle Howel Pantotrimon, and Gilvachwen, in the parish of Llandyssil, in the county of Cardigan; he married Catherine, daughter of the said Lord Rhys."

Whether this Kadivor, or Cedivor, resided at Castell Hywel or not, the Welsh manuscript does not inform us; but as the Welsh were at this time perpetually at war with the English, and with one another, it was impossible for any Welsh chieftain to

have any settled abode. Cedivor was contemporary with William Rufus, and as the Welsh were not subjugated by the English till about two hundred years afterwards, he probably only occasionally lived in this castle.

Gwylim Llwyd, of Castle Hywel, Esq. who was the sixth in descent from Cedivor, was probably the founder of the first mansion on the Castle Estate. He was the first of Cedivor's descendants that had a surname, and lived in the reign of Edward II, when the Welsh were subject to the English, and the descendants of these Welsh princes turned their swords into ploughshares, and their hands to commerce and agriculture.

David ab Llewelyn Lwyd, of Castle Howel, Esq. was the fifth in descent from the said Gwylym, and first knight of the shire for the county of Cardigan, in the reign of Henry the VIIIth. He had four brothers: Gwyon, his third brother, was the first that went to Llanfychan, or Llanfaughan. David's second son resided at Allt yr Odin. His eldest son continued at Castle Howel, and his descendants continued to enjoy the estate for many years, till it was sold by Mr. Lloyd, who resided at Berllandowell, in Caermarthenshire, to David Lloyd, Esq. of Allt yr Odin, the present possessor.

The present mansion, at Castle Howel, is not on the site of that built by Gwylim Llwyd, but close to it.

At a little distance from the house are the remains of the castle. Its original name was Humphrey's Castle, which it obtained probably from some Norman chieftain, who raised the first castle. We learn from the Welsh Chronicle, that "in the fourth year of the reign of Henry II, Eynon the son of Anarawd, the brother of the Lord Rhys Prince of South Wales, got the castle of Humphrey. He was afterwards murdered in bed by

one of his own men (named Llewarch) through the orders of Roger Clare, Earl of Gloucester, 9th Hen. II." Before this period, it says, "that Owen Gwynedd, in his third expedition into South Wales, overthrew Humphrey's Castle, and returned home with much honor." A manuscript likewise informs us, that in the year 1150, Howel, Prince Owen Gwyned's son, fortified Humphrey's Castle, in the valley of Clettwr, in the parish of Llandyssil, and called it after his own name, by which it is known at this day.

FOESHELYG.

This was the residence of Rhys Lloyd, third son to David Llewelyn ab Gwilim Lloyd, of Castle Howel, who married the daughter and heiress of Jenkin ap Rhys ap Gryffydd ab Llewelyn Voel. Their son was Jenkin Lloyd, who left a daughter, Mary, his heir, who, marrying —— Read,[x] Esq. it passed into that family. He left it to his natural son, David Read, whose son Thomas left a daughter, Elizabeth, his heir. This daughter marrying Francis Lloyd, son to Morgan Lloyd, of Llanllyr, took the estate to that family. Their son, Hugh Lloyd, married Ann, daughter to George Llwyd, of Castle Howel, and had issue, Morgan Lloyd, who married Elizabeth, daughter to Edward Jones,[y] and sister to John Jones, Esq. of Nantêos. It is still in the possession of a descendant of this Morgan Lloyd.

[x] His arms were az. a griffin segreant or.

[y] His arms were az. three bucks heads cabossed or.

FOES ESCOB.

This is a farm house, and belongs to a respectable freeholder, descended from the Castle Hywel family, a part of whose pedigree is as follows:

David ab Rhys married as in the descent of Castle Hywel.

Thomas David of Foes Escob, ... = Cath. daughter to Morus Griffith, of Glandwor.

Tho. David of Foes Escob, married ..... d. and coh. to Rhys Tho. David, of Llanvair berth y Cyndy, living in 1709.

David Thomas, &c. married Elen, daughter to Tho. David ab Aron, of Pant y vorlech.

The other children were Rhys, who married Angh[d] and 2dly daughter to Jevan, of Pant yscawen. Jevan Tho. coh. married Gwenll[n] daughter to David Morus, of Coed y Mynach. Gwenll[n] that married Hen. of Coel y voel. Mary, that married Jevan Thomas, of Abercevel. Marg[t] that married John David, of Glandevor. Rhys and Jeva living in 1709.

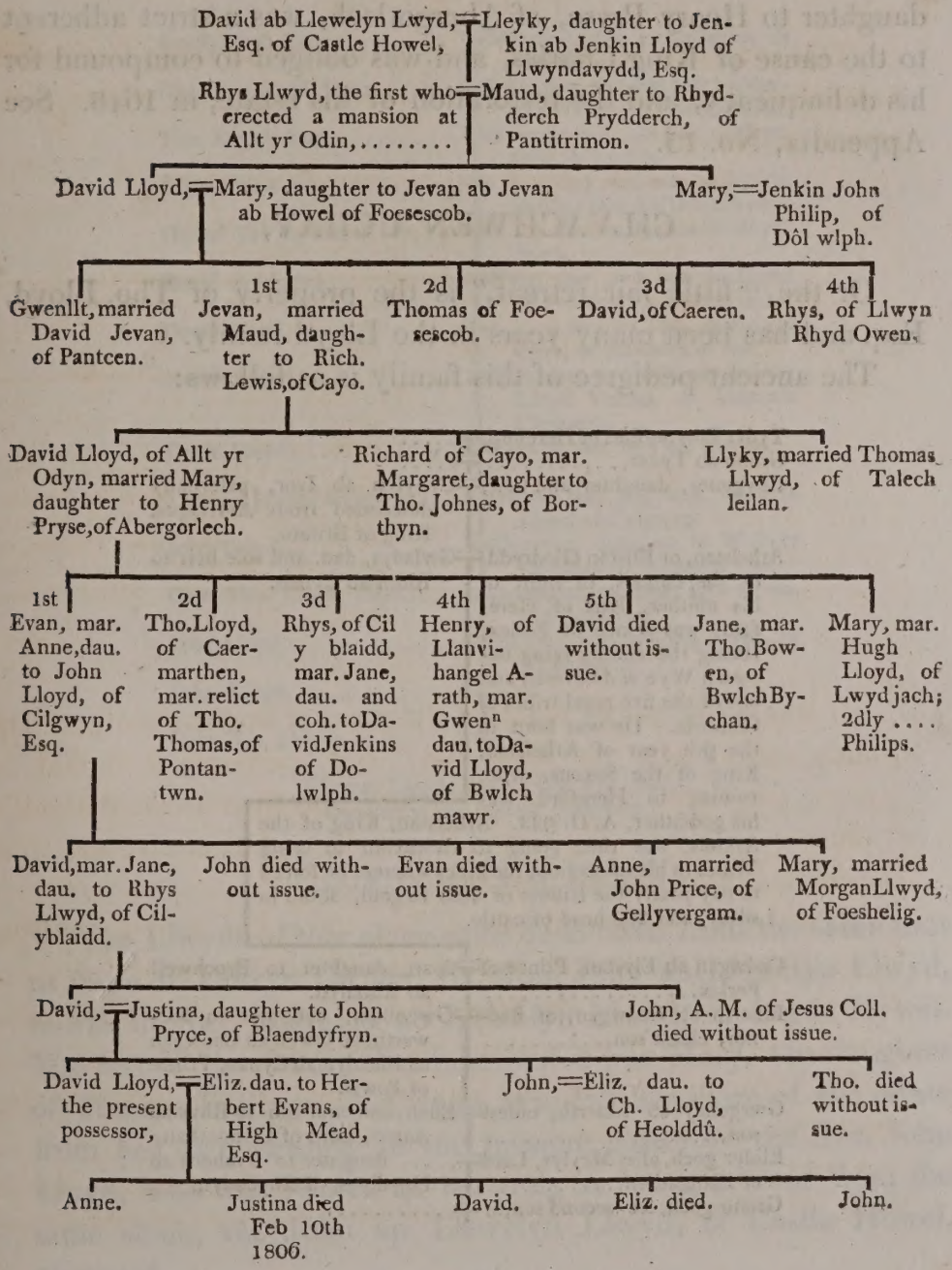
ALLT YR ODYN.

If this is the proper name of the place it would signify, "The woody ascent near the lime kiln;" but, perhaps, it thould be written odwynne,[z] which is very white, and then it would signify, "the very white woody ascent;" yet this is but conjecture, and the matter must remain doubtful.

It is the seat of David Lloyd, Esq. the eighth in descent from Rhys Lloyd, the second son of David ab Llewelyn Lwyd, of Castell Hywel, Esq. He bears for his arms sa. a spear's head inbrued between three scaling ladders argent, in a chief gu. a tower, triple-towered of the second, crest a lion rampant arg. motto Sic itur ad astra.

[z] Odwyn is sometimes put for Edwin, and we have Castell Odwyn, Edwin's castle, in Cardiganshire; and Rhydodwyn, or Edwin's ford, in Caermarthenshire.

The pedigree of this family is as follows:

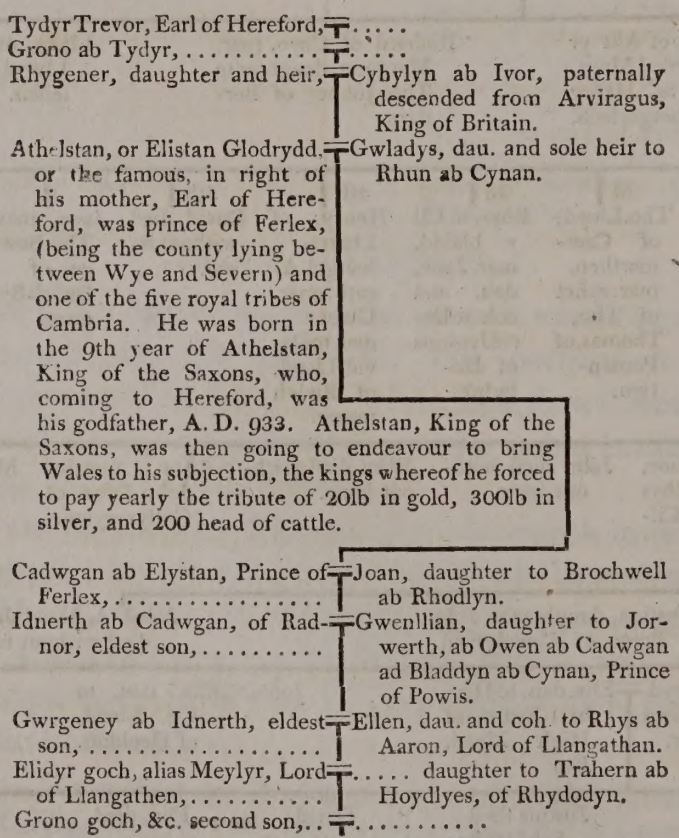

David ab Llewelyn Lwyd, Esq. of Castle Howel,
Lleyky, daughter to Jenkin ab Jenkin Lloyd of Llwyndavydd, Esq.
Rhys Llwyd, the first who erected a mansion at Allt yr Odin,.....
Maud, daughter to Rhydderch Prydderch, of Pantitrimon.
David Lloyd,
Mary, daughter to Jevan ab Jevan ab Howel of Foesescob.
Mary,
Jenkin John Philip, of Dôl wlph.
Gwenllt, married David Jevan, of Pantcen.
1st Jevan, married Maud, daughter to Rich. Lewis, of Cayo.
2d Thomas of Foesescob.
3d David, of Caeren.
4th Rhys, of Llwyn Rhyd Owen.
David Lloyd, of Allt yr Odyn, married Mary, daughter to Henry Pryse, of Abergorlech.
Richard of Cayo, mar. Margaret, daughter to Tho. Johnes, of Borthyn.
Llyky, married Thomas Llwyd, of Talech leilan.
1st Evan, mar. Anne, dau. to John Lloyd, of Cilgwyn, Esq.
2d Tho. Lloyd, of Caermarthen, mar. relict of Tho. Thomas, of Pontantwn.
3d Rhys, of Cil y blaidd, mar. Jane, dau. and coh. to David Jenkins of Dolwlph.
4th Henry, of Llanvihangel Arath, mar. Gwenn dau. to David Lloyd, of Bwlch mawr.
5th David died without issue.
Jane, mar. Tho. Bowen, of Bwlch By-chan.
Mary, mar. Hugh Lloyd, of Lwydjach; 2dly .... Philips.
David, mar. Jane, dau. to Rhys Llwyd, of Cilyblaidd.
John died without issue.
Evan died without issue.
Anne, married John Price, of Gellyvergam.
Mary, married Morgan Llwyd, of Foeshelig.
David,
Justina, daughter to John Pryce, of Blaendyfryn.
John, A. M. of Jesus Coll. died without issue.
David Lloyd, the present possessor,
Eliz. dau. to Herbert Evans, of High Mead, Esq.
John,
Eliz. dau. to Ch. Lloyd, of Heolddû.
Tho. died without issue.
Anne.
Justina died Feb 10th 1806.
David.
Eliz. died.
John.

David Lloyd, Esq. mentioned above, who married Mary, daughter to Henry Pryse, of Abergorlech, was a strict adherent to the cause of King Charles, and was obliged to compound for his delinquency, and the restoration of his estate, in 1648. See Appendix, No. 15.

CILVACHWEN UCHAV,

Or the "little fair retreat," is the property of Tho. Lloyd, Esq. and has been many years in the Lloyd family.

The ancient pedigree of this family is as follows:


Tydyr Trevor, Earl of Hereford,
Grono ab Tydyr,
Rhygener, daughter and heir,
Cybylyn ab Ivor, paternally descended from Arviragus, King of Britain.
Athelstan, or Elistan Glodrydd, or the famous, in right of his mother, Earl of Hereford, was prince of Ferlex, (being the county lying between Wye and Severn) and one of the five royal tribes of Cambria. He was born in the 9th year of Athelstan, King of the Saxons, who, coming to Hereford, was his godfather, A. D. 933. Athelstan, King of the Saxons, was then going to endeavour to bring Wales to his subjection, the kings whereof he forced to pay yearly the tribute of 20lb in gold, 300lb in silver, and 200 head of cattle.
Gwladys, dau. and sole heir to Rhun ab Cynan.
Cadwgan ab Elystan, Prince of Ferlex,
Joan, daughter to Brochwell ab Rhodlyn.
Idnerth ab Cadwgan, of Radnor, eldest son,
Gwenllian, daughter to Jorwerth, ab Owen ab Cadwgan ad Bladdyn ab Cynan, Prince of Powis.
Gwrgeney ab Idnerth, eldest son,
Ellen, dau. and coh. to Rhys ab Aaron, Lord of Llangathan.
Elidyr goch, alias Meylyr, Lord of Llangathen,
daughter to Trahern ab Hoydlyes, of Rhydodyn.
Grono goch, &c. second son,

Gryffydd ab Grono,..... = Margaret, dau. to Cadwgan ab Idnerth.
David Gruffydd, &c..... = Joan, dau and sole heir to Morgan Winter, of Caermarthen.
Tho. David, Esq..... = Gwenllⁿ dau and heir to Gryffydd ab Jenkin.
Rhys, eldest son,..... = ... dau and coh. to Jenkin ab Rhys David of Gilvachwen.
Howel Ychan, fourth son, ... = ... dau. to Jenkin ab Rhydderch.
David ab Howel,..... = Nest, dau. and heir to David ab Jenkin Lloyd Gruffydd.
David Lloyd,..... = ... dau to Tho. ab Howel vawr, of Gilvachwer issa.
Jenkin Lloyd, ... = Eliz. dau. to David ab Jenkin Lloyd Ychan, of Llanvair Clydogan.
David Lloyd,..... = Elenor, dau. to Tho. Lloyd.
Thomas Lloyd, second son, .. = Mary, dau. and coh. to Rhys Lloyd of Cylgwyn.
John Lloyd,..... = Dorothy, daughter to Walterr Vaughan of Llanelly, Esq.
Capt. Tho. Lloyd, 1693..... = Jane, dau. to James Lewis, Esq. of Coedmawr.
John Lloyd,..... = Elinor, dau. to John Lloyd, of Llangenyth.
John Lloyd, ... = ...
Capt Tho. Lloyd, ... = ...

Thomas Lloyd, Esq. of Cilgwyn, and Coedmore, the present possessor.

CILVACHWEN ISSAV.

The Llwyds of this place were descended from the same root as those of Dufryn Llynod, viz. from John ap Llewelyn Llwyd, fourth brother to David ab Llewelyn Llwyd, of Castle Hywel. The last of the family that inherited it was Mary, the daughter of Thomas Philipps, of Cringo, who left her share of the estate from her own nephew to the present possessor, the Rev. John Lloyd, who was related to her only as being derived from the same stock, viz. John ap Llewelyn Llwyd, of Castle Howel, aforesaid.

David Lloyd, Esq. mentioned above, who married Mary, daughter to Henry Pryse, of Abergorlech, was a strict adherent to the cause of King Charles, and was obliged to compound for his delinquency, and the restoration of his estate, in 1648. See Appendix, No. 15.

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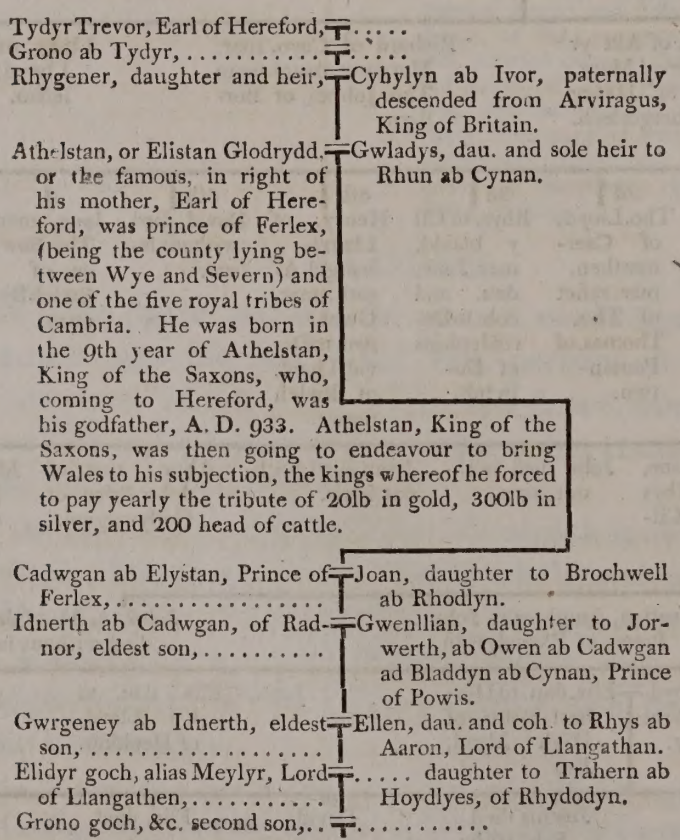
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Rhygener, daughter and heir,
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PANSTREIMON.

This seat belonged anciently to the descendants of Cadivor ab Dinawal, Lord of Castle Howel. The pedigree runs thus:

Hywel vychan ab Hywel ab Rhys voel ab Rhys ab Rhydderch ab Cadivor ab Dinawol.

David of Corrws.

Thomas of Pant Streimon, second son, married Gwyroyl, daughter to Rhydderch ab Jevan Lloyd ab Jevan ab Gryffydd voel ab Gr. ab Jorwerth ab Cadivor ab Gwaethvoed, Lord of Gwent and Cardigan.

Rhydderch Thomas, married ..... daughter to Rhys ab Llewellyn ab Rhys Chwyth ab Predur Beisrudd.

Tho. Vychan, married ..... daughter to Jevan ab Einon, descended from Cadivor vawr, Lord of Dyved.

Rhydderch, married Isabel, daughter to Pht Meredydd, Lord of Cilsant.

Davydd, married Jane, dau. and coh. to Rhys David Llewellyn.

Rhydderch Davydd Prydderch, married Catherine, dau. and h. to Morgan ab Rhys ab Jenkin, of Llanbedr.

Owain, m. .....

Tho. m. .. ..

John David. m. .....

David John, m. .....

1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Mawd, m. Rhys Dd Llewd	Jane, m. Dav. Lloyd.	Margt. m. Hugh Dd Pugh, of Llanarth.	Mary, m. Dd ab Dd Llewn Lld.	Eliz. m. Geo. Tho.	Jonet, m. Dd Lld Tho. ab Dd ab Llewn Lloyd.	Gwenn m. Jevan Dd Philips.	Ellen, m. Jenkn ab Jevan ab Howel, of Tredroyr.
David.							

Ellen Tho. married David Tho. of Gelli facharon, whose daughter Jane was married to Henry Henry, of Coed y voed, the father of David Henry and Gwenllh Henry, the wife of Tho. ab Tho. John ab Jevan, Tho. of Nantyrymsnyn, which was the father of Jane, the wife of Walter Einon and Marg. the wife of Sam. Willians, Vicar of Landoriog. Jane, the daughter of Rhydk David Pydderk married David Llwyd, of Vairdrev vawr, and gave Pantstreimon to his youngest son David. Ever since this estate has been annexed to that of Wernenewydd, and is now in the possession of Col. Lloyd of that place.

VAIRDREV,

Now a farm house, was formerly a place of some consequence, and distinguished by the additional title "Vawr." It belonged to the Lloyd family, whose genealogy is as follows:

Rudderch ab Tydyr, married=

Owain, married Anne, daughter to Llewelyn ab Idnerth ab Cadwgan.

Einon ab Owain, married Gwladys, daughter and coh. to Gryffydd ab Meyrick goch, of Cayo.

Cadwgan, married Gwenll^{n} daughter to Howel ab Jenkin, &c.

Madog, married Lleyky, daughter to Gruffydd Ychain, &c.

Einon, married Ethlyw, daughter to Meredydd Ychain, &c.
Philip, married .... daughter to Jenkin ab Rhys ab Llawdden, Lord of Uchaeron.

Rhys Philip, ...=.....

Davydd Rhys,..=.....

Howell Davydd,=.....

Rhys Howel..',=.....

Howel Rhys, ..=.....

Gruffydd Howel,=Joan, daughter to Einon ab John Lloyd, &c.

Davydd Lloydd, married Jane, daughter and coh. to Rudderch David Pryd^{n} of Pantstreimon.

Jenkin Lloyd, married Elen, daughter to David Lewis, of Gernos.

John Lloyd, married ..... daughter to Morgan Herbert, of Havôdychdryd.

This John Lloyd died without issue, but his father's sister having married into the Llannerchaeron family, carried this estate to them, having become heiress to it; and it has remained

in that family ever since, Colonel Lewis of that place now enjoying it.

Jenkin Llwyd, father to John before-mentioned, was a Master of Arts, and chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector.

YR HENBANT.

This is now only a farm house, and originally belonged to a branch of the Allt yr Odin family. Thus,

David ab Rhys David Llewelyn Llwyd, married as in Allt yr Odyn descent, and had issue,

David, of Caerau,..... = ... daughter to Roger Prys, of Caerau.

Rhys David, of Hênbant,..... = ...

David Rhys, of Hênbant, living in the year 1709,..... = Mary, dau. and coh. to Rhys Thomas David, of Llanvairberth y Cynddû.

The place now belongs to a descendant of the above-named Davies.

DYFRYN LLYNOD.

This seat belonged formerly to the descendants of the Castle Howel family, who took the name of Jenkins; thus the pedigree begins with

Davydd Llewellyn ab Gllm^{n} Lloyd, of Castle Howel, married, as in the descent of Lloyd of that place.

John, fourth son to Davydd, married Gwenll^{n} daughter to Rhydderch Thomas Ychan, of Cryngay.

Thomas John, married to his first wife, daughter to Jenkin Rhys.

Jenkin Thomas, married Mary, daughter and coh. to David Lloyd of Glanclattir.

Thomas Jenkins, married Luce, daughter and coheir to John Stedman, of Cilcennyn.

Jenkin Thomas, married ..... dau. to Tho. Lewis, of Geruos.

Thomas Jenkins, Esq. married Anne, daughter to .... Brown, of Somersetshire, living A. D. 1693.

Thomas Jenkins died without issue.

Dyfryn Llynod is now part of the Abermeirig estate, and the property of Mrs. Edwards of that place.

DINAS CERDYN, AND BLAEN CERDYN.

The genealogy of the Lewis's, to whom these estates formerly belonged, is as follows:

Morydd, or Morrydd, King of Cardigan, A.D. 830, = ...
Dynverch, ... = ...
Assarn, or Assur, = ...
Llawr, ... = ...
Hoedlyw, ... = ...
Llewelyn, Lord of Yscennen, ... = Gwenlan, daughter to Moreddy vychan, Lord of Caervedros.
Rhys, ... = ... daughter to Sir Rich. Morris, of Cydwely, Knt.
Richard, ... = ...
Gryffydd, ... = ...
Richard, ... = ...
Rhys. ..... = ...
Owen, ... = ...
Meredydd, ... = ...
Jenkin, ... = ...
Meredydd, ... = ...
Jenkin, ... = ... daughter and heir to Morgan ab Rhys, of Llwyndavyd.
Meredydd, ... = Jane, dau. and heir to Tho. ap John Lloyd.
Davydd, ... = Mary, dau. to Philip Howel ab John Lloyd, of Blaenythan.
Lewis Davydd, .. = Marg dau. to Jenkin James, of Voelallt.
David Lewis, ... = Cath. dau. to John Lloyd, of Dôl haidd.
John Lewis, ... = Eliz. dau. and heir to Rhys David of Glyn Adda.
David Lewis, ... = ...

It is still in the possession of the descendant of this David Lewis.

WAIN IVOR.

David ap Rhydderch gôch, of Pantstreimon, was the seventh in descent from Rhys Voel, second son to Rhys, Lord of Castle Hywel, who was grandson of the famous Cadivor ab Dinawol. This David ap Rhydderch gôch had a natural son, named Owen, whose son Thomas was the first of this family that resided at Bwlch-bychan.

The present owner of this place, the Rev. Daniel Bowen, resides here. His grandfather married the heiress of this place, who was the daughter of Davis, of Troedrhyw fennid, and was the first that came to Wain Ivor. The Rev. D. Bowen, before-mentioned, is the ninth in descent from Owain ap David ap Rhydderch.

Wain Ivor, or, as it probably should be, Wain-y-vawr, stands pleasantly overlooking the Teivey, and commanding a delightful prospect.

CAMNANT.

David ab Rhys, &c. married as in tit. Gallt yr Odin.

Rhys David ab Rhys, of Lwyn-rhydowain,..... = Jane, daughter to Thomas Bowain, of Bwlchbychan.

David Rhys,..... = Jane, daughter to David Lloyd John, of Camnant, died in 1709.

Thomas David,..... = Gwenll^{a} dau. and h. to David Thomas, of Pant y Deveid.

David Thomas, of Pant y Deveid, living in 1709, = ...

The estate is still in the possession of his descendant, a respectable freeholder. It stands near a little meandering brook, from which it takes its name, and which falls into the Clettwr.

GELLYVRAITH,

Anciently a seat of the Lloyds, and afterwards of the Philips's, is a curious ancient building, the roof and pointed arches of the doors and windows giving it a claim to such a title.

The pedigree of the Philips's is as follows:

Jenkin Llwyd.

Grufydd Lloyd, of Blaenythan, second son,	..... daughter to John Lloyd ab David Llewⁿ of Cevn maelgoed.
John Lloyd, &c.	.... daughter to Howel ychan ab Rhys David Thomas.
Howel John, &c.	Maud, daughter and heir to Thomas Havart.
Philip Howel,	Elen, daughter to Lewis David Meredydd, of Abernantby-chan, Esq.
James Philips,	Jane, daughter to Gwyon Lloyd, of Llanvychan, Esq.
Philip James Philips,	Joan, daughter and coh. to David Lloyd Thomas, of Gelly-vrayth.
John Philips,	Anne, daughter to Hugh Bowen, of Upton, Esq.
Thomas Philips, died without issue	Gwenllⁿ daughter to Philip Tho. Philips, of Tremayne.

The estate is now the property of David Lloyd, of Allt yr Odin, Esq.

LLANGWNLLO.

CHURCH.

This church is a rectory, and in the gift of the freeholders of the parish. It is dedicated to St. Cynllo, the son of Mor ab Ceneu ab Coel Godebog, who lived about the middle of the fifth century.

The names of the three last incumbents were as follows; the Rev. John Howels, the Rev. Thomas Howels, and the Rev. John Jones.

The church stands on an elevated situation, and commands an extensive view down the vale of Bronwydd, across the Teivi. It consists of a nave, chancel, and porch.

BRONWYDD

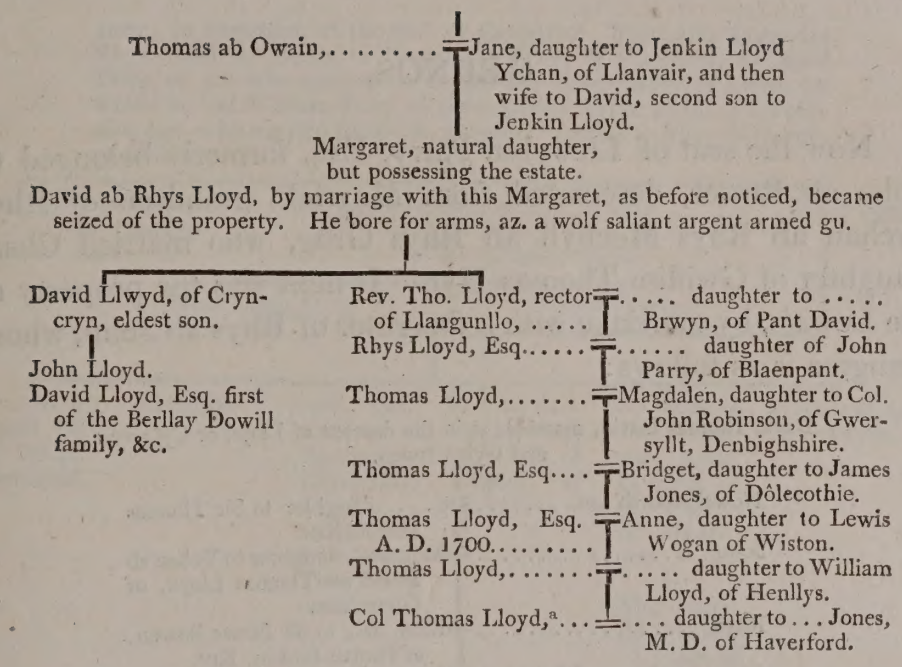
Stands in a delightful situation, overlooking a well-wooded vale, through which flows a stream to Henllan. It is now the seat of T. Lloyd, Esq. The view from the house is certainly one of the finest in the county. In the old deeds it is called Plas Bronwydd, which signifies "the mansion situated on a projecting prominent hill, covered with wood," and indeed this justly describes the place.

The first of Colonel Thomas Lloyd's paternal ancestors, who settled here, received the estate in marriage between two and three hundred years ago. He was Thomas Llwyd, a younger son of David Lwyd, of Crynvryn, in the upper part of this county. The eldest branch of these Llwyds lately became extinct by the death of David Llwyd, Esq. of Berllan Dowill, in Caermarthenshire. He preserved to his death this ancient mode of spelling his family name, traced up as Llwyds to David Llwyd, son of Meyrick goch, Arglwydd Cayo ac Ciluom.

The original possessors were as follow:

Jenkin Philip ab Rhydderch, of Glynaëron,..... = Maud, dau. to Sir Wm. Clement, Lord of Caron.

Owain, second son,..... = Ethlyw, daughter to Henry ab Llewⁿ Ychan ab Llewⁿ goch.


Thomas ab Owain,.....
Jane, daughter to Jenkin Lloyd Ychan, of Llanvair, and then wife to David, second son to Jenkin Lloyd.
Margaret, natural daughter, but possessing the estate.
David ab Rhys Lloyd, by marriage with this Margaret, as before noticed, became seized of the property. He bore for arms, az. a wolf saliant argent armed gu.
David Llwyd, of Cryncryn, eldest son.
John Lloyd.
David Lloyd, Esq. first of the Berllay Dowill family, &c.
Rev. Tho. Lloyd, rector of Llangunllo, ...
..... daughter to ..... Brwyn, of Pant David.
Rhys Lloyd, Esq.....
..... daughter of John Parry, of Blaenpant.
Thomas Lloyd,.....
Magdalen, daughter to Col. John Robinson, of Gwersyllt, Denbighshire.
Thomas Lloyd, Esq....
Bridget, daughter to James Jones, of Dôlecothie.
Thomas Lloyd, Esq. A. D. 1700.....
Anne, daughter to Lewis Wogan of Wiston.
Thomas Lloyd,.....
..... daughter to William Lloyd, of Henllys.
Col Thomas Lloyd,[a]...
.... daughter to ... Jones, M. D. of Haverford.

PEN Y BAILI,

Late the residence of the Rev. John Howel, and now that of —— Davies, Esq. was formerly called Pen y Beili Bedw, on account of a tumulus near it. Beili signifies an outlet, a mound, and a court before a house; see Owen's dictionary, in voce Beili. There is a tumulus near the Wyddgrûg, called Bryn y Beili, and Bryn y Bâl; and another in Glamorganshire is called Beili Glâs.

Thomas Howells, an ancestor of the Rev. John Howel, was married to a daughter of Morgan Llwyd, of Llanllyr, who was eldest brother to Dr. Griffith Llwyd, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, and who left a scholarship to that foundation.

[a] Since writing the above, the county has lost a useful member, and the poor a friend, by the sudden death of Col. Lloyd, by which his son comes into possession of the estate.

GERNOS,

Now the seat of Llewelyn Parry, Esq. formerly belonged to John ab Rosser, descended from Meyrick, grandson of Rhys vychan ab Rhys Mechyll ab Rhys Grûg, who married Cissil, daughter of Gwillim Thomas Hyr. It next was the property of the Lewis's, by marriage with a daughter of Rhys ab John, whose pedigree is as follows:

David Thomas David, married, as in the descent of Lloyd or Cylgwyn and Gylvachwen.

Howel, fourth son,..... = ... daughter to Sir Thomas Perrot, Knt.

John,..... = Margaret, daughter to Ychan ab David ab Thomas Lloyd, of Glynaëron.

Rhys, ... = Elen, dau. to Sir James Bowen, of Pentre Jenkin, Knt.

Joan, daughter and heir, ... = Lewes David Meredydd, Esq. of Abernantbychan.

David Lewes, Esq. third son of Gernos,..... = Gwenllian, daughter to Thomas Parry, of Noyadd.

Thomas Lewes, &c..... = Lettice, dau. to Tho. Lloyd.

David Lewes, &c. ..... = Mary, dau. to Sir John Lewes, Knt. of Abernantbychan.

John Lewes, &c. 1693. ... = Sarah, daughter to ... Weekes, of Somersetshire.

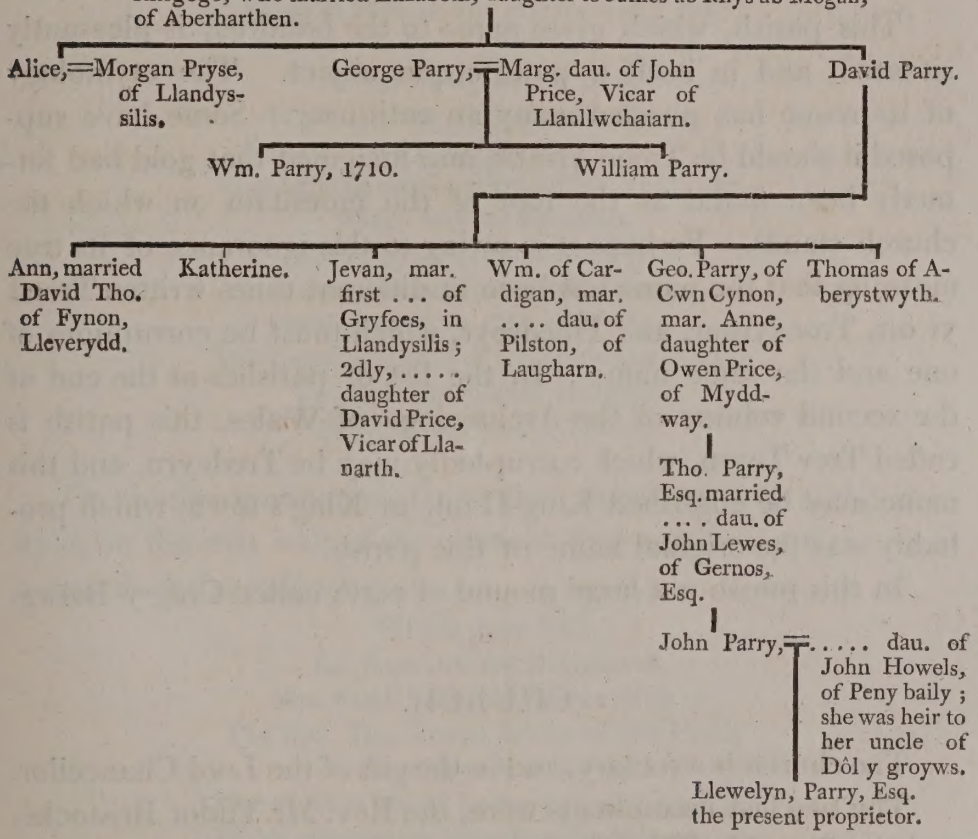
John Lewes, &c. ..... = Margaret, dau. to Walter Jones, of Llwyn y Fortyn, Esq,

This John Lewes, Esq. leaving a daughter heir to Gernos, married Thomas Parry, Esq. of Cwm Cynon.

The genealogy of these Parrys is as follows:

David ab Jevan, of Llwyn Davydd ab Jevan Grufydd, by the second wife, ab Grufydd ab David ab Llewelyn voel ab Moreddig vychan ab Moredig, vawr ab Blegwryd ab Dinawol, married Nest, daughter to Llewelyn, of Llanvair; and secondly, Gwenllian, daughter to Adda vychan, of Llanddwy, in Creuddyn. This David, of Llwyn davydd, in Caerwedros, entertained Henry, Earl of Richmond, in his expedition against Rich. III. and was gratified with rich presents: amongst the rest was a rich drinking horn, much celebrated by the Welch bards, which is now at Golden

grove, in possession of the Earl of Carberry.[b] Fram him descended Rhys, father of Philip, to Thomas, to Harry of Cwmtydy, to David Parry, of, &c. who married the daughter of Lewis Llewelyn Lwyd; by whom he had William Parry, of Cwm Cynan, in the parish of Llandysilisgogo, who married Elizabeth, daughter to James ab Rhys ab Mogan, of Aberharthen.


Alice, = Morgan Pryse, of Llandys-silis.
George Parry, = Marg. dau. of John Price, Vicar of Llanllwchaiarn.
David Parry.
Wm. Parry, 1710.
William Parry.
Ann, married David Tho. of Fynon, Lleverydd.
Katherine.
Jevan, mar. first ... of Gryfoes, in Llandysilis; 2dly, ... daughter of David Price, Vicar of Llanarth.
Wm. of Cardigan, mar. .... dau. of Pilston, of Laugharn.
Geo. Parry, of Cwn Cynon, mar. Anne, daughter of Owen Price, of Mydd-way.
Thomas of Aberystwyth.
Tho. Parry, Esq. married .... dau. of John Lewes, of Gernos, Esq.
John Parry, = ... dau. of John Howels, of Peny baily; she was heir to her uncle of Dôl y groyws.
Llewelyn, Parry, Esq. the present proprietor.

He bears for arms quarterly first sa. a lion rampant argent; secondly, argent three boars heads couped sa.; thirdly, qu. a lion rampant regard. or fourthly, qu. three snakes entwined proper. Motto, Virtus sine Dolo.

[b] Ancient MSS. Pedigrees penes David Lloyd, Esq. of Allt yr Odin.

TROED YR OER.

This parish, which gives name to the hundred, is pleasantly situated, and in itself a picturesque object. The etymology of its name has puzzled many an antiquary. Some have supposed it should be Troed-yr-aur, and imagined that gold had formerly been found at the foot of the mountain on which the church stands. Perhaps it is owing to this ignorance of its true meaning that the name has been at different times written Troed yr oir, Troedyraur, and Troedroyr, which must be corruptions of one and the same name. In the list of parishes at the end of the second volume of the Archaiology of Wales, this parish is called Trev Teyrn, which corruptedly may be Tredeyrn, and this name may be englished King-Ham, or King's town, which probably was the original name of this parish.

In this parish is a large mound of earth called Crûg y Balwg.

CHURCH.

The church is a rectory, and in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

The two last incumbents were, the Rev. Mr. Tudor Bristocke, and the Rev. Mr. Tho. Bowen.

It is dedicated to St. Michael, and has been lately rebuilt in a neat compact manner. It consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle to the chancel. The font is square, somewhat carved, and placed on a circular pillar, standing on two steps. The situation of it is very pleasant, and it commands a delightful view.

On the south wall of the nave is an elegant white marble

monument, on a grey ground of the same material, and on it the following inscription:

In memory of Rebecca Bowen
Relict of Wm. Bowen of Troedyraur Esq.
who lived in Pious Observance of every
Religious and Moral Duty
An affectionate wife, a tender Mother
and a faithful friend
Having long sustained her painful Infirmities
With Christian Fortitude.
She resigned her immortal Spirit
into the hands of her Creator
October the 30th 1791 aged 80 years
This humble Tribute of Gratitude was erected
by her much afflicted Daughters
Rebecca and Hester Bowen.

On another monument, larger than the above, but in the same style, on the east wall of the chancel, and north side of the altar, is inscribed the following:

Within these Rails
Are deposited the Remains of
Mrs. Sarah Melosena Bowen Wife of
The Rev. Tho. Bowen Rector of this Parish
in the 36th year of her age.
This tablet is placed by her husband as a token
Of his affectionate Regard to the Memory of a
Beloved Wife, whose domestic Virtue endear'd her
To those who knew her, and whose many able and
Excellent Qualities made her loss almost insupportable.

Why heaves the sigh why falls the selfish Tear
Of soft Affliction o'er th' untimely Bier?
Oh! rather Gratitude the Spirit freed
From mortal Pain to reap a glorious Meed

Which at an Instant burst incumbring Clay
And with her Infant Cherub wing'd her Way
To offer humbly at th' eternal Throne
A spotless soul scarce purer than her own.

On the outside of the east wall of the chancel is a flat sto ne on which are the arms of the Rev. John Parry, of Pantyrodin, Archdeacon of Cardigan, who died in the year 1727. They are quarterly, first and fourth a lion rampant, on his shoulder a crescent. Second and third, a lion rampant in border indented. Above the arms is carved a book opened, on which are the following verses from Job, viz. from Chap. xix. verse 25.

Myfi awn sod fy mhrynwr yn fyw, ae y saif yn y diwed ar y ddaear.

His tombstone is just by, in the church yard.

GWERNANT.

The old house stood in a bottom; but John Lloyd Williams, Esq. the present proprietor, has built a handsome one on the summit of the hill. It formerly belonged to a family named Lloyd, long ago become extinct.

TROEDYRAWR,

The seat of the Rev. Tho. Bowen, a celebrated agriculturist, and brother of John Bowen, Esq. of Cardigan Castle, is situated in a very pleasant vale.

PANTYRODYN.

This seat belonged once to a branch of the Lewes's, of Gernos. Richard Lewes, fifth son of David Lewes, of Gernos, married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Dawydd Lloyd, of Glanclettwr, and left a son,

Nicholas Lewes, of Pantyrodyn, 1693, ... = Mary, daughter to Morris Morgan, of Coed Llwyd, in Clydey, Pembrokeshire.

Margaret, eldest daughter, ... = David Morgans, of Coed Llwyd, Esq. without issue. 2dly, John Parry, second son to John Parry, of Llanerth Aëron, parson of Tredroir in 1704. His daughter Eliz. married Geo. Lloyd, of Cwm Gloun in Pembrokeshire, Esq.

Lettice, daughter, married Morgan Howels, of Pen y vach, Esq.

This estate is now in the possession of Colonel Lewis, of Llanerchaëron.

BLAENPORTH.

This parish is situated in that part of the county formerly called Cardigan Is coed, and is not far from the town of Cardigan itself.

We find that in the year 1114 Gruffydd ab Cynan, Prince of North Wales, came to Cardigan Iscoed, and notwithstanding the strength of the English in this country, he laid siege to a fort that Earl Gilbert and the Flemings had built at a place called Blaen Porth Gwythan. Near the road-side, in this parish, is an old intrenchment, in complete preservation, which is probably the one built by Earl Gilbert above alluded to. The people of the place call it "Gaer." The mound of keep of the castle moated still remains perfect, as does also the outer intrenchments.

CHURCH.

The church is a perpetual curacy in the gift of John Vaughan, of Tyllwyd, Esq. who is also the impropriator. It is dedicated to St. David, and consists simply of a nave and chancel, with a bell at the west end of the roof, and a porch.

The following were the two last incumbents, the Rev. Mr. John Thomas, and the Rev. Mr. John Williams.

TYLLWYD,

The seat of John Vaughan, Esq. who bought it of John Bowen, Esq. of the Castle at Cardigan, attorney at law, who had purchased of a freeholder. The patrimonial estate of John Vaughan, Esq. is Greengrove, in the vale of Aëron.

TREMAYN

Lies to the north of Blaenporth, being next adjoining to it. There is a ford in this parish called Rhyd-wenwn-verch, which they say was poisoned by some maiden to destroy an enemy's army in the country, who she supposed would drink of the waters thereof.

CHURCH.

This is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Colonel Johnes, of Hafôd.

The names of the two last incumbents were, the Rev. Mr. David Davies, and the Rev. Mr. Sampson Owen.

The church consists of a nave and chancel, communicating by a pointed arch. The font is a very large square bason.

VERWIC.

In this parish is a farm called Nant y Flynion, which takes its name from the Flemings having landed at a beach near a small brook just by. The desperate resistance they met with is confirmed by a large heap on this farm near the sea, composed of the bones of the invaders, which frequently now appear, as the wind disperses the sand in which they are buried. This mound of sand is very near Mownt Church, and the tradition is, that the Flemings having landed on a small beach called Traith y Mwnt, were met by the natives, where a bloody battle ensued on the first Sunday after new year's day, which, from that circumstance, was called the "red Sunday," in Welsh, "sul coch." This appellation was given, no doubt, in consequence of the blood shed on that day.

The neighbourhood were accustomed to meet on that Sunday, till within a few years ago, when wrestling, kicking, and football, usually took place. This meeting, as was too often the case on such occasions, frequently ended in quarrels and bloodshed. It appears to have been an anniversary commemorating a victory; as the recollection of a defeat would hardly be revived.

CHURCH.

This church is a vicarage, and in the gift of the Prince of Wales.

It is dedicated to St. Pedrog, the son of Clement, Prince of

Cornwall, who lived about the beginning of the seventh century. There is a church also dedicated to him in Pembrokeshire, and another in Caernarvonshire.

The two last incumbents were, the Rev. Mr. David Davies, and the Rev. Mr. —— James.

The church consists of a square tower at the east end, a nave, chancel, and porch. Over the latter is the date, 1627. It commands a view across the Teivy into Pembrokeshire. Within the church is the font, highly ornamented; which is a square bason on a pillar. A large pointed arch forms the communication between the nave and chancel, and a smaller one between the nave and tower.

On the east wall of the chancel, and north side of the altar, is a black stone monument, and on it,

Near
This place lieth the
Body of David Dav-
ies Eldest son of the
Rev. Mr. Evan Davies
Vic^{r} of this parish who
departed this life the 15th
Day of Nov. 1737 Aged
16 years.
At sixteen years my life was spent
When God his Messenger hath sent
To call me to my Brother's home
My resting place the day of dome.

In this church are the remains of a white alabaster monument, now lying on the ground, viz. a slab turretted along the edge, six feet long and two feet broad. There is also a piece of free stone two feet four inches in length, and one foot nine inches

in height, on which are carved six figures, standing in as many highly ornamented niches, which appear to be very ancient and much mutilated. Another piece of the same height as the last, and one foot six inches in length, has a single figure on it in a niche, butmuch more ornamented. It is probable that all these were parts of a monument to some Norman lord, who at one time possessed Verwic.

TREGIBY.

This was anciently a seat of the Philips's of the Priory, in Cardigan, in the account of which their pedigree has been given.

TOWYN.

The first edifice at Towyn was erected by Gwyllym ab Einon, constable of the castle of Cardigan, who slew the Irish that dwelt at Pitchert, for firing the house of his foster-father. His pedigree is traced as follows, in an ancient manuscript in the possession of Colonel Lloyd, of Mabus.

Gwynvardd Dyved, Prince of Dyved, the son of Pwyll Pendevig Dyved, the son of Argoel Llawhir, the son of Pyr ..... the son of Llewhên, who was in the wars at Aberconwy[e] with Julius Cæsar, and governor of his army. He married Gwraugen veindroed, daughter and heir to Gr[h] Willier Leon.

Cyhylyn varrd. — Gwrgenen. — Gwylym.

Gwrwared,..... = Gwenllian, daughter to Ednyved Vychan, of Pen mynydd ym Môn.

[e] Thus the MS. but I cannot tell where this Aberconwy could be. If Julius Cæsar be the right person, it must have been in England.

Gwylym of Cemeis, ... = Joan, daughter to Sir Elydyr Stackpool.
Einon vawr of the wood, = Elinor, daughter to Stephen Parrot, Lord of Islington.
Gwyllym ab Einon, who built, and was first Lord of Towyn, ... = Isabel, daughter to Llewellyn ab Owain ab Meredydd ab Grufydd, Lord of Iscoed.

Gwyllym ab Einon got arms in France, which he afterwarsd gave for his own. Edward Llwyd, in his MS. pedigrees, says, "I found in an old manuscript pedigree of the family of Towyn, this Gwyllym, called son to Owain ab Robert ab Einon vawr of Coed, or the wood, and his mother Lleyky, daughter to Grufydd ab Llewellyn Vychan."

Gwyllym's son was

Einon vychan, Lord of Towyn, ... = Joan, daughter to Stephen Langley, Lord of Coedmawr.
Gryfydd, &c. . . . . = Eva, dau. Llewellyn Davil Powel Ychan, of Gorrws.
Owen, ... = Elen, dau. to Morgan ab David ab Llewellyn ab Philip, of Rhydodin.
Meredydd, ... = Ethlyw, daughter to Rhys ddû. Some say her name was Elen, others Eliz. and add that she was his heir.
Rhys, ... = Marg. daughter and coh. to John Einon, of Henllan.
Rhudderch, ... = to his second wife, ... dau. and coh. of Sir John Lyngen, Knt.
Rhys Ychan, ... = first wife Alston, daughter to Sir Ja. Bowen, of Pentre Jenkin, Knt.
John Vychan of Towyn, = Cath. (some say Eliz.) dau. and heir to Ja. Gruffh of Cevenmaelgoed.
Morgan Vaughan, commonly called Morgan John, of Towyn, ... = Marg. daughter to Jenkin ab Jenkin Lloyd, of Llangranwg.
Richard Vaughan, of Pembryn, ... = Lettice, daughter to . . . . . Scourfield, of Newmote, Esq.
John Vaughan, ... = Lettice, daughter to Hugh Bowen, of Upton, Esq.
Richard Vaughan, 1693, . = Anne, daughter to Tho. Evans, of Peterwel, Esq.
Richard Vaughan, &c.

The place is now merely a farm house, the property of A. T. S. Gwyne, of Tyglyn, in this county.

CRUGBYCHAN.

This was the seat of a family named Bowen, whose genealogy is as follows:

Thomas ab Rhys ab Meredydd ab Ywain, &c.

Philip,	..... dau. and h. to Philip ab Rhys ab Jevan, of Crûgbychan, Lord of Caerwedros.
Rhys,	Nest, daughter to Howel David Howel, &c.
Owain,	Elen, dau. to David Lloyd, of Gwenau.
Nicholas Bowen,	Eliz. dau. and heir to Ywain Philips, of Llanvihangel Pen bedw.
George Bowen,	Eliz. daughter to George Philips of Cardigan, Esq.
John Bowen,	Fortune, dau. and coh. to Hugh ab Reinault, of Morva bychan, second dau. to Tho. Pryse, of Glanvraed.
George Bowen, 1693,	Eliz. daughter to Hugh Llwyd, of Lwydvant, Esq.
John Bowen, 1706,	Margaret, daughter to John Lloyd, of Cilgwyn, Esq.
John Bowen, died without issue in 1719.	

The arms of this family were gu. a chev. between two de lisses, in chief; and a lion rampant in base or.

This is now simply a farm house.

HEOLYCWM.

This is now the property of Griffith Jones Esq. of Cardigan, and is a respectable house, though of no antiquity.

MOEL Y MOWNT.

I presume that the word "Mownt" is added to the name of this parish from its contiguity to the mound of sand, and

Fleming's teeth, in Verwic parish, near it; but this is mere conjecture.

CHURCH.

The church is a perpetual curacy, and in the gift of the Prince of Wales. It generally is held with Verwic.

The two last incumbents were, the Rev. Mr. John Jones, and the Rev. Mr. —— Jones.

The church stands near the sea side, consists of a nave and chancel, and is dedicated to the Holy Cross.

ABERPORTH,

Which signifies the mouth of the haven, is a delightful pleasant situation, in a cove near the sea.

CHURCH.

This is a rectory, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's.

The names of the two last incumbents are the following, the Rev. Mr. John Thomas, and the Rev. Mr. Tho. Thomas.

The church is dedicated to St. Cynfil, and consists of a nave and chancel, communicating with each other by means of a pointed arch. The font is a square bason placed on a round pillar. The sacramental cup is much ornamented, but has no date or inscription.

The church commands a fine view of the sea, standing on an eminence, about a mile from the village.

On the south wall of the chancel, but outside the church, is a black stone monument, thus inscribed:

Ymma
y gorwedd Cyrph
5 o Blant Dafydd Evan
Llwyncoed, Evan a fu farw
Mehefin 24. 1791, oed 6 dydd,
Esther a fu farw, Ebrill 15, 1793
yn 6 mis oed, Mary a fu
farw Rhagfyr 18, 1793, yn 15
mlwydd oed, Jane a fu
farw, Rhagfyr 29, 1793 yn 6
blwydd oed, Ann a fu
farw Rhagfyr 30, 1793 yn 9
mlwydd oed.

Ddarllenydd cyfarwydd gwêl ychod
Einpenwau an hoedran bydd barod
A chais ddyddiwri wneyd cymod
Ar benna Vann bod dann er nôd

Yr Arglwydd a roddodd in fywyd
Ac efe ai cymmerodd ef hefyd
O deyrnas nef mewn bythol fyd.

PLAS ABERPORTH

Is now the property of Davis Morgan, Esq. and is a respectable farm house.

PENNARYSSA

Belongs to —— Crook, Esq. of Hampshire, though formerly to a branch of the Parry family, of Neuadd Trevawr, before noticed.

PENBRYN,

Or Llanvihangel Pen y bryn, lies also on the sea shore, and is very extensive.

On a farm in this parish, called Cevn Lletre, is a very high mound of earth encircled by three ramparts, which has evidently been a strong fortified place, and is still called "Castell." A quarry of stone having been found within it, the intrenchments have been greatly destroyed. Near the same farm is another tumulus, called Castell pridd. On another part of this farm was destroyed, about twenty years ago, a carnedd, and an earthen pot, containing ashes, found within. On the farm of Blaenhôfnant, is a large carnedd; and there are two more not far off; all of these are about one mile and a half from that on Tyll coed, in the parish of Llangranog, and were formerly called the four graves.

In this parish is a small village named Sarnau, near a farm called Pwyll glas. It took its name from several paved roads across the bog just adjoining. These were composed of large stones, but narrow, and were probably military ways; but as no trace of them now remains, it might be difficult to say whether they were of British, Roman, or Welsh construction.

In this parish, not far from the church, Mr. Llwydd took notice of a large rude stone, which once stood in a small heap of stones, close by which it then lay, which he read "Cor Balenci jacit Ordous," and interpreted it, "the Heart of Valencus, of North Wales, lieth here." Although he declares himself by no means satisfied with such a conjecture, yet he copied the inscription very correctly, and the heap of stones he mentions were removed about two years ago, when some silver coins were found,

and an urn containing ashes. The field in which this stone stands, (as it is now erect, measuring about five feet in height, two feet three inches broad at bottom, and about one foot four inches at top) is called Parc Carreg y lluniau, and is part of the estate of Dyffrin Burn, belonging to Mr. Jenkins. See Plate IV. Fig. 2.

There is a stone in this parish called Llêch yr ochan, near a well called Fynnon wedog, or "the bloody," probably from some battle which happened near it.

Bishop Gibson mentions that a British gold coin was likewise found in this parish, similar to those he found at Carnbre, in Cornwall, and about the weight of a guinea. From this, and many of the like coins found in other parts of the kingdom, he tells us Mr. Llwyd concluded that the Britons had gold and silver money of their own, before the Roman conquest. For as such of these as want inscriptions are always a little hollow on one side, and have also characters different from the Romans; it is plain the art of coining then was not learnt from the Romans, for had that been the case we should have rather met with Roman letters, such as by some coins of Caswallawn, and Cynvelin, we find they made use of after the conquest.

About a mile and a half from Pwllglass, close to the high road, is an old British encampment called Castell Nadolig, very large, and double trenched, though the line of circumvallation is in some places destroyed, so that the form of the area is no longer as perfect and distinct as might be wished. The farm house on the estate bears the same name. From the old intrenchment was, about twenty years ago, a paved road, stretching to the northward for a mile. It was made of very large stones, and

was ten feet wide. It passed to the north of a tumulus called Crûg Coy.

In this parish is Traeth saith, which is reckoned the finest shore on the coast for bathing. The origin of this name has, and will still perhaps puzzle many. Literally translated, it would be, " seven shore," but as that cannot be sense, Theophilus Evans, in " Drych y Prif Oesoed," says, " saith " is an Irish word, signifying shallow, which I think might be the case, some words being retained in the Irish language which are lost in the Welsh, and vice versa. William Owen, Esq. the ingenious author of the Welsh dictionary, conjectures that its name might have been traeth Sei thenin, from the king of that name, noticed in the poem about Cantrw gwaelod. Tradition says that it had its name from the seven daughters of a king being wrecked there, having been put by order of their father into a vessel without sails or oars; and continue to assert that they took possession of the seven best farms in the county, the names of which all end in " an," and that they had plenty of meat from a house called from that Llawn ymborth, abbreviated into Lamborth. A poem commemorates this tradition.

There is a flat rock on the beach in this parish called Carreg Morynion, or the maiden's rock, from some girls, about a century back, going to bathe from it on a Sunday, and being drowned.

CHURCH.

The church, which is situated on a rock by the sea side, is dedicated to St. Michael, and is a vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. One half of the tithes belong to the vicar, the other to Mrs. Price.

The three last incumbents were, the Rev. Mr. David Turnor, the Rev. Mr. William Holcomb, and the Rev. Mr. Isaac Williams, of Ystrad Teilau.

The church consists of a nave and chancel, parted from each other by a pointed arch; the porch also exhibits the pointed style of architecture. In the south wall of the chancel is a wide arch, which formerly contained a monument, and in the nave there appears to have been another. The font is a square bason.

On a black stone, on the south side of the arch, forming the entrance to the chancel, is the following:

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
GEORGE LLOYD OF LLANBORTH
WHO DIED THE 2d OF MAY IN THE
48 YEAR OF HIS AGE AND IN THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD 1678.

HERE ALSO LIETH THE BODY OF
JOAN HIS WIFE WHO DYED THE
18th OF JANUARY IN Yᴱ 77 YEAR OF
HER AGE & IN THE YEAR OF
OUR LORD 1699

HERE LYETH THE BODY
OF DAVID MORGANS OF
LLANBORTH WHO DYED THE
MAY 19 IN THE YEAR OF HIS
AGE 73 AND IN THE YEAR OF
OUR LORD 1770

ALˢ Lʸ THE Bᵒᵈ OF D.D. OF LL. BRʰ WHO
DYD MAY 29 ADᵈ 6. 1769.

FROM DUST OF EARTH AS MOSES DURST
AFIRM GOD FORM'D OUR FATHER FIRST

BUT DO YOU GRAUNT IT SO OR NO
TO DUST & EARTH YOU SEE WEE GO
LO! LOE IN THE EARTH WE BOTH DO LYE
SO MUST YOU READER DYE.

On a large flat stone in the pavement of the chancel, and on the south side of the altar, is a brass plate thus inscribed:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF DAME BRIDGET LEWES
DAUGHTER TO SIR RICHARD PRYSE OF GOGERTHAN
KNIGHT AND WIFE TO SIR JOHN LEWES OF
ABERNANT BYCHAN KNIGHT WHO DEPARTED THIS
LIFE THE 4 OF OCTOBER IN THE YEARE OF OUR
LORD 1643.

ALSO
HERE LYETH THE BODY OF RICHARD LEWES
HER SONNE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE
6th OF JANUARY 1622.

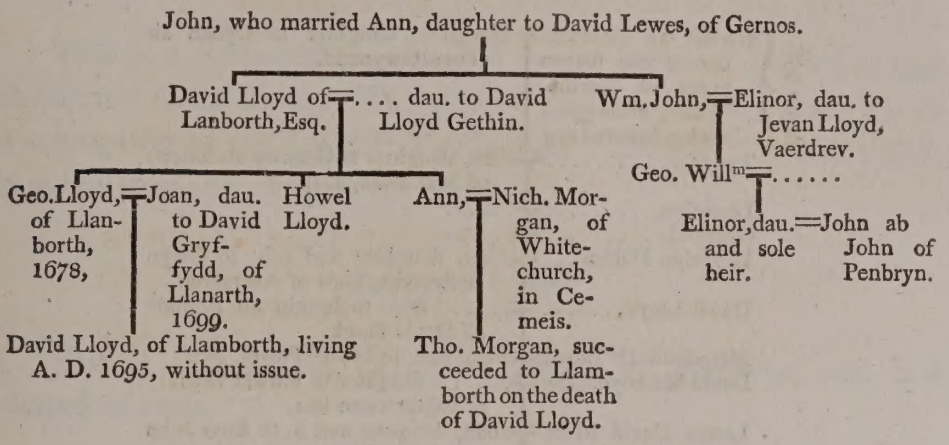
On the sacramental cup is inscribed "Poculum Eclesie de Pembryn, 1574."

In the church-yard remain the steps of a stone cross, probably destroyed at the reformation.

LLANBORTH.

Llamborth, Llongborth, or, according to the story of Traeth saith, Llawnymborth, still bears marks of antiquity. Its pointed doorway, antiquated windows, and ivy-mantled roof, bespeak the many centuries it has witnessed. It was formerly the seat of Rhys ab Rhydderch, Lord of Tywyn, who married Alson, daughter to Sir James Bowen, of Pentre jevan, Knt. by whom

he had four sons and two daughters. By another wife he had several other children; among others,


John, who married Ann, daughter to David Lewes, of Gernos.
David Lloyd of Lanborth, Esq.
.... dau. to David Lloyd Gethin.
Wm. John,
Elinor, dau. to Jevan Lloyd, Vaerdrev.
Geo. Will^m
.....
Geo. Lloyd, of Llanborth, 1678,
Joan, dau. to David Gryffydd, of Llanarth, 1699.
Howel Lloyd.
Ann,
Nich. Morgan, of Whitechurch, in Cemeis.
Elinor, dau. and sole heir.
John ab John of Penbryn.
David Lloyd, of Llamborth, living A. D. 1695, without issue.
Tho. Morgan, succeeded to Llamborth on the death of David Lloyd.

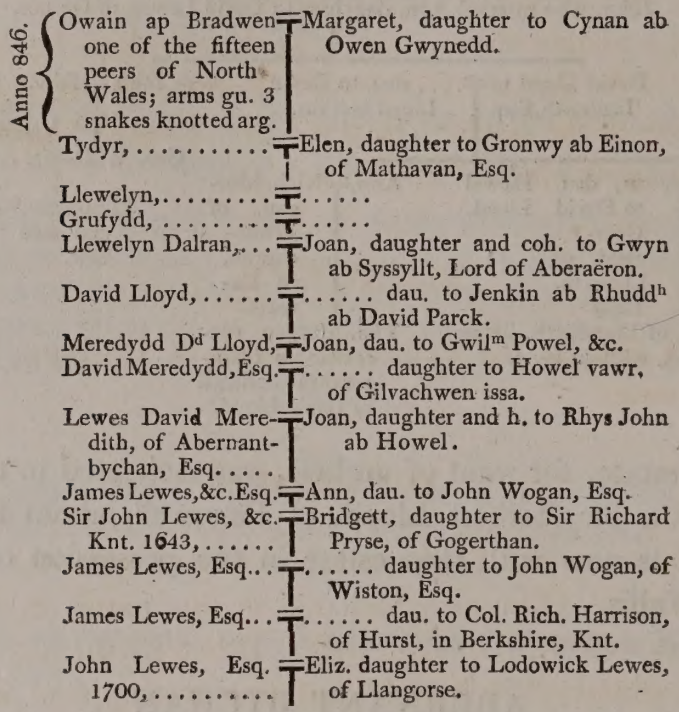
This estate, for want of an heir, was escheated to the lord of the manor, Sir Herbert Lloyd, of Peterwell, about fifty years ago, and is now with that estate in the possession of Colonel Bailey Wallis.

ABERNANT BYCHAN

Is an ancient edifice, though not the original one on the estate, that having stood a little to the south-east of the present building. The arch of the door is of the pointed ellipse, and the wainscot within the house, from its carved work, and the figures on it, seems about the date of Elizabeth's reign. The mould in the garden is said to have been brought from Ireland, and the vulgar add, on that account no venomous reptile will live in it.

It is now the property of Loveden Loveden, Esq. of Buscot,

Park, Berkshire, but formerly of the Lewes's, one of the most renowned families in the county. Their genealogy is as follows:


Anno 846.
Owain ap Bradwen one of the fifteen peers of North Wales; arms gu. 3 snakes knotted arg.
Margaret, daughter to Cynan ab Owen Gwynedd.
Tydyr, ...
Elen, daughter to Gronwy ab Einon, of Mathavan, Esq.
Llewelyn, ...
Grufydd, ...
Llewelyn Dalran, ...
Joan, daughter and coh. to Gwyn ab Syssyllt, Lord of Aberaëron.
David Lloyd, ...
..... dau. to Jenkin ab Rhudd[h] ab David Parck.
Meredydd D[d] Lloyd,
Joan, dau. to Gwil[m] Powel, &c.
David Meredydd, Esq.
..... daughter to Howel vawr, of Gilvachwen issa.
Lewes David Meredith, of Abernantbychan, Esq. .....
Joan, daughter and h. to Rhys John ab Howel.
James Lewes, &c. Esq.
Ann, dau. to John Wogan, Esq.
Sir John Lewes, &c. Knt. 1643, ...
Bridgett, daughter to Sir Richard Pryse, of Gogerthan.
James Lewes, Esq. ...
..... daughter to John Wogan, of Wiston, Esq.
James Lewes, Esq. ...
..... dau. to Col. Rich. Harrison, of Hurst, in Berkshire, Knt.
John Lewes, Esq. 1700, ...
Eliz. daughter to Lodowick Lewes, of Llangorse.

Sir John Lewes, Knt. above mentioned, was the last who resided here, and ever since it has belonged to the Gogerthan estate.

DYFRYN-HOWNANT,

Or the desirable valley, once belonged to the Vaughan family, but afterwards became the property of Albany Wallis, Esq. and is now in possession of Colonel Bailey Wallis.

BETTWS IWAN.

This is a chapel of ease, and is in the parish of Penbryn, and dedicated to St. John. The word "Bettws," is supposed to be a corruption of the Latin "Beatus," or "Blessed," a term which is given to many chapels in Wales.

BRONGWYN.

This is also in the extensive parish of Penbryn, and is a chapel of ease.

DIHEWID,

Sometimes called Dichwood, is situated near the pleasant vale of Aëron. On a very high hill in this parish is an old intrenchment, called Moel Dihewyd. Dihewyd literally signifies, "void of ardency," or "zeal," but how it is applied in this instance, I am at a loss to tell.

A fair is annually held on the ninth of May in this parish, at a place called Llanwyddalus, but whether this had its name from any sacred building or not, does not appear.

CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to St. Vitalis, and is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vaughan family, of Crosswood, and the Lewis family, of Llanych-aeron, who present alternately, receive all the tithes, and allow the curate five pounds per annum.

The three last incumbents are as follow, the Rev. Mr. David Davies, the Rev. Mr. Jenkin Jenkins, and the Rev. Mr. John Lloyd.

In this hundred are Capel Gwnda, and Capel Twrgwyne, both chapels of ease belonging to Llanddewi Brevi.

HUNDRED OF MOYDDIN,

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

LLANWENOG,
LLANYNNEN,
LLANBEDR,
CELLAN,
LLANVAIR CLUEDOGAU,
BETTWS BLEDRWS,
SILIAN,
LLANGRANWG,
LLANDYSILIO GOGO,
LLANARTH,
YSTRAD,
LYANGYBY, AND
LLANLLWCHAIARN.

LLAN WENOG.

This parish is very extensive, and is divided into two parts, the freehold lands and the grange. The manorial rights belong to the family at Llanvaughan, in the same parish. It had formerly four chapels of ease, not one of which is now in existence. The names of these were as follow, Cappel Whyl, which formerly stood on a mount called Crug y Whyl: its ruins were destroyed in 1796; Llanvaughan, which once occupied the site of the present seat of the worthy Admiral Thomas; Capel Santessau, of which there are no remains, although there is a fair held in Llanybydder parish, in Carmarthenshire, just opposite, called Fair Santessau; and Capel Brun eglwys, also destroyed.

On the banks of the Teivy, and in this parish, are two circular mounds of earth, one near Crug y Whyl, and the other half way between Llanybydder and Llanvaughan, which seem to have once held small castles, probably of wood, and perhaps tributary to that near Llandysil church.

A tumulus being opened in a field called Caebant, belonging to Bwlchmawr, an earthen glazed coffin was found containing bones, and in an upright position. The tumulus was called Crûg yn Udon, " Udon" signifying a solemn cry, or imprecation.

In a farm adjoining Bwlchmawr, called Crescent grove, about six years ago were dug up two broken hand mill stones, about two feet in diameter. Mr. Whitaker observes, in the second volume of his History of Manchester, page 52, that the Britons had hand mills before the arrival of the Romans; " the Britons particularly distinguishing them as the Highlanders and we distinguish them at present by the simple appellation of querns, carnes, or stones. And to these the Romans added the very useful invention of water-mills. For this discovery the world is pretty certainly indebted to the genius of Italy." " This therefore the Romans would necessarily introduce, with their many other refinements, among us. And that they actually did, the British appellation of a water-mill fully suggests itself; the melin of the Welsh, and Cornish; the mull, meill, and melin, of the Armoricans, and the Irish muilean, and muilind, being all evidently derived from the Roman mola and molendinum." He might have added, that the Italian molina, the French moulin, and the English mill, are likewise clearly formed from the Roman.

About half a mile from the church was, within these last four years, a great curiosity. A bank about six yards long, and four feet high, in the shape of a man lying down with his arms stretched out at right angles to his body, without a head. His legs open, and without feet. A small excavation had been made in the part resembling the trunk of the body. It was called Carn Philip Gwyddyl, or the burial place of Philip the Irishman. The tradition of the place is, that Philip lived in the tower of

Llanwenog church, and used to commit depredations in the neighbourhood. That once being pursued he leaped from the church tower, and breaking his leg in consequence, was taken, put to death, and here buried.

On the farm of Tycam is a square intrenchment called Clawdd Buarth, from its similitude to a sheepfold. The field in which it stands was anciently termed Cae'r Vaes, evidently alluding to a battle having been fought there.

CHURCH.

The church is a handsome building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle; and a high square tower at its western end. It is dedicated to St. Gwynog, who was one of the sons of Gildas, and a saint of the congregation of Catwg, in the middle of the sixth century. The present building however could not, from the stile of its architecture, have been erected at that time; but from the pointed arch, which is to be seen in its purest state, it was probably erected about seven hundred years later, and its tower, perhaps, about the reign of Henry the VIIth, as appears by the letters used in the motto, encircling a coat of arms, carved upon it. The side aisle having the pointed arch flattened, which came into repute about the time of Richard II, and continued till that of Henry VIII. On the outside of the western wall of this aisle is a very ancient carved stone, representing our Saviour on the cross, and the two Mary's, one on each side, bewailing their supposed loss. This evidently was removed from its original station to this place, as the stone differs materially in texture from the rest of which this building is made, and is placed here without any regard to order or uniformity. Probably it might once have

stood over some altar, or shrine, to command the veneration and respect of some pious roman catholic. Each angle of the upper part of the tower is ornamented with a lion's head, serving as a spout to carry off the rain from the roof. A pointed arch over the door of this tower is also ornamented with three human faces, above which is a shield charged with a portcullis; and over the window is another shield, charged with a chevron between three ravens, all turned towards the sinister point. These arms are borne by all the descendants of Urien, and are to be seen on the monument of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, (who probably erected this tower) in St. Peter's church, Carmarthen. The motto is in a garter, in French, and is as follows: En son ..... pour .....

On one of the bells in this tower is the following inscription: "Jenkin Lloyd, of Llanvechan; Griffith Davies, of Ddôlwhen Ch. 1677, h, W." and on another, "Gloria sit deo, Henricus Williams me fecit, Anno Domini 1677." There is another, and larger bell, but without any inscription.

The font is a large bason, with twelve sides, on each of which is carved a human face. It is supported on a circular pillar, and besides a plinth for its base, stands on three steps.

This church is a vicarage, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. In the distribution of tithes, the grange is divided into three parts. One of these belongs to the Peterwell estate, the other two are added to the freehold tithes, and this is again divided into two parts, one of whieh goes to the High Mead estate, and the other part is divided between the Crosswood estate and the vicar.

The late incumbents were, the Rev. David Williams, the Rev. —— Evans, and the Rev. Joshua Davies.

S.R.Meyrick del. J.Storer sc.

LLANVAUGHAN.

LLAN-VAUGHAN,

Or Llanvychan, that is, little church, was formerly a chapel belonging to Llanwenog. At present an elegant mansion stands on the site of this chapel, and is now the residence of Admiral Thomas, who married —— Lloyd, sister to John Lloyd, Esq. of Malbrus, in this county. The grounds have been planted with great judgment, and the beauty of the spot is only exceeded by the liberal, generous, and hospitable conduct of its proprietor. After the chapel was pulled down a house was built in its stead, which became the property of Gwyon Lloyd, third son of Llewelyn Lloyd, of Castell Howel, whose descendants continued in possession of it till the year 1759, when it was sold to John Davies, Esq. of Llwydsiac, and afterwards bought by Admiral Thomas in the year 1786, who pulled down the old house, and erected the present elegant mansion. His father was a Lloyd, and of the same family as before had possession of the estate, but changed his name to Thomas. The present worthy possessor is Rear Admiral of the Red, Deputy Lieutenant, and Justice of Peace for the county. A colonnade leads to the saloon, on one side of which is the drawing-room, and on the other the dining-room, and in which is a handsome double flight of stairs leading to the bed-rooms. The offices have all judiciously been placed behind the house, so that although it is spacious it has a very neat and compact appearance.

In the kitchen garden, by the side of the gate, is an ancient inscribed stone, about nine feet three inches in height above the ground, and one foot eight inches in breadth. The inscription may be read as follows: Trenacatus ic jacet, filius Maglagni,

who was buried, in all probability, in the chapel called Capel Whyl, as this stone was found in the eastern wall of the ruins of that building, a few feet below the surface of the earth. See Plate IV, Fig. III.

Somewhere near Llanvaughan was the dingle in which lived the son of John Webley, of Court newydd, who followed the occupation of carpenter in it, whence his family were termed Tylwyth Saer y Cwm; and as they make so conspicuous a figure in all the Welsh heraldry books, and as no mention is in them made where this dingle is, I trust I shall be pardoned for inserting the pedigree here.

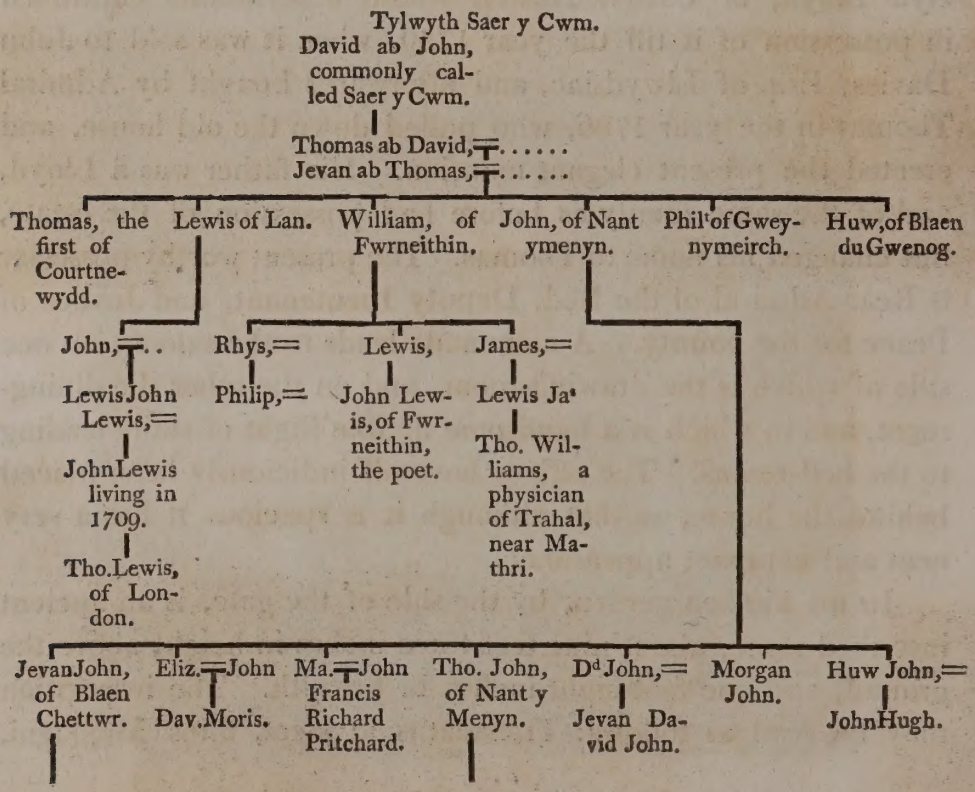
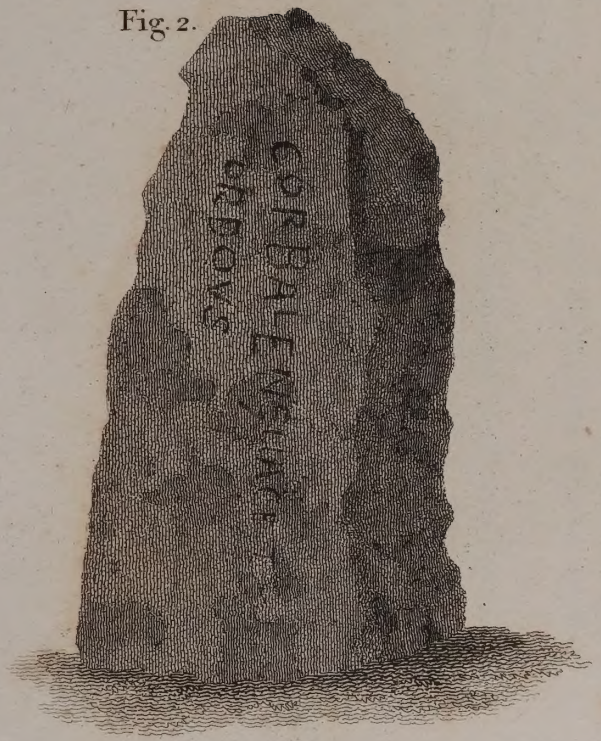


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



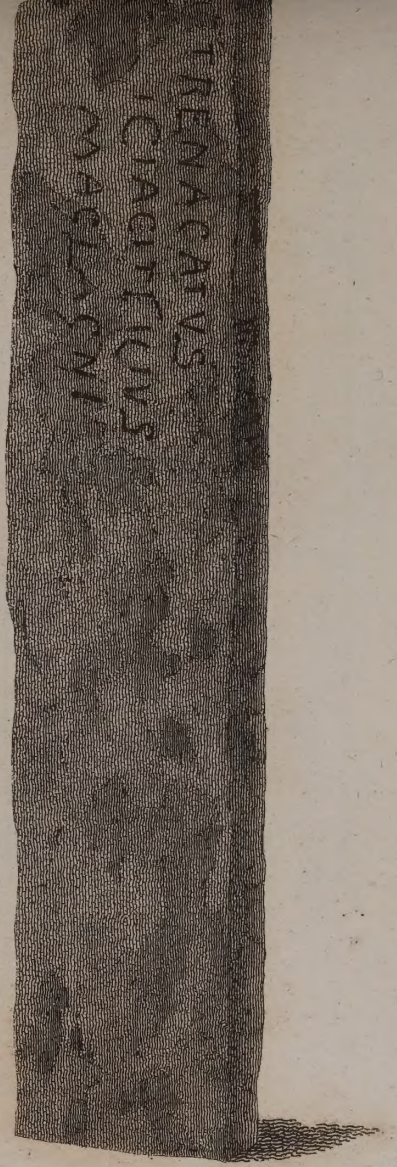
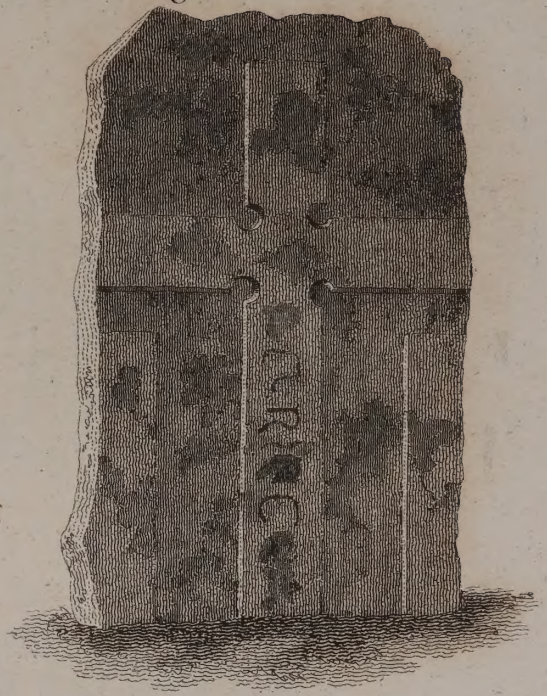


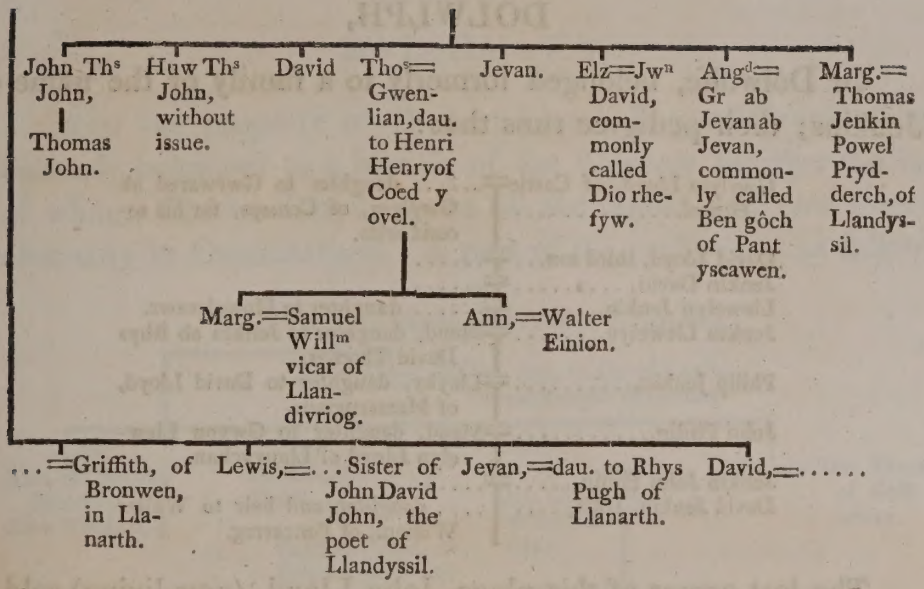
Fig. 4.



S. B. Meyrick. del.t

J. Stan

Publish'd Dec.r 1.1808 by Longman, Rees, Hurst & Orme.


John Th^{s} John, Thomas John.
Huw Th^{s} John, without issue.
David
Tho^{s} = Gwenlian, dau. to Henri Henry of Coed y ovel.
Jevan.
Elz = Jw^{n} David, commonly called Dio rhefyw.
Ang^{d} = Gr ab Jevan ab Jevan, commonly called Ben gôch of Pant yscawen.
Marg. = Thomas Jenkin Powel Pryderch, of Llandyssil.
Marg. = Samuel Will^{m} vicar of Llandivriog.
Ann, = Walter Einion.
... = Griffith, of Bronwen, in Llanarth.
Lewis, = ... Sister of John David John, the poet of Llandyssil.
Jevan, = dau. to Rhys Pugh of Llanarth.
David, = ...

HIGH MEAD

Has a commanding view of the vale of Teivy, and is now the property of Major Evans, son of Herbert Evans, Esq. The major's maternal great grandfather was a son of David Llwyd, of Llanvaughan, great great grandfather to David Lloyd, the last who owned that place. Major Evans's paternal ancestors were of Glantowy, in Caermarthenshire.

There is a very extensive farm belonging to this estate, and it is said of the late Mrs. Evans, the major's mother, that though a lady, her agricultural knowledge and practice far exceeded that of any man in the county.

DOLWLPH,

Or Dôlwolfe, belonged formerly to a family of the name of Jenkins; their pedigree runs thus:

Gwylym Lloyd, of Castle Howel, ... = ... daughter to Gwrwared ab Gwylym, of Cemeys, for his second wife.

David Lloyd, third son, .. = ...

Jenkin David, ... = ...

Llewelyn Jenkin, ... = ... daughter to Howel vawr.

Jenkin Llewelyn, ... = Maud, daughter to Jenkin ab Rhys David Thomas.

Philip Jenkin, ... = Lleyky, daughter to David Lloyd, of Maescrugiau.

John Philip, ... = Maud, daughter to Gwyon Llewelyn Lloyd of Llanvychan.

Jenkin John Philip, ... = ...

David Jenkin, 1693, ... = ... daughter and heir to Walter William, of Pencarreg.

The last owner of this place, John Lloyd, (now living) sold it to Herbert Lloyd, Esq. attorney at law, for an annuity, and other considerations.

BWLCHBYCHAN

Was formerly the estate of Owain, natural son of David ab Rhydderch, of Pant Streimon, whose descendants took the name of Bowein, or Ap Owein; his son was

Thomas Bowein, ... = ... daughter to Lodwick Lewes, of Brenhinlle.

Thomas Bowein, ... = Jane, daughter to David Lloyd, of Allt yr Odin.

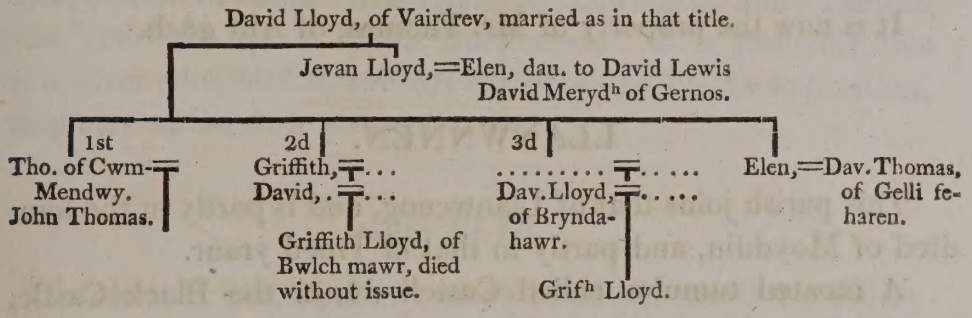
John Bowein, 1709, = Jane, daughter to John Llewes, of Troed y rhiw, Esq. formerly of Gernos.

..... Bowen, ... = Rev. Daniel Bowen.

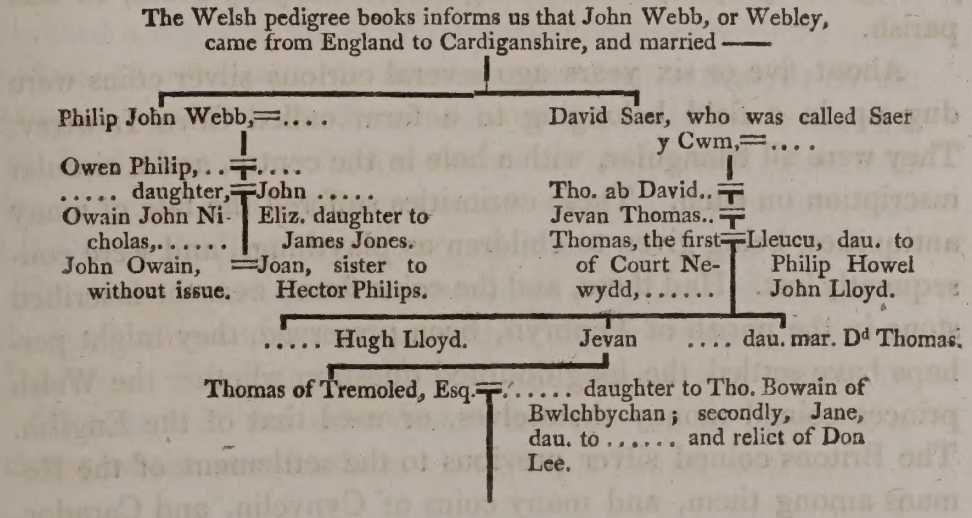
The Rev. Daniel Bowen lives at Wainyvor, in the parish of Llandyssyl.

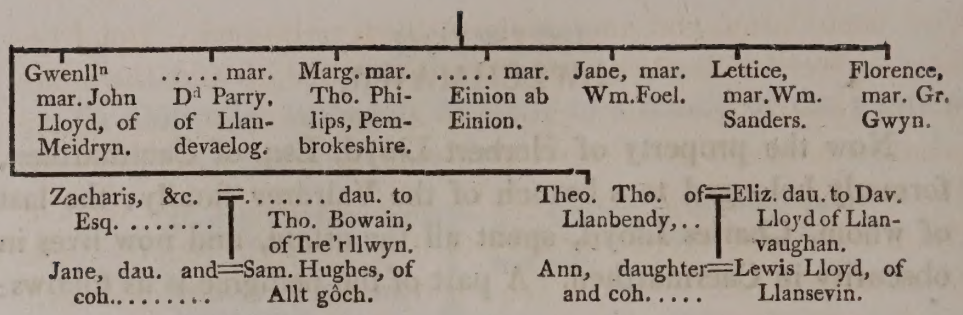
BWLCHMAWR,

Now the property of Herbert Lloyd, Esq. of Caermarthen, formerly belonged to a branch of the Vairdrev family; the last of whom, Charles Lloyd, spent all the estate, and now lives in obscurity in Caermarthen. A part of the pedigree is as follows:



COURT NEWYDD.




Gwenll[n] mar. John Lloyd, of Meidryn.
..... mar. D[d] Parry, of Llandevaelog.
Marg. mar. Tho. Philips, Pembrokeshire.
..... mar. Einion ab Einion.
Jane, mar. Wm. Foel.
Lettice, mar. Wm. Sanders.
Florence, mar. Gr. Gwyn.
Zacharis, &c. Esq. .....
..... dau. to Tho. Bowain, of Tre'rllwyn.
Jane, dau. and coh. .....
Sam. Hughes, of Allt gôch.
Theo. Tho. of Llanbendy, . .
Eliz. dau. to Dav. Lloyd of Llanvaughan.
Ann, daughter and coh. .....
Lewis Lloyd, of Llansevin.

It is now the property of Mr. Thomas, of Allt gôch.

LLANWNNEN.

This parish joins that of Llanwenog, and is partly in the hundred of Moyddin, and partly in that of Troed yraur.

A moated tumulus called Castell dû, or the Black Castle, not far from the church, and evidently designed to protect the passage across the river Crannel, gives name to a large farm adjoining, the property of Mr. Hughes, of Llwyn y groes, in this parish.

About five or six years ago several curious silver coins were dug up in a field belonging to a farm called Cevn Lewtrev. They were all triangular, with a hole in the centre, and a circular inscription on each. These curiosities suffered the fate of many antiquities, being given to children as playthings, and were consequently lost. Had these, and the coins found near the inscribed stone in the parish of Penbryn, been preserved, they might perhaps have settled the long doubted question whether the Welsh princes coined money themselves, or used that of the English. The Britons coined silver previous to the settlement of the Romans among them, and many coins of Cynvelin, and Caradoc,

have been found, and engravings of them published. But I believe no Welsh coins have ever been discovered, though the mines of this country were most probably known to them, and all the penalties annexed to a breach of any of the laws were in money. The Ceiniog was the name of the coin by which the ancient Welsh reckoned, though now applied to signify "penny;" and this mode may be traced in the expression, for "ten shillings," which, instead of being "deg soult," is "chweigen," i.e. "chewch ugein," or "six score," *pence* understood. It is probable this was a silver coin, and this seems corroborated by the expression, "as pretty as the little penny."

CHURCH.

The church, which is but a small building, consisting simply of a nave and chancel, is dedicated to St. Gwynin, who was one of the sons of Helig ab Glanog, and a saint who lived in the middle of the sixth century, who, with his father and brothers, embraced a religious life in consequence of their territory being overflowed by the sea. It is a vicarage, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. Two thirds of the tithes go to the see of St. David's, and one third to the vicar. It generally goes with Silian Church. The last incumbents were as follow, the Rev. David Williams, the Rev. —— Evans, and the Rev. Evan Williams.

The nave and chancel communicate by means of a pointed arch, in which is a screen ornamented with carved work, like that at Lanâvan. The font is octagonal, and placed on a round pillar. The steps of the old rood-loft still remain, as does also a sacristy near the western door.

LECHWEDD DYRYS.

Grufydd ab Llewelyn Lloyd left a natural son, Jevan, who possessed Lechwedd Dyrys. This Jevan left a son, named

- Howel, ... = Elen, daughter and heir to Rudd[h] Meredydd, of Llan y gorwyddon.
- Philip, ... = Elliw, daughter and heir to David Lloyd, of Creuddyn.
- David Philip Howel, ... = ... daughter to John ab Edward, of Nanteôs.
- John Powel, ... = Marg. daughter to Tho. Pryse, of Glanvraed.
- Sir Tho. Powel, Knt. Serjeant at Law, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in James the Second's time, ... = Eliz. daughter and heir to David Lloyd, of Aberbrwynen.

  - Wm. Powell, Esq. ..... = Avarina, dau. to Corn[s] Le Brun, Esq.
  - Ann, = Tho. Owens, of Llunllo, in Montgomeryshire.

This estate has continued in the family of Powell ever since, and is now the property of Captain Powel, of Nanteôs, in this county.

LAMPETER.

This is a corporate and market town, and situated in the beautiful vale of Teivy. Its ancient name was Llanbedd, and afterwards Llanbedr pont Steven; and its bridge over the Teivy is about half a mile distant from the town. Some have supposed this bridge to have been erected by order of King Stephen. But had that been the case, the town would have been called Llanbedr Pont Steven, before the year 1154, and thus named in the Welsh Chronicles. From the pedigrees in the possession of David Lloyd, Esq. of Allt yr Odin, it appears to have been erected early in the fifteenth century, and is thus noticed. " Rhys the son of David ap Rhys, of Pencarreg, mar-

ried Lleucu, daughter of Jevan David Llwyd ap David Ddû, ap David Decka, ap Steven, y gwr a wnaeth bont Llanbedr ar i gost ei hyn," i. e. Steven, the man who erected Lampeter bridge at his own expense. The Roman road from Loventium to Maridunum, or Llanio, to Caermarthen, is very visible here on the west of the river, to which it runs nearly parallel from Llanio. This place consists of but few houses, and one tolerable inn. Giraldus Cambrensis mentions a sermon being preached here by Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, another by himself, and the united exhortations of two abbots of the Cistertian order, John of Alba-domus, and Sisillus of Strata florida Abbey, in support of the crusade.

It appears to have been a much larger place formerly than at present; and the number of its inhabitants gave them some consequence, as we find frequent mention made of the "Gwyr Llambeth," or men of Lampeter, having accomplished some action or other, in the Welch Chronicle.

A piece of ground to the south-west of the town, still called "Mynwent Twmas," or St. Thomas's church-yard, in which pieces of leaden coffins are frequently dug up, tends to confirm this. The tradition is, that the ruins of this church were standing about two hundred years ago; and the street leading to it is called St. Thomas's Street.

Besides this church and St. Peter's, there was formerly here a priory, which stood on the spot now occupied by the shop of Mr. Jenkins.

This town is a contributary borough to Cardigan.

On the brow of a hill, to the west of St. Peter's church, tradition says, stood formerly the mansion of the Arglwydd, or Lord of Lampeter, and adds, that there was a paved way from

his house to the western door of the church. In an old manuscript book of pedigrees, the name of one of the Lords of Lampeter occurs, who was Rhys David Thomas; and I have met with three others, Jenkin David Lloyd, descended from Gllⁿ Lloyd, and his son and grandson, Griffydd and Thomas ap Gruffydd.

Adjoining the glebe land, and to the north of the church, is a farm called Hên veddau, which signifies old graves, and these were, probably, such as are still to be seen in the parish of Cellan, and used before the formation of church-yards.

On a hill, called Allt goch, appear to be the remains of a druidical circle, a part of which is still in a thicket of oak, which has evidently sprang from a forest of that tree, and which now gives name to the hill. The stones, though very large, are all on the ground, having in all probability fallen from their original upright posture.

Nothing of the ancient castle now remains except the moated verdant mound of its keep, and the site of a quadrangular court. It was called the castle of Stephen, and is mentioned in the Welsh Chronicle as having been demolished and overthrown in the year 1137, by Owen Gwynedd, eldest son of Gruffydd ap Conan.

A subterraneous passage, till lately, to be seen in it, is still called " Cellar y Brenhin," or the king's cellar.

On the north side of the church is a moated tumulus, which might have been the original Welsh castle of Lampeter, and that near the turnpike, above described, might have been erected by order of King Stephen.

A farm in this parish is called Castell Byged, from an old intrenchment just above the house. By some it has been conjec-

tured to be a Roman work, and that Byged signifies " Pugetius." But although not far from Sarn Helen, yet as in other respects it exhibits nothing Roman in its appearance, I am inclined to refer it to a later period, and fancy Byged to be the name of some Norman general. Hugh Bygod was earl of Norfolk in the time of King Stephen, and perhaps this work may be attributed to him.

Besides this castle there is a large intrenchment on Allt gôch, another on Olwen hill, and another in the form of a parallelogram, on the side of it, near the river Dûlas, in which was found, some years ago, a hand mill stone.

CHURCH.

The church is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, a little to the north of the town, and its church-yard is plentifully supplied with the venerable yew, once the glory of the British soldiery. The edifice consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, the two former of which are divided from each other by a number of pointed arches, similar to those in the old church of Trevilan; and the latter is separated from them by an ornamented screen. It had once a porch before the door, but that has been taken down. It is dedicated to St. Peter the apostle, and is a vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. Two-thirds of the tithes go to the see of St. David's. The vicar has the other third, and receives hay tithe from one parcel of the parish. In addition to this he has a salary of fifteen pounds per annum from the see of St. David's.

The names of the three last incumbents are, the Rev. William Williams, the Rev. —— Phillips, and the Rev. Eleazer Williams.

Near the altar is a circular arched niche, intended to contain holy water.

The font is a square stone, with a circular excavation for the purpose of immersion, and the angles of the stone are ornamented with grotesque figures; one representing a demi-angel, with a scaly body; another some kind of winged beast passant; a third, a demi-griffin rampant; and the fourth, a winged animal rampant. This stone is supported by a circular pillar, encircled by a kind of wreath, and standing on a portion of a cone cut parallel to its base, placed on four steps.

The church contains many monuments; one on the south wall of the south aisle, has the following inscription:

Near
this place lieth y^e^ Body
of Moses Morgan late
of the Green Dragon in this
Town who died y^e^ 20th day of
Sept. 1780 aged 55
This stone, a grateful Son
in honour of .....

The remainder is obliterated by dirt.

On the same wall is also another black stone monument, in a wooden frame, thus inscribed:

Underneath
Lye interr'd the Body of
Thomas Lloyd of this Town
Who departed this life y^e^
28th of Nov^er^ 1755 Aged 63
He lived and died an honest Man.

Underneath likewise
Elizabeth Lloyd his wife
Who departed this life
March y^e^ 8th 1771 Aged 75
She was an affectionate wife
A Tender Parent and a sincere friend.

This stone was erected at y^e^
Expence of David Lloyd Morgan
Esq and Elizabeth Lloyd
two of their children.

On the wall of the chancel, and on a handsome white marble monument, is the following:

Underneath this
Monument lies y^e^
Body of Jane y^e^ first
Wife of S^r^ Cha. Lloyd of
Maes y Velin Kn^t^
and also their daughter Elianor
Aged about 12 years
She was an affectionate, good
Virtuous, and discreet Wife, and
Descended of y^e^ best Family in y^e^
County. She dyed July y^e^
20th 1689 Aged 32 years.
This monument was ere
cted by S^r^ Cha. Lloyd
Anno Dni 1706.

On the same wall is another, inscribed as follows:

Near this place are deposited the Remains
of Lady Lloyd wife of S^r^ Lucius Christianus Lloyd
of Millfield Baronet. She was eldest Daughter
of Walter Lloyd of Peterwell Esquire his
Majesties Attorney General for the Counties of
Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan
For Piety, Charity, and every other virtue
That could either adorn or endear
Singularly Eminent.
For the regular discharge of all Duties
In her several relations of life
Admired by all
Happy
In the cheerful evenness of her Temper
The meekness of her Behaviour
The agreeableness of her Conversation
She departed this life December the 21^st^ 1746
Aged 27
Conjugis Bene Marentis Lucius Christianus Lloyd
Baronettus Monumentum hoc Maritus Marcus
[Posuit.

Also the Body of Sir Charles Lloyd Sen^r^ of Millfield
K^t^ and Bar^t^ who departed this life y^e^ 1^st^ of Jan^y^ 1728 aged 61

And likewise the remains of the above-mentioned
Sir Lucius Christianus Lloyd of Millfield aforesaid Bar^t^
Who departed this life the 18^th^ of Jan^y^ 1749, aged 34.

On the eastern side of the chancel, and on the south side of the altar, is a large black mural monument, thus inscribed:

D. O. M. S.

REL: SUPER EST MORTALE QUOD MORTALE FUIT

FROM THE HIGH TOWER OF IMPERIAL SKY
FROM THE BRIGHT MANSIONS OF ETERNITY
WHERE PRIMITIVE JOY UNMIXED WITH GRIEF REMAINS
THIS GENEROUS SPIRIT VIEWS HIS PLACE OF BIRTH
WEAK ELEMENT DULL CLAY OH TELL US HOW
HADST THOU HIM THEN, WHY HAST THOU LOST HIM NOW
MUCH DO THE RICH LAMENT HIM, MUCH THE POOR
MUCH HIS FRIENDS HONOUR HIM, BUT HIS COUNTRY MORE
MORE I DARE SAY IF MANKIND COULD THOUGHT
TO SQUARE THEIR ACTIONS NEAR WITH WHAT THEY OUGHT
IN HIM NO VIRTUE COULD ITSELF PREFER
IN QUALITY GREAT IN EVERY CHARACTER
PRUDENT INGENIOUS, AFFABLE AND JUST
TRUE TO HIS FRIEND AND ACTIVE TO HIS TRUST
AND NOW MOST MIGHTY GOD WHOSE PROVIDENCE
DID MAWGRE OUR FOND WISHES TAKE HIM HENCE
OUT OF THY GOOD AND PLENTEOUS STORES SUPPLY
OUR COMMON LOSS ON HIS POSTERITY
IN NUMEROUS BLESSINGS LET THY LOVE DESCEND
BE THOU TO THEM A FATHER AND A FRIEND

NIGR. IN. LUCEM. HOC. IN. MEM. MERITISS. CONJUGIS. M. F. C. MARIA. EJUS. EX. QUA. VII. FILIAS.

VSPP. DE. PETERWELL. ARM. HIC. INHUMATUM. JACET.

XXII. DIE. AUGUSTI. AD. MDCICVI. ANNUN. AGENS. XLIX. EX. HAC. NOCTE.

On the north wall of the chancel, and on a handsome marble monument, is as follows:

Underneath lyes the Body of
y^e^ Reverend Erasmus Lewys
Esq y^e^ sixth, and youngest son
of John Lewys Sen^r^ late
of Gernoss in the county of Cardigan
Esq. He was vicar of Lampeter,
Pont Stephen and Rector of
Bettws Bleddrws in y^e^ county
afores^d^ 50 years. He died y^e^
19th day of February in the
year of our Lord 1744 in the
82 year of his age.
Mewn hedd in bedd yr af i orphwys
nôl orphen fyng yrfa
Dywaed in dâd goruchaf
Tyred yn nes im grwes was da
Flyddon ith wobr yn helaeth
Meddianna dy Etfeddiaeth
Yn y Nef mewn hedd hyd feth
Amen.

On a black stone, near the last, is the following:

In memory of Judith
Leigh, the wife of Oakley
Leigh of Brongest Gent in this
Parish who departed this life
the 12th day of July 1780
Aged 77 years

Under the arch, which forms the entrance to the chancel, is the following:

Under
this Place lyeth
the Body of Francis the Son
of John and Mary Morgan
of this Town, who departed
this life the 7th of February
1744 Aged 3 months

No age you see that death will spare
He'll find you out, wherever you are.

On the north wall of the nave, on a black stone, is as follows:

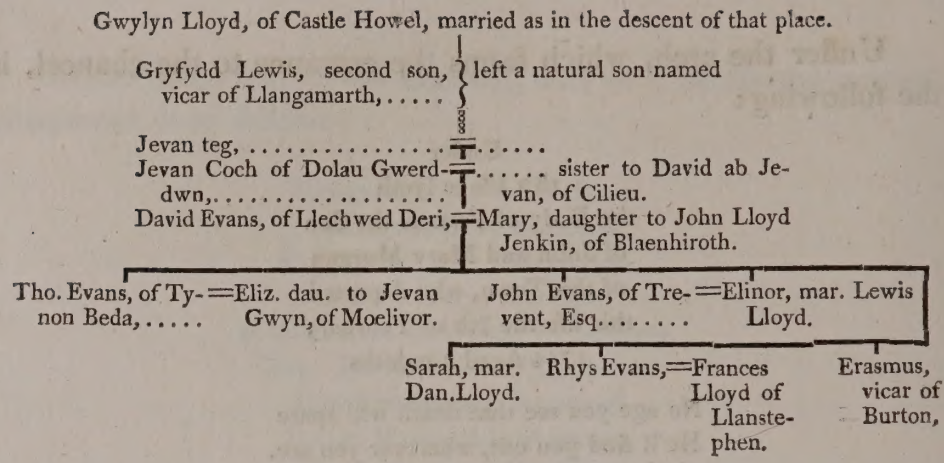
Underneath this Place
Lyeth the Body of Thomas
Son of Thomas and Jane Jones
Of this town, who died May
1st .....

The remainder cannot be made out, being covered with dirt.

On the north side of the chancel is a vault for the Lloyds of Peterwell.

PETERWELL.

This magnificent mansion is now in ruins. The first fabrick was built by Daniel Evans, Esq. of Llechwydd Derrys, in the parish of Llanwronen. He was agent to Oliver Cromwell, and is thus supposed to have enriched himself. The pedigree is as follows:


Gwylyn Lloyd, of Castle Howel, married as in the descent of that place.
Gryfydd Lewis, second son, vicar of Llangamarth,.....
left a natural son named
Jevan teg,.....
Jevan Coch of Dolau Gwerd-dwn,.....
sister to David ab Jevan, of Cilieu.
David Evans, of Llechwed Deri,
Mary, daughter to John Lloyd Jenkin, of Blaenhiroth.
Tho. Evans, of Tynon Beda,.....
Eliz. dau. to Jevan Gwyn, of Moelivor.
John Evans, of Trevent, Esq.....
Elinor, mar. Lewis Lloyd.
Sarah, mar. Dan. Lloyd.
Rhys Evans,
Frances Lloyd of Llanstephen.
Erasmus, vicar of Burton,

The following character is given of this Thomas Evans in a MS. entitled, " A true character of the Deportment for these eighteen years last past, of the principal Gentry within the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, in South Wales," supposed to be written about the year 1661.[d]

" Thomas Evans, passionately violent in any thing; first a covenanter, then an eager advocate for the negative oath; afterwards most impetuous against a single person, especially the family of his now Majestie; an active captain of horse, and his son David of foote, under the late Committee of Safety, passing an oath upon others for their fidelity to the said Committee, endeavouring to incite men, about the beginning of April last, to take arms against General Monke, impatient without an office, and tyrannical in it."

This Thomas Evans had a son named Daniel, who married Mary, the daughter of Morgan Herbert, of Hâvod Ychdryd, Esq. He built the second mansion here, the ruins of which

[d] See Cambrian Reg. Vol. I. p. 166.

now only remain; and died before he finished it, in the year 1696. His daughter married Walter Lloyd, of Voelallt, Esq. father to the late Sir Herbert Lloyd, Bart. The last possessor, John Adams, Esq. of Whitland, nephew to Sir Herbert, spent the whole property; and the estate was consequently sold to Albany Wallis, Esq. whose son, Colonel Baily Wallis, now possesses it.

I hope I shall be pardoned for inserting the following anecdote, as the persons are no more to whom it relates.

Mr. Herbert Lloyd, of Peterwell, while canvassing for a seat in parliament for the borough of Cardigan, in 1760 or 1761, was deputed to present an address of congratulation from that corporation to George III, on his accession to the throne; and, on that occasion, was created a baronet, and had the honour of kissing the king's hand; which produced the following stanzas from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, of Allt yr Odin, a gentleman in the opposite interest.

A would-be member, brought of late,
From borough little known,
In an address of early date,
His incense to the throne.

Soon tidings came, where Tivy flows,
Through tyrant harassed land,
That Lloyd to envied honours rose,
And kiss'd the royal hand.

O had our gracious Sovereign's touch
But cur'd him of his evil,
I'd own St. George ne'er boasted such
A triumph o'er the devil.

A few years after, the baronet, to reward the poet for his wit, recommended him to Dr. Sq—e, then Bishop of St. David's, to fill the living of Llanarth, a very valuable benefice, which produced the following extempore lines from another pen.

Hail, thrifty bard! well hast thou sung,
And well thy end attain'd;
The vulture Knight, by satire stung,
Thy muse hath wisely chain'd.

Chain'd is the muse!—suppress the thought,
The Knight misunderstood;
The streams that once preferment brought,
Must be again pursued.

Proceed, vile wasp, and scribble on,
To greater things aspire;
Scoundrels, ere now, have mitres won;
For instance Dr. Sq——e.

Dr. S. was accounted a man of consummate duplicity, constantly attending the levees of opposite parties, which induced another poet of the principality, to say he was "Janus-like;" the perusal of which poem, it was said, broke the prelate's heart.

MYNYDD HYWELL.

Rhys ap Rhudd^{h} Lord of Castlehowel, married as in the descent of Lloyd, of Maes y velyn.

Rhys voel, of Gilvachwen,
Hywel, &c.
Hywel Vychan,
David, &c.
Rhys David, — Ethlyw, dau. and heir to Llewelyn ap Hywol ap Gwyon benarw.
Jenkin, — Angh^{d} dau. to Rhys Gruffyth, of Gwyneonydd.

..... daughter and coh. = Rhys David Thomas, ancestor of Lloyd, of Cilgwyn.

Jenkin, eldest son, ... =

Cath. daughter and heir, . = Jenkin David Lloyd, Lord of Llanbedr. Jenkin was son to David Llewelyn ap Gllm Lloyd.

Griffith, &c..... = ... daughter to Jenkin Lloyd Ychan, of Llanvair Clydogan.

Tho. Griffith, Esq. Lord of Llanbedr, ... = Maud, dau. to Griffith ap Rhys, of Llanllawddog, Esq.

Tho. Lloyd, of Mynydd Howel, Esq..... =

Griffith Lloyd, Esq..... =

Francis Lloyd, Esq..... =

MAES Y VELIN,

In English, Milfield, no longer exists as a place of consequence, a farm house only now serving instead of the original mansion, to which it was formerly an appendage. It stood on the side of a little river, called Dûlas, and not far from the mill which occasioned its name. It was the property of a family of the name of Lloyd, allied to those of Allt yr odin, and Castle Howel, and whose pedigree is as follows:

Cadivor ab Dynaval, Lord of Castle Howel, ... = Catherine, daughter to the Lord Rhys.

Rhydderch, &c..... = Jonet, daughter to Sir Aaron ab Rhys ab Bledri, Lord of Cilsant, and Knight of the Sepulchre.

Rhys, &c..... = Catherine, daughter to Sir Elydes Ddû, Knight of the Sepulchre.

Gryfydd Goch, ... = Dyddgy, daughter to Tho. ab Llewelyn ab Rhys, of Cays.

Gwylym, ... = Gwenll^{a} daughter to Llewelyn ab Owen, Lord of Iscoed.

Gwylym Llwyd,..... = third wife Eva, dau. to Meredydd Gethin, of Caye, Esq.

Llewelyn Lloyd, Esq..... = second wife Lleyky, dau. to Jenkin Lloyd, of Llanvair-oledogau.

David Lloyd, Esq..... = Lleyky, dau. to Jenkin ab Jenkin Lloyd, of Llwyn Davydd.

Llewelyn Lloyd, Esq..... = Maud, daughter to Tho. ab Watcin, of Llanarth, Esq.

Hugh Lloyd, third son,.. = Joan, daughter and coh. to Gruffith ab Henry.

Tho. Lloyd, third son, treasurer of St. David's,... = Frances, daughter to Marmaduke Middleton, Esq.

Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, Knt..... = Marg. dau. to Sir John Stedman, of Strataflorida, Esq.

Sir Francis Lloyd, Knt.. = Lady Mary, daughter to John, Earl of Carberry, no issue. By Bridget, daughter to ..... Leigh, Esq. of Caermarthen, his concubine,

- Lucius Lloyd died without issue.
- Sir Cha. Lloyd, Knt. = first, Jane, daughter and heir to Morgan Lloyd, of Greengrove, Esq.
- A daughter.

The same MS. which gave the character of Thomas Evans, of Peterwell, also gives that of Sir Francis Lloyd, in these words. "Sir Francis Lloyd, a lover of monarchy, which drew him from the long parliament about 1643, paid a fine at Goldsmith's Hall, seems to love his private ease above the publique affayres of his country."

Sir Charles Lloyd, by a daughter of Sir Francis Cornwallis, of Abermarles, in Caermarthenshire, had a son, Sir Lucius Lloyd, Bart. who married Anne, daughter of Walter Lloyd, of Peterwell, Esq. Sir Lucius having no children by Anne, left his estate to John Lloyd, son of Walter, and brother to Sir Herbert Lloyd; since which time this place has belonged to the Peterwell property.

Part of the painted glass which originally ornamented this mansion, may now be seen at Lampeter. See Pl. XV. Fig. 1.

CELLAN.

The parish of Cellan is situated on the western side of the Teivi, and from the quantity of wood it contains, together with

the various shapes of the mountains within and surrounding it, it assumes a very picturesque appearance. The mountains at the back part abound in sheep-walks, and on that account all the inhabitants are curriers, weavers, tanners, fullers, and shepherds, &c. It is in the lordship of the same name, now the property of the Rev. Lewis Turnor, of Wervilbrook, who purchased it of Colonel Johnes of Hâvod.

On the mountains in this parish are clearly to be seen vestiges of that branch of the Roman road from Llanio to Trev Côch, in the parish of Caes, and thence to Trev Côch, in Llanvair ar y brin, near Llandovery. But this parish abounds in British antiquities. On a circular raised tumulus, which is moated, is an immense stone, eleven yards in diameter, called Llêch Cynon, undoubtedly the burial place of a person of that name, who likewise gave it to the river just by, called Frwd Cynon. Who this Cynon was it is impossible now to tell; there is a chapel, dedicated to a person of that name, in the parish of Llandyssilio Gorgo, but this must have been long before the introduction of Christianity into Great Britain. Those ancient sepulchral verses called "The Memorials of the Tombs of the Warriors," record the burial places of three of this name, but do not refer to this. Mr. Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, mentions a stone similar to this in Scotland, in these words. "As the way which runs from Crief northward was carried on through Glen Almond, an enormous stone was removed that crossed the intended line of it, and a British sepulchre found below, containing ashes, fragments of bones, and half-burnt stalks of heath. And, as soon as it was known to the Highlanders of the country, they assembled in arms, even from distant parts of it, and formed themselves in a body, carefully collected the relics, marched with them in a

solemn procession to a new place of burial, and there paid the military honours to the deceased by discharging their muskets over his grave.

On the mountain to the north of the river Frwd are two cist-vaens, called " beddau, or graves;" and on the mountain on the south side are two more, one of which is called Bedd y vorwyn, or, " the Virgin's grave." All these I had opened, and all appeared the same. Their form is oblong, consisting each of four stones, and in the centre of a little tumulus of earth and stones. After clearing away the rubbish a stratum of gravel appeared, next that a thin layer of sand, and under that burnt ashes, of bones and wood lying on a bed of clay which had been laid on the rock. The depth of each was about three feet. Mr. Macpherson gives us the following note on a passage in Fingal, which relates to a grave of this kind; the passage is, " Four stones, replied the chief, rise on the grave of Cathba;" and the note says, " This passage alludes to the manner of burial among the ancient Scots. They opened a grave six or eight feet deep; the bottom was lined with fine clay; and on this they laid the body of the deceased, and if a warrior, his sword, and the heads of twelve arrows by his side. Above they laid another stratum of clay, in which they placed the horn of a deer, the symbol of hunting. The whole was covered with a fine mould, and four stones placed on end to mark the extent of the grave. These are the four stones alluded to here." These were evidently the cistvaen; and the only difference between the Cellan and the Highland ones is, that the latter were large enough for the whole body, the former only for the burnt ashes, being from two and a half, to four feet only in length. This was probably the second mode of burial. The first undoubtedly was merely to dig a pit and place the body

of the departed person in it, and for fear of beasts and birds of prey, a huge stone was placed on the top: such a grave is Llêch Cynon. This being found very inconvenient, burning the body suggested itself as more convenient, and the ashes were placed in the cistvaens, or stone chests.

A very great number of the carnau, or carneddau, are to be seen in the mountains in this parish; but two extremely large ones, on a very high mountain near the road leading from Llanvair to Llanycrwys, are most conspicuous. These, and another called Tair Carnau, consist of heaps of large stones, and are, no doubt, the graves of heroes who fell on the spot. Mr. Owen, in his celebrated dictionary, gives the following account of the carnau. "The carneddau, and the tumuli of earth, were the common monuments that the ancient Britons erected in honour of their great men. Which of the two kinds, was probably determined by the circumstance of the country being stony, or otherwise. These modes of interment continued in use many ages after the introduction of Christianity; but when the custom of burying in churches became general, the former ways were not only disused, but condemned, as fit only for the great criminals. When the carnedd was considered as the honourable tomb of a warrior, every passenger threw his additional stone, out of reverence to his memory: when this heap became to be disgraced, by being the mark where the guilty was laid, the custom for every one that passed to fling his stone, still continued; but now as a token of detestation." Birt, in his Letters on the Highlands, Vol. II. p. 102, 103, tells us, that this custom is still preserved in Scotland. "If any person there suddenly falls down dead, or loses his life by any accident in his journey, whether the fact happens on a road or in the field, a rude heap of

stones is immediately thrown together upon the spot by the first who discovers the corpse; and the common people contribute to increase the pile, by adding each of them a stone to it. And there are some persons so religiously scrupulous in this respect, that they will turn out of their way for a quarter of a mile, in order to fetch a stone for the purpose; as the neglect, they apprehend, will be punished by some subsequent misfortune to them." This kind of grave is mentioned by Ossian: in Carric-Thura, Shilric says, " If fall I must in the field, raise high my grave, Vinvela. Grey stones, and heaped up earth, shall mark me to future times. When the hunter shall sit by the mound, and produce his food at noon, " Some warrior rests here," he will say; " and my fame shall live in his praise. Remember me, Vinvela, when low on earth I lie!" Vinvela replies, " Yes! I will remember thee; alas! my Shilric will fall! What shall I do, my love! when thou art for ever gone? &c." Again, in another part of the same poem, " Son of Annir," replied the king, " the fame of Sora's race shall be heard! When chiefs are strong in war, then does the song arise! But if their swords are stretched over the feeble; if the blood of the weak has stained their arms; the bard shall forget them in the song, and their tombs shall not be known. The stranger shall come and build there, and remove the heaped-up earth. An half-worn sword shall rise before him; bending above it, he will say, " These are the arms of the chiefs of old, but their names are not in song." Again, in the same poem, Connal says, " Fall I may! But raise my tomb, Crimora! Grey stones, a mound of earth shall send my name to other times."

On the confines of this parish is another " bedd," similar to the four before-mentioned; in it is a stone called Carreg tair

croes, placed there to mark the boundary of the parish, and for that purpose has three crosses cut on it.

Two very great curiosities are on the mountain south of the river Frwd. One, called "Byrvaen," which has fallen down from its upright position, and now lies on the ground, fifteen feet in length, and four in width and thickness. The other, called "Hir vaen gwyddog," or the conspicuous colossus, stands upright, and is sixteen feet in height above the ground, on three sides about three feet and a quarter, and on the other about two feet and a half. It is probable that these immense stones were erected to commemorate a victory, and if so, Ossian gives us a lively picture of the ceremony of raising such stones in his poem Colna-Dona. "I took a stone from the stream, amidst the song of bards. The blood of Fingal's foes hung curled in its ooze. Beneath, I placed, at intervals, three bosses from the shields of foes, as rose or fell the sound of Ullin's nightly song. Toscar laid a dagger in earth, a mail of sounding steel. We raised the mould around the stone, and bade it speak to other years.

"Oozy daughter of streams, that now art reared on high, speak to the feeble, O stone! after Selma's race have failed! Prone, from the stormy night, the traveller shall lay him, by thy side; thy whistling moss shall sound in his dreams; the years that were past shall return. Battles rise before him, blue-shielded kings descend to war: the darkened moon looks from heaven, on the troubled field. He shall burst, with morning, from dreams, and see the tombs of warriors round. He shall ask about the stone, and the aged shall reply: This grey stone was raised by Ossian, a chief of other years!" . . . .

Perhaps my quoting Ossian's poem as an authentic work may give offence to some of the readers of this book; but since

the report of the Highland society relative to the authenticity of these poems, has been published; and since another translation of Ossian's poems by Malcolm has also appeared before the public, there can be no hesitation in believing that Ossian's poems still exist, written when Caracalla was in England, namely, about the year 210; and that Mr. Macpherson's translations are strictly from the original, though the language may be heightened by his own poetic genius.

Near the road leading from Llanvair to Llanycrwys is an immense stone, called Maen y Prenvol, and Maen Penvol gwallt gwyn. The former name, Mr. Edward Llwyd heard, and supposed it to be a cistvaen (not having seen it) as Prennol, in North Wales, signifies a small chest: Prenvol also signifies the same, and this kind of chest has two lids on the top of it, presenting the appearance of two inclined planes, or the roof of a house. Maen Prenvol is not a cistvaen, but is shaped in the manner of this kind of chest, and on that account perhaps it was so called. With respect to the other name, it would signify " bald pate, with white hair;" but I cannot assign any reason why such a name should be imposed on this stone. This stone is one of the " Cerreg llwydion, or grey stones, which were always preferred by the Druids, and appears to have been a Cromlech, and have fallen from its original situation. It is sixteen feet in length, and its breadth is twenty-four feet in circumference. It now lies on its edge on part of a moated tumulus of earth flattened at top. About two yards from it, on the same tumulus, stands another stone, though of a different kind, it being formed by an aggregation of little ones. This is eight feet high above the ground. As there are on this tumulus several smaller stones, it is probable they once supported Maen Prenvol, and that the whole formed

a cromlêch. As the tumulus stands on a smaller hill, when compared with the rest adjoining, it has been imagined that Prenvol is a corruption of Brin voel, or the " bare steep;" at any rate the name is descriptive, not commemorative, and certainly has nothing to do with the original use of these stones.

Besides these curiosities, there are three intrenchments in this parish; one on the summit of a hill, near the river Frwd, is called Gaer Morrice, or Morys, (probably the same that was king of Cardigan), and is an extensive work; a house about a quarter of a mile, or less, from it is still called Llûest Cadwgan, i. e. Cadwgan's encampment; so that probably it was attacked by Cadwgan, who pitched his camp here; and this seems strengthened from the number of carnaw, and the beddau near them. Another gaer, in the form of an exact oval, is in a field belonging to the farm of Glanfrwd. And the third, a very large circular one, is between the same farm and the parish of Pencarreg, the road to Lampeter going through the middle of it.

CHURCH.

This church is a rectory, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's.

It is dedicated to All Saints, and the present, and two last incumbents names are, the Rev. Wm. Williams, the Rev. Howel Howels, and the Rev. Rhys Williams.

The building consists of a nave and chancel, with an ancient porch; in it are two sacristories to hold holy water. The font is a square bason placed on a square pillar, on which is carved the face of a man. On the eastern wall of the chancel, and the south side of the altar, is a monument bearing the following inscription:

Underneath
are interred the Remains
of Sarah the wife of
Evan Davis of
Baylie in this Parish who
died July the 28th 1785
Aged 44 years.

On the sacramental cup is engraved Poculum Eclesie de Kellan, 1668. In this church was formerly a rood-loft, the door leading to which still remains.

I have in my possession a fragment of a small stone found in a fence adjoining the church-yard, which, from its thickness and appearance, I conjecture was part of the pavement of the chancel in former days. I am led to suppose so, from its similitude to the Norman painted tiles, this being ornamented with intersecting circles carved on it, resembling the painting on those tiles.

I never heard that stones were so used, but perhaps the difficulty of obtaining the Norman tiles might have occasioned this effort of the sculptor. But I do not pretend to determine the point.

LLANVAIR CLYDOGAU,

So called from the three rivers Glywedggau, Clywedog ucha, Issa and Canol, which receive their names from their impetuosity, is situated on the banks of the Teivy, between the parishes of Cellan and Llanddwi Brevi. It is mostly celebrated for the mine-works it contains, which were formerly very productive, but are now too much under water to be of service.

CHURCH.

The church is a perpetual curacy, alternately in the gift of the family at Crosswood, and —— Price, Esq. M. P. of Knighton, in Radnorshire, who bought Lord Cunningham's tithe. The tithes of this parish are shared equally by these two families; and they allow five pounds per annum to the curate.

This church is dedicated to St. Mary, and the present incumbent is, (1800,) the Rev. David Williams.

The building consists of a nave, chancel, and porch. The font is a round bason, with rude carving of men's heads, one at each angle.

There was formerly a handsome monument to one of the Johns's, erected about the time of Queen Anne; but this has been destroyed by some workmen, or miners, employed near the church. There now remains one monument, on a black stone, on the north side of the nave, on which is inscribed the following:

Underneath
lieth the
Remains of
John the son
of John Hughes
of Gwernmeth
in this parish
who departed
this life the
27th of April 1785
Aged 9 Months

And also
Nancy the
Daughter of
the aforesaid
John Hughes
Gent. who
departed this
Life Jan. the
16th 1799 in
the 18th year
of her age.

Pain was our portion, Phisick was our food
Groans were our devotion, drugs did us no good,
Christ was our Phisician, and knew what was best
To ease our pain, and set our souls at rest.

PLAS LLANVAIR CLYWEDOGAU,

Now in ruins, was formerly a magnificent residence, and during the time of Thomas Johnes, Esq. father to Colonel Johnes, of Havod Ychdryd, was frequently honoured by the company of Lord Thurlow.

The pedigree of the possessors of this house, down to Colonel Johnes, is given under the title Havôd Ychdryd. It is now the property of J. Beadnel, Esq. who bought it of Col. Johnes.

The following account of Sir Walter Lloyd, of this place, is given in a MS. entitled, " A true character of the Deportment for these 18 years last past, of the principal gentry within the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, in South Wales," written about the year 1661.

" Sir Walter Lloyd, a gentleman and a scholar, elegant in his tongue and pen, nobly just in his deportment, naturally fit to manage the affayres of his country, which he did before these times with much honour and integrity. He served knight for this county in the parliament, but quitted that service on the Earl of Strafford's death; was commissioner of Array, paid a deep composition, in Goldsmiths' Hall, contents himself within the walls of his house." [c]

BETTWS BLEDDRWS.

The word Bettws, most probably, is a corruption of " Beatus," as there is no such Welsh word, and such title was frequently given to churches, and is still retained by many in this county.

[c] See Camb. Reg. Vol. I. p. 165.

It is in the same manor as Llangyby, which is the property of Captain Powell, of Nantêos.

CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to St. Bleddrws, and is a small rectory, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's.

The church consists of a nave and chancel, and the font exactly resembles that at Henvyniw.

The two last incumbents were, the Rev. —— Davies, and the Rev. Evan Griffiths.

DERRY ORMOND,

The seat of John Johnes, Esq. and late of David Jones, has been lately rebuilt, and from its elevated situation commands an extensive view over the surrounding mountains.

SILIAN,

Formerly only a chapel of ease, is now a parish, and adjoins those of Lampeter and Bettws Bleddrws.

CHURCH.

The church stands in a romantic situation, but is a poor building, consisting simply of a nave and chancel. It is a vicarage, and consolidated with Llanwnnen. It is in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. Two shares of the tithes belong to the canons of St. David's, the remainder to the vicar.

The three last incumbents were, the Rev. Mr. David Williams, the Rev. Mr. ——— Evans, and the Rev. Mr. Evan Williams.

The font is a circular bason of stone, on the outside of which are carved four human faces, equidistant from each other.

In the church-yard is one of those rudely-carved stone monuments, in some measure resembling that at Maes-y-mynach. It is mostly buried in the earth, only appearing one foot above ground. It is one foot wide, and on one side exhibits those curved lines, generally called Runic knots, and on the other are a great number of parallel zigzag lines carved on it.

LLANGRANWG.

This parish lies by the sea, and in it is the highest cliff on this coast, called Gareclwyd.

On the top of a high hill, near the harbour, is a part of a rock resembling a chair, called Eistethua, which, from its name, was probably a meeting place of the old bards. On another hill opposite is a tumulus resembling an inverted pan, and on that account called Moel Badell.

CHURCH.

This is a vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The impropriator is the treasurer of St. David's, and the names of the two last incumbents are as follow; the Rev. Mr. —— Rhys, and the Rev. Mr. Evan Thomas.

This church is dedicated to Caranog, son of Corun ab Caredig ab Cunedda, a saint and founder of some churches in Wales, about the close of the sixth century. It consists of a nave and chancel, leading one to the other through a pointed arch. Over the western door are the remains of an ornamented gallery, and the steps of the rood-loft still appear. The font is a square

bason on a round pillar. Under the altar is the bason of the old font, which is quadrangular. The sacramental cup is thus inscribed, " Poculum Eclesie de Llangranog 1574." On each side of the entrance to the chancel is an ornamented pew, that on the right formerly belonged to Moel ivor and Cwmowen, and bears date 1718, that on the left to Pigeons ford, with the date 1674.

On the north wall of the chancel, but outside of the church, is a black stone monument, bearing the following inscription:

Mors omnibus Communis

In
Memory of
Eliza Alicia Price
Daughter of Geo. Price Esq.
Of Pigeons ford and Dorothy
His Wife who departed this
Life August the 15th A. D. 1780
Aged 17 Years.

Salvation is my happy rest, Salvati
on is my Home, And let Salvation be
engrav'd Upon my silent Tomb.

Also in Memory of Dorothea
Bridgette Lloyd Daughter
Of the Rev^{d} Simon Lloyd
Of Bala and Bridgetta his
Wife, who died March y^{e}
30th A. D. 1790 Ag^{d} 6 Days
In sweetest slumbers here releas'd
From Sorrow, Sin and Pain
I lie until the blessed Morn
When I shall rise again

NANTDU

Was formerly a place of some consequence when belonging to the Lewes's, whose pedigree was given under the word Coedmawr. It is now the property of a family named Saunders. Rhys Lewes is the last of that name mentioned in the Heraldry MSS. This estate came to the Lewes family by marriage, George Lewes having married the daughter and heir of —— Llwyd, who had previously possessed it.

WERVILBROOK,

Called in Welsh, Fynnawn Wervil, was so named from Gwervil, a saint to whom it was dedicated; a common practice here, as for instance Fynnawn Ddewi, Fynnawn Drindod, and Peterwell.[d] The mansion was built by the late Rev. David Turnor, who bequeathed it, and about three hundred acres in which it stands, to his widow, Mrs. Catherine Turnor, of whom it was purchased by his brother the Rev. Lewis Turnor, in the year 1802. From documents in the College of Arms, it appears, that this family is of English extraction, being originally from the county of Somerset. Their ancestor, who was a man of strong intellect, settled in Cardiganshire, in the reign of Charles II. It does not appear that he had any other issue than Lewis Turnor, of Crûg-

[d] The tradition of the place however is this, that the orthography is incorrect, and that the name should be written Fynnawn-gwyr-vill, that is, the "brook of the thousand men," so called from that number of persons having landed on the sea coast not far off, and, marching to the well, quenched their thirst with its refreshing water. But the name Gwervil is frequently written Gwyrvil, in many old pedigrees. It is also said that Mr. Turnor, the late proprietor, changed the name from Gwyrvil to Oervil, signifying "the cold brook of the thousand men."

mawr, in the parish of Llangoedmawr, who, in the beginning of the last century, married Maud John, of Trevorgan, in the same parish, by whom he had a third part of that estate.

This Lewis Turnor was so remarkable for great honour and integrity, that, in the part of the county where he lived, it was common when any one gave an unusual instance of uprightness, to hear, " You are as honest as Lewis Turnor." He died in December 1753, and having lost his eldest son, who died a bachelor, he left his landed property in the parish of Moelgrove, in the county of Pembroke, and in the parish of Llangoed-mawr, in the county of Cardigan, to his second and youngest son John Turnor, also of Crugmawr, who married in June, 1756, Margaret Gyon, of Fynnawn coranau, in Pembrokeshire, by whom he had five sons, David, Lewis, John, William, and Griffith, and six daughters. He died suddenly intestate, in June, 1775, for which year he was on the list of nomination for serving the office of high sheriff for the county.

Of his sons: Mr. Turnor, who purchased Wervilbrook, of Thomas Jenkins, of Coventry Street, Westminster, in consequence of having a mortgage on it, and who first raised it to any degree of eminence, succeeded his father in all his landed property, being the eldest. Having passed through his academical studies at Oxford, he took the degree of A. B. and was admitted to the order of Deacon, 7th of March, 1773, and to that of priest, on the 21st of September, in the year following. On the 29th of May, 1790, he was inducted to the rectory of Rudbacston, in the deanery of Daugleddau, in the county of Pembroke, of which he was appointed rural dean, 4th of August, 1795. He then took the degree of A. M. at Cambridge, and was appointed chaplain to Lord Cawdor. On the 22d of October, 1796, he was inducted to the vicarage of Pen-y-bryn, in Cardiganshire,

and having vacated the rectory of Rudbacston, he was inducted to the rectory of Manordivy, in the county of Pembroke. The two last preferments he enjoyed little more than two years. He was acting magistrate for the county of Cardigan, and married Catherine Haygarth, the only surviving child of the Rev. William Haygarth, rector of Enham, and Upton Grey, in the county of Hants, by whom he had issue two sons, William, captain and adjutant in the fourteenth regiment of foot, Lewis, a solicitor, and three daughters, of whom two only are now living.

He died 7th of March, 1799, having been suddenly taken ill and speechless the day before, as he had concluded administering the Sacrament to a sick man in the parish of Pen-y-bryn.

The Rev. Lewis Turnor, now of Wervilbrook, W^m^ Turnor, Esq. of Cardigan, with three sisters, are the only survivors of the eleven children of Lewis Turnor before mentioned.

The arms borne by that family are, or, between two pallets pean, an Ionic pillar erect entwined by a serpent proper, murally crowned and langued gu.; on a chief az. a trident in a bend of the field, surmounted by a sword saltierwise, argent, pommel and hilt or.; crest, on a wreath of the colours, a trident or, the staff az. surmounted by a sword, as in the arms, both entwined by an eastern crown of the first. The serpent entwining the pillar in the arms, represents Prudence conjoined with Constancy; and its being ensigned with a crown, signifies that pre-eminence is the reward of those whose enterprises have been crowned with success.

In June, 1802, the present proprietor of Wervilbrook, ordered a labourer to remove a heap of stones in a field on Tyll-coed, (a farm belonging to the estate,) which covered an area of about fourteen feet, and rose about a foot above the surface of the ground, when he discovered eleven urns made of baked earth,

containing ashes, with a small pot about the size of half a pint, having its bottom nearly globular, and on one side three small holes close to each other. Only one of these were saved, the rest on being touched, crumbled to pieces. This was a carnedd, and probably the burial place of some warrior, whose ashes might have been those discovered. In two other fields, about a mile distant from this, are three other carneddau of the same kind, which, if opened, might also contain bones, and each of these carneddau probably received the ashes of contending chieftains.

The farm of Wervilbrook is most judiciously planned, and affords a striking proof of the effects of industry and judgment.

PIGEON'S FORD,

Called in Welch, Rhyd Clymenog, belonged formerly to a family named Parry, a branch of the same as the Parrys of Cwmeynon, and Gernos, and descended by the mother's side from David ap Jevan, of Llwyndavid, in Caerwedros, and by the father's from Henry VIIth, then Earl of Richmond. One of the ancestors of George Price, Esq. was of Mûdway, in Caermarthenshire, and vicar of Llanllwchaiarn, in the county of Cardigan. A daughter of this Price having married the last of the Parrys of this place, the estate, by these means, came to the present possessor.

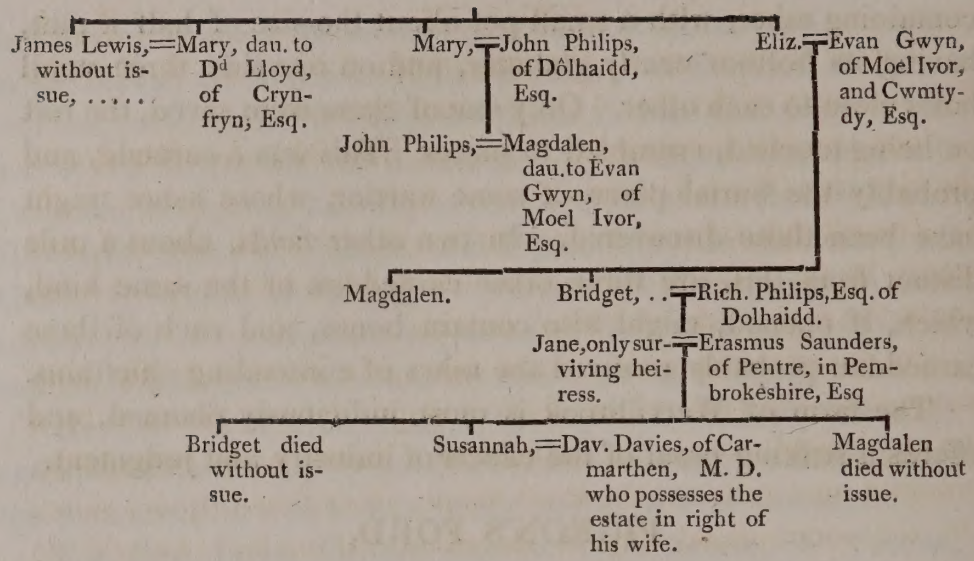
CWMOWEN,

Or Owen's Vale, was formerly a seat of the Leweses.

James Lewes of Cwmowen, Esq. = Mary, daughter and heir to Edward Lloyd, of Glasgryg.

John Lewes, Esq. = Maudlin, daughter and heir to Rhys, third son to Morgan David Lloyd, of Glasgryg.

John Lewes, Esq. = Lowri, daughter to Hugh Tudor, of Llwynygryn, in Merionethshire.


James Lewis, without issue, ...
Mary, dau. to Dd Lloyd, of Crynfryn, Esq.
Mary,
John Philips, of Dôlhaidd, Esq.
John Philips,
Magdalen, dau. to Evan Gwyn, of Moel Ivor, Esq.
Eliz.
Evan Gwyn, of Moel Ivor, and Cwmtydy, Esq.
Magdalen.
Bridget, . .
Rich. Philips, Esq. of Dolhaidd.
Jane, only surviving heiress.
Erasmus Saunders, of Pentre, in Pembrokeshire, Esq
Bridget died without issue.
Susannah,
Dav. Davies, of Carmarthen, M. D. who possesses the estate in right of his wife.
Magdalen died without issue.

A very rich vein of copper ore is supposed to exist on this estate, which the present proprietor has in contemplation to open.

James Lewes, Esq. having no issue, the estate of Cwmowen fell to the daughter of John Lewes, Esq. Elizabeth, wife to Jevan Gwynn, of Cwmtydyr, and her heirs. It is now the property of the Saunderses.

LLANDYSILIO GOGO,

Or Gogovau, signifying "Caves," had, no doubt, its name from some within its precincts; but after every inquiry, I have not been able to find any of these. In a turbary in the parish of Llandyssil, but near a dilapidated chapel in this, was dug up, about nine years ago, a curious vessel, somewhat resembling a coffee-pot, but evidently designed to hold the sacramental wine. It is made of bell-metal, and is about nine inches in height. It is now in the possession of David Lloyd, Esq. of Allt yr Odin, on whose estate it was found.

CHURCH.

This is a vicarage in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The treasurer of St. David's is the impropriator.

The two last incumbents were, the Rev. Mr. —— Rhys, and the Rev. Mr. Evan Thomas.

The church consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, and seems, by the pointed style of architecture, to have been erected about the same time as Ystrad church.

By the western door of the nave is a receptacle for holy water, and the chancel has been separated from the nave by a screen similar to that at Llandeinol. The font is octangular, standing on a pillar of the same shape, placed on a square stone. On the sacramental cup is inscribed "Poculum Eclesie de Landilio 1574."

In the chancel, on the eastern wall, and south side of the altar, is a marble mural monument, thus inscribed:

Underneath lyeth
Interred the Body of
John Griffiths late of
Pantswlli in this parish
Gent who departed
this life the third day
of June Anno Domini
1766 Aged 71 years.

My flesh shall slumber in the ground
Till last Trumpet's joyful sound
Then burst the Chains with sweet surprise
And in my Saviour's Image rise

This monument was erected at the
Charge of Mrs. Honor Griffiths
Widow, Relict of the above Mr. J. Griffiths.

In the church yard remain the steps of a stone cross

CWMCYNON,

Or Cynon's Vale, was anciently a place of more grandeur than at present, and was the seat of the Parrys of Gernose, whose pedigree has been given under that title. It still belongs to their descendant, Lewelyn Parry, Esq. William Parry, the third in descent from David ap Jevan, of Llwyndavydd, in Caerwedros, was the second that had that surname, and the first that resided at Cwmcynon. This William Parry was a second brother of that at Pigeon's Ford. The present Lewelin Parry, Esq. of Gernos, is the sixth in descent from William before mentioned.

The arms of the Parrys are, az. a wolf rampant argent.

LLWYNDAVYDD.

This is the house which belonged to Davydd ab Jevan, and where he entertained Earl Richmond in his way to Bosworth field. The pedigree of the Parrys, who lived here, has been given under the title Gernos.

Cwmtydyr, or Tudys Vale, in this parish, must, I should imagine, have been named from Henry the VIIth.

Not far from Llwyndavydd is a very large moated tumulus, with the appearance of the foundation of walls on the top, called Castell Caerwedros. In an ode to Hywel, the son of Owain, by Cynddelw, a poet who flourished from the year 1150 to 1200, it is thus mentioned:

> "Karwedros cauas y ganthaw
> Kadarn dan gwan trywan trwytaw
> Camp ragod arnod arneityaw."

We learn from the Welsh Chronicle that the castle of Caerwedros was in possession of the Normans and Flemings in the year 1135, and that the same year it was destroyed by Cadwalader, and Owain Gwynedd, the sons of Grufydd ab Cynan.

LLANARTH

Is an extensive parish, and divided into six hamlets. In it is a very large square intrenchment, called Castell Moeddyn; and on a farm, called Pen voel, is another old intrenchment, called Pen-y-gaer. On a large heath, in this parish, is a tumulus of earth called Crûg Coy.

In this parish formerly stood the castle called Castell Mabwynion, or, as the Rev. Evan Evans explained it, Meibwn Gwgnawn. Its situation was probably near Vaenog, where there is a valley still called Cwm Castell. In the year 1216 this castle was allotted to the share of Rhys, the son of Grufydd ab Rhys, by Prince Llewelyn. It had been before taken by this Rhys, commonly called the Lord Rhis, in the year 1165, from Roger de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and razed to the ground, so that it must have been rebuilt at the time it was allotted to him in the distribution above mentioned.

CHURCH.

The church stands on the summit of a high hill, on the western side of a river, which falls into the sea at Llanina. It is a handsome building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and massive high tower. It is dedicated to St. Vylltyg.

It is a vicarage, and what is remarkable, the vicar enjoys the whole of the tithes. This is in consequence of the lay impro-

priator leaving by his last will his share to be annexed to the vicarage. It is in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's; and the living is estimated as worth 500l. per annum.

The names of the last incumbents are, 1752, the Rev. —— Brooks, the Rev. —— Howels, and the Rev. —— Richards.

On the pulpit is the following inscription, made with coffin nails:

The
Gift of
Tho. Lloyd
Esq.
1774.

On the east wall of the chancel are two very handsome monuments; the one on the north side has the following inscription:

Near this Place
lieth the remains of Jane
the wife of John Davies of Cardigan Gent
who died the 20th of July 1753,
Aged 26 years.
She was the daughter of Edward Jones
Of Llanina, Esq. and Margaret his wife.
This monument is erected as a grateful
Tribute to the memory of a Wife and friend
Who was possessed of every virtue
Which could make her life beloved
Or her death regretted.
Here also lieth the remains of
Mary Jones sister of the above said
Jane Davies, who died Nov^r the 30th 1764.

The one on the south side is inscribed as follows:

Near this place rest the remains
of Richard Lloyd the 1^st^ Son to David Lloyd
of Wernewidd in this County Esq.
Late one of the head Surveyors of the customs, and

Mary his wife only Daughter of Edward Price
Of Ystradfine in the county of Carmarthen Esq.
Who departed this life the 20th of July 1767.
In pursuance of whose will this stone is erected
By his Nephew and Exec^{r} Thomas Lewis of Nantwillt
In the county of Radnor.
To the memory of his Grandfather Watkin Lloyd
His said Father David Lloyd and three Brothers
Watkin, Edward, and David
The eldest of whom dyed in the flower of his age, and
Lies interr'd in S^{t} Dunstan's Church in the East, London.
There Edward likewise paid his debt to nature in 1754
Aged Sixty three, and lyes bury'd in Audley Chapel
Grosvenor Square
David departed this life in the
Mediterranean in 1748, and found his grave
in the Deep.

The arms on this monument are Lloyd and Lloyd quarterly, being first and fourth sa. between three scaling ladders argent, a spear's head imbrued; on a chief of the second, a tower triple towered gu.; second and third sa. three horses' heads erased argent. Some small remains of carved work on the screen in this church are still to be seen, and its font is very curious. It is the section of an inverted pyramid, cut parallel to its base, and is supported by four lions courant.

In the church-yard, on the south side of the church, is an ancient stone, bearing the sign of the cross, on which was formerly an inscription, though now almost wholly effaced, as all the letters that remain are .....NRI.....C..... Whether the three first letters are part of the word Henricus, is now mere conjecture. It was no doubt erected somewhat about the sixth century. It is four feet six inches above the ground in height, and about two feet ten inches broad. The

cross being in alto relievo, it continually decays. See Plate IV. Fig. 4.

A tree now grows out from the centre of the stone steps which once held the cross.

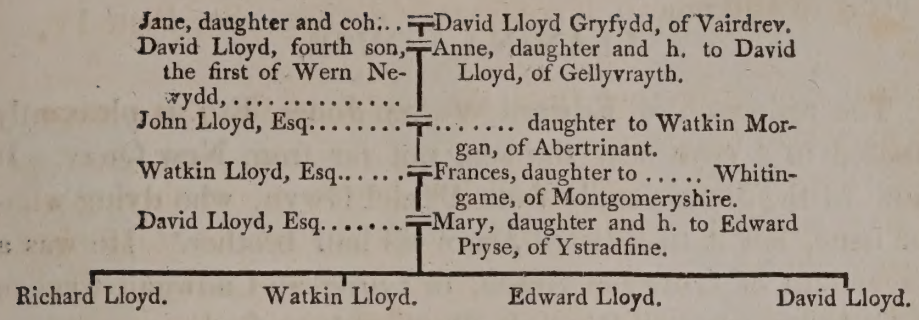
The village of New Quay is in this parish, where there is a small pier, and an excellent well-sheltered road for shipping. The pier is almost in ruins, being merely formed of stakes driven into the sand, and stones placed round them. It has a good outlet, and is much frequented by smugglers; and the sea water is here in its perfection. A perch is much wanted at the extreme end of that patch of foul ground called Carreg Ina, which would render it a safe road for large shipping.

Y WERN NEWYDD.

This mansion, as well as Llwyndavydd, was honoured by the presence of the Earl of Richmond, who was here entertained by Inon ab Davyd Lloyd, in a style of hospitality suited to his rank, the next night after he had been at Llwyndavydd.

It is now the seat of David Edward Lewes Lloyd, Esq.

Rhys voel ab Rhys ab Rhydderch.
|
Howel.
|
Howel Ychan.
|
Thomas, of Pantstrimon, second son, ... = Gwyrvyl, dau. to Rhydd^{h} ab Jenkin Lloyd, Esq.
Rhydderch, &c. ..... = ... daughter to Rhys Llewellyn ab Rhys Whyth
Rhydderch, ... = Isabel, daughter to Ph^{p} Meredydd, Lord of Cilsant.
David, ... = Jane, daughter and coh. to Rhys David Llewelyn ab Gllm Lloyd.
Rhydderch, ... = Cath. daughter and heir to Morgan ab Rhys Jenkin, of Llanbedr.


Jane, daughter and coh... David Lloyd Gryfydd, of Vairdrev.
David Lloyd, fourth son, the first of Wern Newydd, ... Anne, daughter and h. to David Lloyd, of Gellyvrayth.
John Lloyd, Esq..... ..... daughter to Watkin Morgan, of Abertrinant.
Watkin Lloyd, Esq..... Frances, daughter to ..... Whitingame, of Montgomeryshire.
David Lloyd, Esq..... Mary, daughter and h. to Edward Pryse, of Ystradfine.
Richard Lloyd.
Watkin Lloyd.
Edward Lloyd.
David Lloyd.

Edward Lloyd was high sheriff for the county of Cardigan in the year 1721, and married a daughter of Richard Stedman, of Strata Florida. He was grandfather to the present owner, Col. Edward Lewes Lloyd, of Dôl-haidd.

NOYADD LLANARTH,

Is the seat of Colonel Brooks, who inherits this estate from his mother, the only daughter of James Griffies, of Noyadd Llanarth. His father came from England, was chaplain to Dr. Smallwell, Bishop of St. David's, and vicar of Llanarth. James Griffies above-mentioned, married Gwenllian, daughter of Watkin Lloyd, of Wernnewydd, in this parish. The porch of the house is curiously ornamented.

LLANINA CHURCH.

The church is newly erected, and is a neat little edifice, standing near the sea side, at the end of a well-wooded dingle. It is a chapel of ease to Llanarth, though part of the hamlet pays a share of the expenses of Llanllwchaiarn.

LLANINA HOUSE,

The residence of Edward Warren Jones, Esq. is pleasantly situated in a cove near the sea, not far from New Quay. It came to the Jones family from Daniel Gwyn, who dying without issue, left it to Edward Jones his half brother.[a] He was a descendant of Cadwgan Grâch, of Carog ab Cadwgan Vychan ab Cadwgan vawr ab Rhys ab Rhydderch ab Cadivor.

YSTRAD

Is a large parish, extending from the vale of Aëron almost to the vale of Teivy.

In the southern part of it is an ancient intrenchment, called Cribyn Clottas.

At a place called Maes Mynach, near a valley called Cwm Mynach, is an old stone covered with such knots and circles as are generally termed Runic, and ascribed to the chisels of the ninth century. It is about five feet eleven inches in length, and about two feet in breadth. See Plate V, Fig. 1.

CHURCH.

The church of Ystrad is an ancient building, consisting of a nave and north aisle, separated from each other by five square pillars, supporting four pointed arches, similar to those in the

[a] Lanina at one time formed part of the Moel-Ivor family possessions, but Daniel Gwyn left it by will from his own brother John Gwyn, to his half brother Edward Jones, of Lanina, by which the Jones's became possessors of the Lanina estate. Some suspicions having arisen as to the manner the will was obtained, and possibly the right of this bequest, the question was tried in the reign of Charles the Second; and the Gwyns of Moel-Ivor lost the cause by the supposed treachery of their own attorney.

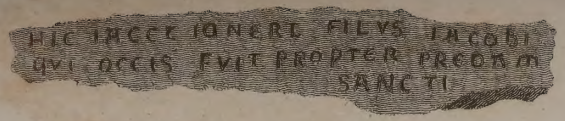


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Fig. 1

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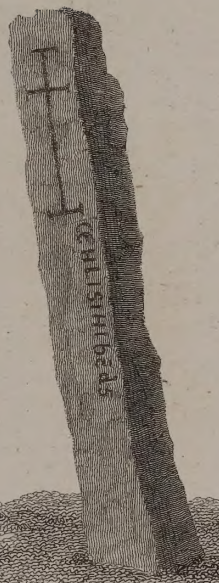

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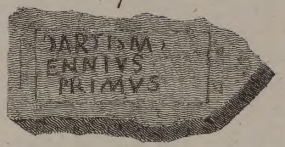

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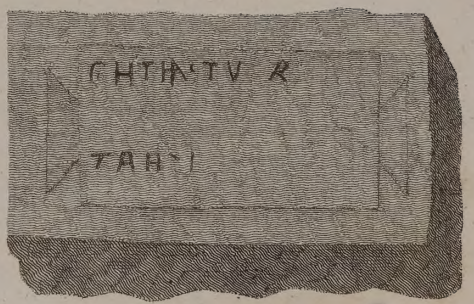


J. Greig sc.

S.R. Meyrick. del.

London: Publish'd by Longman Hurst Rees & Orme, Paternoster Row Dec.1 1808.

church of Trevilan. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and is a vicarage. It is in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. Two shares of the tithes belong to the Earl of Lisburne, the impropriator, and Mr. Price, of Knighton, M. P. The other belongs to the vicar.

The three last incumbents were, the Rev. David Lloyd, the Rev. Henry Rogers, and the Rev. Thomas Davies.

The font is square, with a square excavation to contain the holy water, and is somewhat ornamented underneath. It is supported on a short round column standing on one step.

Over the screen, which separates the chancel from the body of the church, is the following inscription:

MILET.C.W.1672.I.E.ME.FECIT.

On the south wall of the nave, on a black stone monument, is the following:

Near
This Place lieth interr'd
the remains of Jane the
Wife of Daniel Evans of
Cwmere in this Parish
who departed this Life
June y^e^ 7th 1793 Aged 28
And also John his Son
Who died July 21st 1793
Aged 2 Months.
When God cuts off the thread of Life
Then cruel death parts Man & Wife.

Near the above is another black stone, with the following inscription:

Near this place
lyeth the Body of
John Richard late of

Hendre lâs who
Departed this Life July
the 29th 1731 Aged 55 years.
The memory of the just is blessed
Near this place lieth
the Body of Mary Davies
Late of Hendre Lâs who
died Jan^{y} 9th 1791 aged
19 years.

Over the altar is a black mural monument, with the arms of Vaughan, and the following inscription:

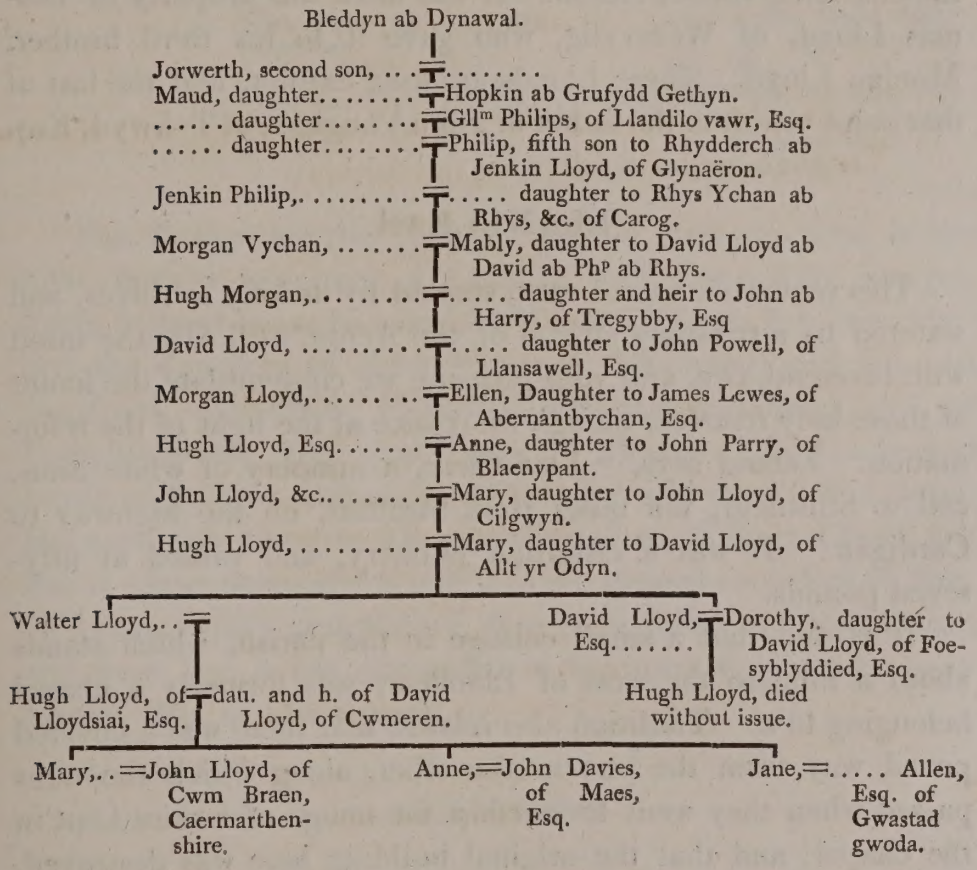
Sacred
To the Memory of the
Honourable Lady Dorothy
Dowager Viscountess Lisburne
Who departed this Life the
26th of Nov. 1791 in the 87th
Year of her Age.
Her Ladyship was remarka-
ble for her humanity and
ever employed in works of
Beneficence and Charity.
And also
Elizabeth her Ladyship's grand
Daughter, and Daughter to Edward
Vaughan of Greengrove Esq
Who departed this Life the 20th
Day of May 1778 in the 6th
Year of her Age.

YSTRAD HOUSE,

Late the residence of —— Davies, Esq. of Llwydsiac, in this parish, stands close to the church, and is a neat respectable house.

LLWYD-SIAC,

Now almost in ruins, was formerly the residence of the Lloyds, from whom it was named. The pedigree runs thus:


Bleddyn ab Dynawal.
Jorwerth, second son, ...
Maud, daughter..... Hopkin ab Grufydd Gethyn.
..... daughter..... Gllm Philips, of Llandilo vawr, Esq.
..... daughter..... Philip, fifth son to Rhydderch ab Jenkin Lloyd, of Glynaëron.
Jenkin Philip,..... ..... daughter to Rhys Ychan ab Rhys, &c. of Carog.
Morgan Vychan, ... Mably, daughter to David Lloyd ab David ab Php ab Rhys.
Hugh Morgan,..... ..... daughter and heir to John ab Harry, of Tregybby, Esq
David Lloyd, ... daughter to John Powell, of Llansawell, Esq.
Morgan Lloyd,..... Ellen, Daughter to James Lewes, of Abernantbychan, Esq.
Hugh Lloyd, Esq. ..... Anne, daughter to John Parry, of Blaenypant.
John Lloyd, &c..... Mary, daughter to John Lloyd, of Cilgwyn.
Hugh Lloyd, ... Mary, daughter to David Lloyd, of Allt yr Odyn.
Walter Lloyd,..
Hugh Lloyd, of Lloydsiai, Esq.
dau. and h. of David Lloyd, of Cwmeren.
David Lloyd, Esq. .....
Hugh Lloyd, died without issue.
Dorothy, daughter to David Lloyd, of Foesyblyddied, Esq.
Mary,.. John Lloyd, of Cwm Braen, Caermarthenshire.
Anne, John Davies, of Maes, Esq.
Jane, ... Allen, Esq. of Gwastad gwoda.

This estate became the property of John Davies, of Maes, Esq. above mentioned, whose descendants being extinct, the estate is settled on the son of Counsellor Touchet.

GREEN GROVE,

So called from its well-wooded situation, stands pleasantly in the charming vale of Aëron. It was once the property of Thomas Lloyd, of Wernvylig, who gave it to his third brother, Morgan Lloyd. These Lloyds are long extinct, and the last of that name sold it to the father of John Vaughan, of Tyllwyd, Esq.

LLANLLEAR.

This venerable retired spot, shaded by its lofty ash trees, and watered by a tributary stream of the Aëron, still fills the mind with reverend awe, and with pleasure we contemplate the haunt of those holy females; though we rejoice at the light of the reformation. Leland says, "Llan Clere, a nunnery of white nuns, cell to Stratfleur, ten miles from Stratflur, on the highway to Cardigan." It was a cistertian nunnery, and valued at fifty-seven pounds.

It is said that a small cottage in the parish, which stands about a mile to the west of Llanllear, was formerly a chapel belonging to it. Tradition also relates, that there was a covered paved way from the one to the other, along which the nuns passed when they went to worship the image of a saint kept in the chapel; and that the original building here was destroyed, with Lanllear, at the time of the dissolution. There are now no traces of this paved way. In the garden of Llanllear was dug up a corpse in a leaden coffin, a few years back.

After the dissolution, this place became the property of the Lloyds, and it belonged to Hugh Lloyd, third son of Llewelyn Lloyd, of Castle Howel, who married Joan, daughter and coheiress to Grufydd ab Henry. His son,

Morgan Lloyd, ... = Eliz. daughter and h. to Lewes ab Harry Gllm John Llewelyn, ddû.

Thomas Lloyd, . = Lettice, dau. to Sir John Pryse, of Gogerthen.

John Lloyd, second son, ... = Eleanor, dau. to James Lewes David Md^rth of Abernantbychan, Esq.

William Lloyd, of Llanllyr, ... = Bridget, dau. to Sir Walter Lloyd, of Llanvair Clydogau, Bart.

Bridget, daughter and sole heir.

This Bridget married Richard, Earl of Carberry, who, in her right, became possessed of Llanllyr, and whose wife, Bridget, dying without issue, he sold it to Thomas Lloyd, Esq. who married the daughter of John Pryse, of Glanvraed, and left two daughters, coheiresses, Elizabeth, who married John Lloyd, of Foesyblyddyed, Esq. and Lettice. Thomas Lloyd was first cousin to Bridget, wife of Lord Carberry, and was of Wernvylig. He gave this estate to his second brother, William Lloyd, the last of whose descendants sold it to the present —— Lewes, Esq. of Llysnewydd's grandfather, then a merchant at Caermarthen, and from him it has descended to the present possessor, —— Lewes, Esq. of Llysnewydd.

LLANGYBY

Lies in the same lordship as Bettws Bleddrws, the property of Captain Powell, of Nant Eôs.

On a hill, above the river Teivy, is a large intrenchment, called Castell Goedtrev, which gives name to the farm in which it is situated.

CHURCH.

The church is in the alternate gift of the Earl of Lisburne, and —— Price, Esq. M. P. of Knighton; and is a perpetual curacy. It is dedicated to Cybi, son of Selyv ab Geraint ab Erbin, a saint who founded a religious house at Holyhead, about the close of the sixth century; there is a church dedicated to him in Caernarvonshire, and another in Monmouthshire. The building consists only of a nave and chancel, and the present incumbent is, (1800,) the Rev. David Williams.

LLANLLWCHAIARN.

This parish lies on the sea coast.

CHURCH.

This is a rectory, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The present incumbent is, the Rev. Mr. David Jenkins.

The church is dedicated to St. Llwchaiarn, and consists merely of a nave and chancel, separated from each other by a pointed arch, which bespeaks it of ancient date.

The font is a square bason ornamented at each corner with a human head, and on the sides by curved lines representing arches. On the sacramental cup is written, " Poculum Eclesie de Lanllwchayrn, 1574." The nave was once ornamented with the king's arms carved in wood; all that now remains is the motto, " DIEU ET MON DROI 1624," and (I presume) the initials of the churchwarden's names, as follows, " I D I J D I R E T I J."

The church-yard commands a most delightful view of the sea

and the Caernarvonshire mountains; and in it remain the steps of a stone cross.

Capel Gartheli, lately rebuilt, and Capel Bettws Lleucy, both chapels of ease belonging to Llanddewi Brevi, are in the hundred of Moyddin.

HUNDRED OF PENARTH,

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

TREGARRON,	LLANGEITHO,
LLANDEWI BREVI,	AND
LLANBADARN ODIN,	NANTCWNLLE.

This hundred takes its name from the river Arth, which rises in it, and falls into the sea at Aberarth. Arth signifies " a bear," probably from its roaring noise. It was very frequent among the Britons to call their rivers after wild beasts; thus we have the river Twrch, which is " a hog," in Caermarthenshire, and many others. There are many proofs that this animal was common in Great Britain, and the Romans (according to Pliny, lib. viii. c. 36.) exported them from hence to Italy for their shews. They are frequently mentioned in the Saxon laws, and in those of the Welch we meet with the following concerning them.

" The bear is a hunt by barking, because her flesh is one of the best of the chace, and because there is no long hunting of her, as she cannot go but slowly, and there is only to bait, bark, and kill her."

TREGARRON,

Or Trev Garon: the town of Caron is situated about fifteen miles north-east of Aberystwith: it is about nine miles long, and four broad. There is a market here every Tuesday, and one fair yearly, on the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth of March, for

hose, pedlary ware, home-spun cloth, horses, pigs, &c. Leland says, fol. 77, " The chefe town of Pennarth Lordship being in Cairdiganshire is Tregaron." The river Berwyn runs through this town, and afterwards joins the Teify, which passes to the north-west of it, at a little distance below. The methodists have a chapel in this town. About a century and a half ago, lived one Matthew Evans, who kept a public house in this town; he was the father of two sons and a daughter, generally known by the name of " Plant Matt," or Matthew's children. These persons were celebrated robbers, and lived in a cave near the Devil's Bridge, which still retains their name. The entrance to this admitting only one at a time, these robbers could alone keep out hundreds. Here they lived for several years, and if either had a friend, he gave him his glove, which served as a passport when stopped by the others. At last they committed murder, and being taken, were executed pursuant to their sentence. On a hill, south-east of the town, are shewn the ruins of Fountain-gate, called by the people, Plâs Twm Sion Catty, where the natural son of Sir John Wynne, of Gwydyr, known by the name of " Twm o'Sion a Catty," that is, " Tom, the son of John and Catherine," lived. His real name was Thomas Jones, and he flourished from about A. D. 1590, to 1630. He was also esteemed as an eminent antiquary and poet; but he is better known from the tricks attributed to him as a robber, many of which are still retained in the memory of the people in Cardiganshire and Caermarthenshire. Some of these stories may be not improperly inserted here. It is said he was told by a poor man that he wanted a pitcher, and that he readily undertook to steal one for him. They accordingly went together to a shop, and while cheapening some, Tom told the seller, that there was a hole in

one, which the other denied. Tom desired him to put his hand in, and at the same time desired the poor man to convey one away. When the seller again affirmed, " that there was no hole in it," Tom replied, laughing, " how then could you put your hand in it?" and went away undiscovered. At another time being informed that there was a famous highwayman in the country, he determined to attempt robbing him, for which purpose he rode a poor horse, and took with him a leathern bag full of shells, and went to meet him. The highwayman ordered him to stop, and deliver his money. Tom was rather reluctant, but when the robber threatened to shoot him, he flung the leathern bag over the hedge. The robber swore, and ordered him to hold his horse; but while he went over the hedge, Tom mounted his horse, and gallopped off. He observed a poor woman selling cloth in a fair, and slyly tacked one end of a piece to his coat, gave a swift turn, and twisted it round him, and was immediately lost in the crowd. He shortly after met the poor woman deploring her loss, and condoled with her, lamenting that so many rogues frequented fairs, and wondering that she should be so careless, observed to her that he, for his part, always tacked his to his coat. He paid his addresses to the heiress of Ystradfin, in the county of Caermarthen, but with very little hopes of success. As he knew that he must alone depend on his wits, he had again recourse to stratagems. His visits to the abode of his inamorata were in the evening; but all he could say would never persuade her to come out to him. One night having summoned all her fortitude to her aid, she refused to listen to him, and desired him never again to come near the house, though much against her wishes. " If it is so," said Tom, " I entreat you to gime me your hand for once before we part for ever." The lady put her hand

through the window, which Tom immediately seized, and instead of pressing it ardently to his lips, swore he would instantly cut it off, if she would not that moment marry him. The priest was at hand, the ring slipped on, and the ceremony concluded. After his marriage he altered his mode of living, and exhorted his accomplices to leave off robbing, and determine, as he had done, to live honestly. The change in his conduct, as well as his fortune, must have been great, as he was after this appointed sheriff of the county of Caermarthen. The following Cywyd transcribed out of an old MSS. in the possession of the late Mr. Jenkins, of Llwyn groes, in the parish of Llanwnnen, and now the property of Mrs. Hughes, of the same place, his widow, is ascribed to Twn Sion Catti.

CIWYD Y GOFID.

Mae Cydymeith diffeithwas
Im canlyn fal gelyn glas
Ac fe elwir y gofyd
Am trodd yn ol pobol byd
Os ym mla'n yr amcana'
Blino'r wyf om blaen yr a
Os yn ol yr ymho'lwn
Beynydd cynt na'r hyd yw hwn
Os ar farch ymgyfarchwn
Blaenaf a hwyaf fydd hwn
Os o ddwr y ceisiwn dda
Yn ddiddowt fe ddoi atta
Braisg iawn yw y gwr mewn bro
Ac mewn blaenau maen blino
Mae iddo blant mi gwranta
Heb fod un i ddyn yn dda
Dyled yn addefed a una
Un pwn yw ei fab huna'

Mab arall cuall ni'm car
Hodi yn hogi yn hagar
Mae iddo fab mi adwen fi
Yn waethaf elwir *Noethni*
Mae iddo ferch im hanerchi
Angen mi ai hadwen hi
Mae iddo ordderch anserchog
Yn tynyn ol fal tenyn og
Gofal yw gwraig y gofyd
Dyna baen dynion y byd
Dyna dylwyth in dala
Bennydd heb un dydd da
Maflyd ar gofyd a ga
Gwymp dra chwmp ac e'n drecha
Y fe'n draws shoes im dro
Poen i dwm ar pen dano
Minnen geisiwn drachefen
Yn daer o beth daro ei ben
Ynteu r gofyd drud tramawr
Trum ei law am traw ei ilawr
Am gadael yno gwedyn
Ar llawr i mafael am llun
Mae gwr oddiarnom i gyd
Oddiar gyfoeth a gofyd
Duw yw hwn, da yw hyny
A nertha Dwm unwaith i dy
Union a phob dynion da
Da waith y pen diwetha.

Thom. Jones. al. Twm Sion Catti.

On the margin in the original manuscript, and in a different hand-writing, is the following note: " Ni bu'r Cdd. yma erioed eiwrein o ran jaith na phrydyddaeth," from which we may understand, that neither the language nor metre of this poem are correct. At Nant Eôs is an emblazoned pedigree of the Corbet family, written and painted by him. How far the stories told of

him are authentic, I cannot tell, but I think them not at all in character with his other pursuits.

Tregarron was formerly a corporate town, but owing to improper conduct at the election of a member to serve in parliament in the year 1742, the corporation was voted in that august house to have forfeited their charter.

There is a very large intrenchment in this parish, in form resembling the greater segment of a circle, well defended on three sides by an impenetrable morass. This is called Castell Flemys, and is supposed to have been erected by the Flemings in a descent on this part of Wales.

Besides this, is another called Castell Sunnyhill, from its proximity to that farm; and in this parish is Tommen Llanio, a moated tumulus, but whether erected by the Romans, or of later date; whether for the purpose of defence or burial, it is impossible now to determine, though in all probability the latter.

The parsonage-house stands on an eminence to the eastward of the town, and is delightfully embosomed in fir-trees, a great part however of which belong to the Nanteos estate. The barn and stables are in excellent repair.

THE CHURCH

Stands upon an elevated rocky spot near the centre of the town, and near the south-east end of the parish, close to the river Brennig, over which there is a wooden bridge leading to it. Leland says, at Tregarron "is a Chirch standin upon a round Coppe of cast Yerth." On the north side, close to the church, was a square walled place, open to the sky, to deposit bones dug up from old graves; but this is now no more.

The church is a handsome structure, and its tower gives it a bold appearance. It consists simply of a nave and chancel, though probably it might have been once larger. It is dedicated to Caron, a British Saint, and is a vicarage. He was a man born in a low situation in life, though his courage and generous deportment obtained him the sovereignty in Wales: he made war against the Romans, reigned seven years, and was buried at Tregarron.

In the church-yard was formerly a tombstone bearing this inscription:

Here lieth James Herbert of Pen Sheriff
who died ..... 1684 .....
Remember man as thou goest bye
So thou art now, so e'en was I
Remember man that dye thou must
And after come to judgment just.

James Herbert, a short time previous to his death, carried the gravestone himself to the church-yard, though very large and ponderous, by means of bands made of birch.

There was also in the church-yard, at the time the church was repairing in the year 1805, four ancient monumental stones; two of them bearing inscriptions, and the other without. They seem to be the workmanship of the sixth century. See Pl. VII. Fig. 1, has two rows of letters. Fig. 2, only a rude cross. Fig. 3, seems the best executed, has a cross on one side, and an inscription in one line on another. Fig. 4, has only a rude cross on it. Fig. 1, is three feet two inches in length, eight inches wide, and six inches thick. Fig. 2, is one foot two inches in height, and one foot wide. Fig. 3, is three feet long, four inches thick, at the upper part eight inches wide, and at the lower seven

Fig. 1.

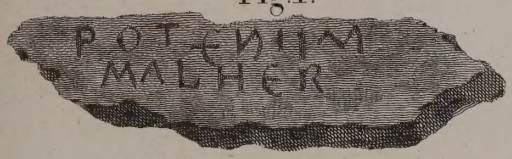


Fig. 2.

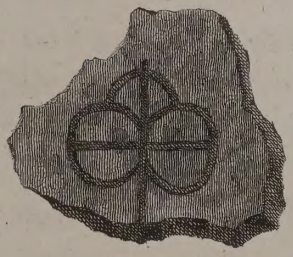


Fig. 3.

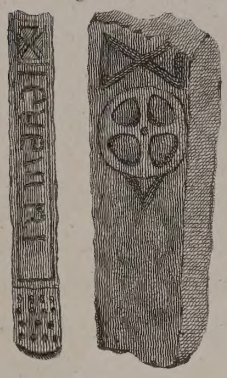


Fig. 4.

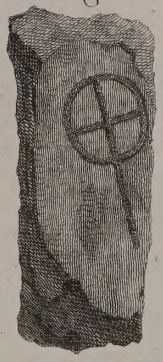
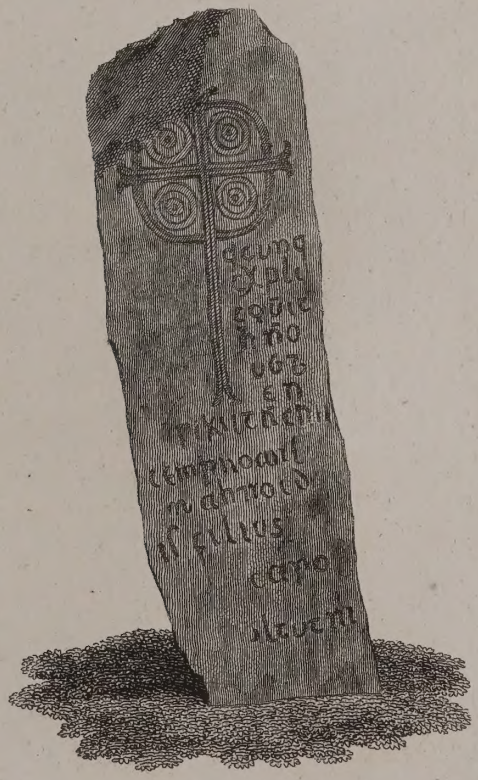


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



inches wide. Fig. 4, is two feet four inches in height, and one foot in width.

On a hill in this parish, called Penrhiwflûr, are three heaps of stones, called carneddau, sepulchral monuments of Druidical origin; and in this parish is a bank of raised earth running in a straight line for several miles, in this as well as the parish of Gwnnws, or Llanwnnws, and which is said to lead into the sea, called "Cwys uch bannog," or "the furrow of Bannoy's oxen," the same as were said to be employed in the building of the church of Llandewi Brefi. But it is probably the remains of an old British road.

The lordship of Caron belonged formerly to the Clement family, which is thus related in their pedigree:

Geoffry Clement, of Talyllyn, in Brecknockshire, (descended from Clement, that came to the conquest of Brecknock with Bernard Newmarch), came in the 30th year of Henry the IId, and conquered the Lordship of Caron, from Cynan ab Meredydd, Lord thereof. He bare argent two bars, nebulé sa. on a chief gu. three bezants. He married Margaret, daughter to Sir Anthony Poole, Knt.[e]

- Geoffry Clement, &c. . . . = Jonet, daughter and h. to Cynan ab Meredydd, Lord of Caron.
- Sir Robert Clement, Knt. &c. . . . . = Elenor, dau. to Stephen Langley, Lord of Coedmawr.
- Robert Clement, &c. . . . . = Tanglwst, daughter to Sir Grufydd Llwyd, Knt.
- Sir John Clement, Knt. . = Mary, daughter to Sir John Chetwyn, Knt.
- Sir Wm. Clement, Knt. Lord of Caron and Genau'r glyn, ... = Philippa, daughter and heir to Sir Philip Clamboy, Knt.
- Sir Wm. Clement, Knt. &c. . . . . = Anne, daughter to Howel Moythey, Esq.

Howel Clement, = dau. and h. to . . . . . Jordan, Esq.

Jenkin Clement, of Peache.

[e] In the Tower of London is the original grant to Geoffry Clement, of this Lordship, which he had won, dated 10th of February, in the 18th year of Edward I.

PENTRE RHYDFENDIGED,

Or the village of the Blessed Ford, is so called from being situated near a brook. It stands partly in the parish of Tregarron, and partly in the parish of Gwnnws, called also Llanwnws, in the hundred of Ilar.

YSTRADFLUR.

" Strateflur upon Tyne," says Leland, " is twenty-four miles of montaine ground from Brekenauc. It is set round about with montaines not far distant, except on the west parte, wher Diffrin Tyne is. Many hilles thereabout hath been well woddid, as evidently by old rotes apperith, but now in them is almost no woode. The causies be these; First the wood cut down was never copisid; and this hath beene a great cause of destruction of wood thorough Wales. Secondly after cutting down of woddys the gottys hath so bytten the young spring that it never grew but lyke shrubbes. Thirddely men for the nonys destroied the great woddis that thei shuld not harborow theves. Al the montaine ground bytwixt the river Alen and Strateflure longgeth to Stratefleere, and is almoste for wilde pastures, and breding ground, in so much that everi man there about puttith in bestes, as many as they wille without paiyng of mony. Of the 12 miles from Strateflur to Llangyric, 8 be montainous ground longging to Strateflur, al for pasture. Al this 6 miles from Strateflure towards Buelth is montayne ground for pasture, and longgith to Strateflure Abbay; but the pastures of thes hilles be fre to the inhabitantes, as well as al other montaine pasture longging to Strateflere." Ystradflûr, or the plain near

the flûr, is called also Strata Florida, a name of the same import, as flûr signifies blooming, and most probably the river ran through a country very luxuriant, which, when contrasted with the dreary barren hills encompassing it, might fairly claim that title. The word flur is used in this sense by David ap Gwillym, who flourished about the year 1400. He says,

Digon i'r byd o degwch
Eigyr bryd *flur*, a brad flwch,

that is, " Enough of beauty, for the world is the *blooming* countenance of the nymph of ready deceit." And again he says,

Arglwys bert *flur* y glasbawr,

that is, " And the purely gay bloom of the green pasture."

There are not above two or three dwellings in this hamlet; the soil is in general gravelly, and most friendly to tillage.

THE CHURCH,

Is a paltry edifice, erected in the cemetery of the abbey, which stands to the south, proudly overtopping its contemptible rival. The Nanteos family present the minister to this chapel; and the Rev. Thomas Davies was the last presented. He is a man well respected, and well attended in his chapel.

On the right of the entrance is the font, a plain octangular bason, supported by a circular column, standing on three steps.

On the south side of the altar is a very handsome marble monument, on which is inscribed,

This humble stone
was placed here in memory of Dame Anne Lloyd Daughter of
William Powell late of Nanteos Esq and Averina his wife.
She was first married to Richard Stedman of

Strata Florida Esq. by whom she had two daughters, who
died young, and with their Father buried in this chapel
She was afterwards relict of Sir Herbert Lloyd of Peterwell Bart.
She departed this life the second day of August 1778.
in the 76th year of her age.
And was interred near this place, in well founded Hopes
of a joyfull Resurrection.
Her virtues were eminent: Her Piety was without
Ostentation, Hypocrisy, or Superstition
Her humanity and benevolence were general and conspicuous, and
Her Charity appear by the heartfelt lamentations
Of the poor and needy.
To the above Truths may be added that her tenderness and warm
Affection for her relations will ever be remembered
With gratitude and reverence
I! Decus. I! Nostrum.

The old church-yard, as it is called, is a very large plot of ground, surrounded with a stone wall, but the present one is about two acres. In it are several tombstones. The extent of the old cemetery is said to be one hundred and twenty acres, and leaden coffins are frequently dug up within that space; but what tends most to confirm this is, that so much of the abbey land does not pay tythe. Four and twenty yew trees were once standing in it, though Leland says thirty-nine, of which but few remain, and tradition says, that Davydd ab Gwylym is buried under one of them.

But Ystradflûr was most noted for its once celebrated abbey, the rival of Conway for the favour and munificence of the Welch princes. It was founded by Rhys ap Grufyth, 1164, but to what order of monks dedicated, is not precisely agreed upon among our antiquaries. In Stevens's edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, printed 1718, it says, " Stratflure Abbey, in Cardiganshire,

S.R. Meyrick. del.

J. Greig. sc.

STRATA FLORIDA.

London Published by Longman, Hurst Rees, & Orme, Paternoster Row Dec. 1. 1808.

founded Anno 1164. The charter of Rees Sudwal, Prince of Wales, sets forth, that he built a monastery called Stratflure, and endowed it with many possessions, which he confirmed in the year 1184, before many of his army in the church of St. Bridget at Raidr. Then it enumerates and describes the said donations. King Henry IId's charter confirms the same, and that of King Edward I. grants leave to the abbot to rebuild the monastery, which had been burnt down in the war against the said King's will, yet upon condition, that to avoid dangers, the woods be cut down and the ways mended."

In an old edition of Dugdale's Monasticon, printed in 1693, it says, " Stratflure, in Cardiganshire. Founded and endowed with divers Lands by Reese Prince of South Wales. The estate of this House (called also Strata Florida) was confirmed by King Henry II. and King Edw. I. [valued at 118l. 7s. 3d. per Annum]."

Camden says it was for Cluniacs; but Leland and Tanner unite with Dugdale in saying it was devoted to the Cistertian monks. In the fifth volume of Leland's Itinerary, published by Hearne, page 14, it says, " Strateflure, an Abbay of White Monkes on Tine;" and again, page 77, " The chirch of Strateflere is larg, side ilid and crosse ilid. The fundation of the body of the chirch was made to have been 60 foote lengger then it is now. By is a large cloyster. The fratry and infirmitori be now mere ruins. The cæmiteri wheren the cunteri about doth bury is very large and meanely waullid with stoone. In it be 39 great hue trees. The base court or camp afore the abbay is veri fair and large." The present structure was built, therefore, according to Dugdale, by the Abbot, in the reign of Edward I, in the year 1294, and stands in a delightful situation; but the structure raised by Rhys ap Grifyth stood about two miles from this, in a

south-west direction, on a plain near the river Flûr, whence it took its name; and where still remains an old building, now used as a barn, called hên monach log, or "the Old Abbey." Perhaps it might be a part of the original edifice which escaped the conflagration. This also seems to me to explain a mutilated marginal note, in folio 75, of Leland's Itinerary, which is "Stratfler of sum caullid, because ..... bytwixt it and Flere Brokes. of sum ..... it stode in the ....." and which I think might thus be restored. "Stratfler of sum called, because [*of the plain*] bytwixt it, and Flere Brokes, of sum [because formerly] it stode in the [plain near Flere Brokes.]" Something of this kind most probably Leland had heard from the monk of Stratfler, whom he mentions he had interrogated respecting the antiquities of Cardiganshire; and he might then have made it a note on the margin of his book. The present structure was once the chief depôt of whatever was civilized. It had its hospitia and its cells established in various places. I have already mentioned that it divided with the Abbey at Conway the pious and honourable charge of depositing and carrying on the records of the principality. Several copies of the chronicles written by Caradoc, of Llancarvan, were preserved here; and the successions of the princes recorded from the year 1156 till 1270, the moment of Llewelyn ap Grufyth's unhappy fall. At that period these reverend persons quitted that sequestered abode, and were the bearers of their prince's remonstrance to the English throne; and interceded with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York for their good offices in relieving him from the insults and oppressions of the Lords Marchers.

Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, in the year 1237, invited all the lords and barons of Wales to Ystrad Flûr, and required from them

the oaths of fidelity and allegiance to his son David. Those who now visit the spot will scarcely credit, at first sight, that the whole country round could furnish accommodation for such a company, or that this could be the theatre of such ceremonies, as are solemnized with us under the awful roof of Westminster. But when they call to mind the influence of superstition, and the immense territorial possessions of the abbey, they will have no cause to wonder. Llewelyn ap Jorwerth was not buried here, but at Conway. During the period from the dissolution to the present time this once proud edifice has been rapidly decaying, all that now remains is the western entrance of the church, a very fine specimen of the Saxon arch, and a Gothic window of the south aisle. A lofty pile, which once formed the western angle of the north transept, seems as if it had not long to survive its kindred pile. Some of the outhouses still remain. About ten years ago a very fine silver seal was found in part of the land once occupied by the abbey, by a boy who was ploughing. It was about the size of a crown piece, and circular. The boy sold it to an itinerant Jew for a few shillings. On it was engraved the arms of the abbey. About three years ago another seal was found belonging to an abbot of Ystradflur, and on it was the Virgin and Child. Its shape was the Gothic elipse, and it was made of silver.

The celebrated bard of this county, Davydd ab Gwillym, was buried here, and an epitaph placed on his tomb, the production of some bard who deeply felt the loss of this great genius; it is as follows,

Dafydd, gwiw awenydd gwrdd,
Ai yma'th roed dan goed gwyrdd?
Dan lasbren hoyw ywen hardd,
Lle'i claddwyd, y cuddiwyd cerdd!

Glas dew ywen, glân Eos—Deifi,
Mac Dafydd yn agos!
Yn y pridd mae'r gerdd ddiddos,
Diddawn in' bob dydd a nos."

King Edward I. granted the sum of seventy-eight pounds sterling to the convent of Stratflur, for the damages suffered by the late war and conflagration.

For the original grant of Rhys, Prince of South Wales, see Appendix, No. 9, and for the licence granted by King Edward I. to rebuild the monastery, see ditto, No. 10.

Owain Gwynedd, a bard of the sixteenth century, passing by the remains of this venerable edifice, could not help lamenting the loss of its former splendour; he says,

Mae dialedd ryfedd am ryfig—buchedd,
Bechod gwyr eglwysig;
Mawr yw cur y mur cerrig
Am watwor Duw—matter dig.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for the year 1752, are the engravings of two coins dug up at this abbey, and then in the possession of James Philips, Esq. of Blaenpant. One was a Flemish coin, brought over, as supposed, in the time of Queen Elizabeth; the other a Venetian piece of Aloysius Mocenicus, who was Doge of that republic, A. D. 1560.[f]

The architecture of the abbey was the circular arch, as appears by the western door, a print of the abbey, by Buck, shewing the window of the north transept before it fell, and from several freestones curved frequently dug up in the ruins, once

[f] For further particulars see Gentleman's Mag. Vol. XXII. page 401.

formed arches.[g] The walls had glazed tiles affixed to them in the style of the paintings we meet with in old missals, marked with quatrefoils; and these are frequently dug up, as are the tiles of the pavement, which consisted of intersecting circles, &c. Painted glass has also been found; indeed it seems that no expense was spared to render this a most magnificent building. Freestones are dug up which were ornamental, having circles touching each other carved on them.

Guttain Owain, a herald, bard, and historian, resided chiefly at Ystradflûr monastery, and flourished about A. D. 1480. Philip Brydydd, who lived in the year 1250, was a Cardiganshire bard, but where he resided is not known.

Sisillus was abbot of Ystradflûr in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis; and Giraldus informs us that he deposited his library of books at this abbey in the reign of King John, previous to his quitting the country for Rome, in order to establish his claim to the bishoprick of St. David's.

This abbey was honoured as a place of interment for many of the Welsh princes. Among others were the following:

In the year 1176 died Cadell, the son of Grufydd ap Rhys, and brother to Prince Rhys, after a long illness, and was honourably buried at Ystradflûr.

[g] This peculiar kind of architecture seems to sanction what Theophilus Jones has asserted in his History of Brecknock, viz. that "Bleddin ap Maenarch, who died about the end of the eleventh century, was buried at Ystrad-flûr Abbey, which was built by his brother-in-law Rhys ap Tewdor, and endowed in 1164 by Rhys ap Griffith, who styles himself founder, in his charter preserved in the Monasticon. Leland in his Collectanea, Vol. I. p. 45, more correctly calls "Resus filius Theodori princeps Suth-Walliæ, primus fundator of this monastery." See Jones's Brecknockshire, Vol. I. p. 90.

It is probable all the freestones and ornaments were brought from the original edifice.

In the year 1184 died Howel ab Jevan, Lord of Arustly, and was buried at Ystradflur.

In the year 1190 Owen ab Rhys died, and was buried here.

In the year 1196 died Prince Rhys ab Grufydd, and was buried here.

In the year 1202, and on St. James's day, died Grufydd, another son of Prince Rhys, who followed his father's steps, and succeeded him in martial prowess, as well as in government; and was buried here with great solemnity.

In 1204 Hywel ap Rhys was buried by the side of his brother Grufydd, at Ystradflûr. This Hywel being blind was slain through the machinations of another brother.

In 1209 died Mallt, or Maud de Bruce, the wife of Grufydd ab Rhys; and was interred by her husband in a monk's cowl.

In 1210 died Isabel, daughter of Richard Clare, Earl of Hereford, and wife to William Gam, Lord of Gower, and was buried at this abbey.

In 1221 Young Rhys, son of Grufydd ab Rhys, died, and was buried at Ystradflûr.

In 1230 Maelgwn, son of Prince Rhys, died, and was buried at Ystradflûr.

In 1235 Owen, son of Grufydd ab Rhys, died, and was buried by his brother Rhys, at Stratflûr.

I cannot help inserting here an elegant address to the Almighty, written by the elder Llewelyn of Meurig.

Llewelyn Fychan ap Ll'n. Abad Ystradfflûr.
Llywelyn gochap Meurig hên ai cant.
O. L. E. D.

Credaf ytt Jesu fab y croyw dad
Creawer hael llywiawdr haul a lleuad
Credalun nef gun naf ac ynad
Crair oddilys Fair ddeules fwriad

Canwaith ragoriaith pob rhyw gariad
Cannorthwyaist figeli gwliad
A'r awr hon etton Duw rewattad
Rhedon o'r diwedd ith wlêdd ath wlad
Y nerthaist fyfy megis neirthiad
Am arglwydd-lywym a mur gwleddwlad
Am wr cresdrefu a'm vawr Ystrad
Fflur ai phennadus a'i modir mad
Llywelyn wiwbarch lluniaidd Abad
Fycha ngwr difau garwy dyfiad
Llin llyw cynnefin llew cynnifiad
Llywelyn arall dewyddgall dad
Heiliaist ddofydd gwynn hwyl bryn a brad
Haint a'i arwyddion hynt da roddiad
Anobaith fuam am iawn Abad
A'th nerth a'n diffyrth a'th wyrth wyrthiad
Clywed a wnaethost dost destuniad
Fy llef hyd y nef ebud nofiad
Ac estyn hoedl heb gus dyniad
Ym llayaidd obaith llaw-rodd Abad.

The following is a Translation of the same.

Due to thee is my confidence, Jesus, Son of the Father of Purity, the Creator, and bountiful Lord of the celestial luminaries, faithful Ruler of the universe, sacred relict of the kind-intentioned Virgin; a hundred proofs hast thou favoured me with, of thy inexhaustible Love, on an hundred occasions hast thou hastened to my relief, Lord of the region of Liberality; and now also, merciful Deity, have we fled to thee for succour; (may we finally be admitted to thy blissful feasts and to thy eternal regions,) and now also hast thou succoured me, as by a miraculous display of thy Power, when I fled to thee for protection in behalf of my Lord and guide, the bulwark of the land of Hospitality, in be-

half of the preserver of Order, the Morning Star of Strata Florida, its chieftain, its modeller, its virtuous director, its mild Abbot, the praise-worthy Llewelyn Vaughan; superiorly happy in the gentleness of his temper and the vigour of his mind; happy in the loftiness of his stature and his high descent, the noble offspring of another generous Llewelyn, the lion-like protector of an enraptured country. God of Purity, whose influence sheds the Dew of Health on every region, and affords protection against every malignity; thou hast dispelled the gloom of contagion, and banished all its inauspicious symptoms; thou hast beamed the rays of goodness on us, and the splendour of health. At the apparent approach of the death of a righteous and virtuous Abbot, we were overshadowed with the clouds of Despair, but thy merciful interposition, thy miraculous power, effectually enlightened, consoled, and succoured us. On surges of air the cry of my distress had rapidly floated to the Heavens, and reached thy pitying ear, thou heardest my heart-born plaints, and without pains, and without sorrow, thou hast benignantly revived our hopes, and lengthened the genial days of the peerless Abbot, whose glory is the charitable exploits of the hand of Liberality.

This was written by the elder Llewelyn, of Meurig, surnamed the Red, to the Abbot of Strata Florida, (Llewelyn Vaughan) on his recovery from a dangerous fit of illness.

Llewelyngôch ab Meurig hên, of Nannau, in Merionethshire, flourished from 1330 to 1370.

The names of three abbots are handed down to us. Sisillus (probably Sitsyllt, or Cecil,) held that situation in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis, viz. about the year 1188; Llewelyn Vychan, or Vaughan, about the year 1340; and Richard Tally, who was

the last abbot, in the year 1553, enjoyed a pension of forty pounds a year.

The present mansion was erected by John Stedman, Esq. son of John Stedman, of Staffordshire, Esq. from the ruins of the out-buildings belonging to the abbey. The pedigree of this family is as follows.

Galearbus, Duke of Arabia, was, through the tyranny of the king of that country, banished thence, and coming with his son Stedman, and daughter Clarissa, toward the Holy Land, died ere he arrived there. But his son came to Jerusalem, and being a gallant person, was, by King Richard Ist of England, very much esteemed. He was made Knight of the Sepulchre, and had for arms a cross fleury vert in a field or. He came over to England A.D. 1191, and had given him in marriage by the said king, Joan, daughter and heir to Sir John Tatsal, or Tatshall, Knt. brother to Lord Robert Tatshall.

John Stedman, of Kent, Esq. ..... = Ann, daughter and heir to James Forster, of Berkshire, Esq.

John Stedman, of Berkshire, Esq. ..... = ... daughter to James Giotwyn, or Chetwyn, Esq.

Wm. Stedman, ... = Frances, daughter and heiress to John Marshall, of Yorkshire.

Tho. Stedman, Esq. ..... = Eleanor, daughter to Wm. Willie, Esq.

John Stedman, of Staffordshire, Esq. ..... = Margaret, daughter to Sir Wm. Stafford, Knt.

Humphrey Stedman, Esq. = Catherine, daughter and coheir to Wm. Hill, of Hill, in Shropshire.

John Stedman, of Stafford, shire, Esq. second son, = Joan, daughter to John Lewis, of Staffordshire.

John Stedman, of Ystradflûr, ... = Ann, natural daughter to Wm. Phillips, of Pontrepark.

John Stedman, &c. Esq. eldest son, ... = Margaret, daughter and coheir to David Lloyd ab John.

James Stedman, &c. Esq. = Catherine, daughter to Sir Richard Pryse, of Gogerthan, Knt.

John Stedman, &c. ..... = Jane, daughter to Edward Vaughan, of Trawscoed, Esq.

James Stedman, &c. 1693, = Margaret, dau. to Richard Owens, of Rhiwsaeson, Mongy.

Richard Stedman, &c. .... = Joan, daughter to Rowld Gwynn, of Glanbrane, Esq. in Co. Carme.

Richard Stedman, &c. .... = Anne, second daughter to Wm. Powell, of Nanteos, Esq.

This Richard Stedman left no issue, but bequeathed his estate to his wife's brother, and her heirs, and it is now in the possession of Captain Powell, of Nanteôs.

LLANDDEWI BREVI

Is situated S. S. W. of Tregarron, and is about three miles and a half from it. It is dedicated to Saint David, and is noted for the synod assembled here in 519, when St. David preached against the Pelagian heresy. Bishop Usher says, the synod for suppressing the Pelagian heresy was held about the year 474 or 475, others say 522. We find in some British records that St. Dubricius, Archbishop of Caerleon, having assisted at it, and resigned his bishopric to St. David, betook himself that year, with most of his clergy who had met on that occasion, to a monastery at Ynys Enlli, or Bardsey island, where, being free from the noise of the world, they might with less interruption devote the remainder of their time to the service of God. Of this retirement of St. Dubricius and his followers, mention is also made by Aneurin Gwawdydd, (or Gwawdrudd) Mychdeyn Beirdd, i. e. Aneurin the satirist, king of the bards, an eminent poet of that age, in these lines, copied from a MSS. in the Hengwrt library.

Pan oedd saint Senedd Bhrevi
Drwy arch y prophwydi
Ar ôl gwiw bregedd Dewi
Yn myned i ynys Enlhi.

Camden says St. David not only confuted the Pelagian heresy at that time reviving in Britain, by the help of the Holy Scriptures, but also by a miracle; for it is reported, that the ground on which he stood preaching mounted up to a hillock under his feet. There is a foolish tradition respecting this subject still related by the inhabitants. They say that two oxen were employed to draw the stone to be used for the building of the

church, and that the load being too ponderous, one died in its attempt to drag it forward. Upon this the other bellowed nine times, when the hill that before presented itself as an obstacle, divided, and this single ox was able alone to bring the stone to the site of the church. They also rehearse this triplet to the same effect.

Llanddewi Brêvi braith
Lle brevodd yr ych naw gwaith,
Hyd nes holl todd craig y Voelallt.

But this idle invention of the monks cannot at this day gain any credit, and no one now will imagine that it was called Brêvi from this circumstance. Leland, in a marginal note, says, "Llandewi as sum say Breui, bycause it stondith on Brevy Brooke." This is most probable, and the brook might have been so called from the bellowing of oxen that crossed it.[h] Leland says, "Landewi brebui is but a simple or poore village. I passed over a little broke to entre into hit. It is set among montaines on every side but the west, wher is a valley of Tine. Tive river is about half a mile of." Again, at fol. 31, vol. vii. he says, "Landewi breui a prety village, and a College of 14 Prebends longinge to St. David's. It stondithe 2 mils from Tregaron, and by Landewi rinnith a streme caullyd Brevi. Afore the new acte Llanduebreui was a separate lordship, limes on the one side to Cairmardinshire, on the other side to Cardiganshire."

This manor was sold in 1650 for 186l. 3s. 4d. to John Jones, Esq. of Llanvair, in this parish; but after the restoration became again the property of the Bishops of St. David's.

This town, with Llanbadarn Vawr, escaped the fury of Ithel

[h] As Oxford derives its name from being built near the ford which oxen used to cross.

and Madoc, the sons of Ryryd, in the year 1106, when they destroyed all the rest of Cardiganshire.

A few hundred yards to the S. S. E. of the church stood the college of Prebends, noticed by Leland, the ruins of which still retain the name of " Lluest Cantorion," or " the residence of the Chanters; and the remains of a paved-way leading from it to the south door of the church are still visible in two houses near the church-yard.

In the first volume of the Welsh Archaeology is a poem by Gwynvardd Brycheiniawg,[1] relating to this place, which, but for its extreme length, should have been inserted here. It was probably written before the establishment of the college, as the poet describes all he saw and observed here, as well as several legendary miracles performed by St. David.

On the west side of the river Camddwr, in this parish, is an old military work, called " Castell," raised by Rhys ap Owain, and Rhydderch ab Caradoc, princes of South Wales, at the time when Gronw and Llewelyn, the sons of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn, raised an insurrection to revenge the murder committed on the late prince, their grandfather. They crossed this river at a ford still called Rhyd y meirch, or " the Ford of the Cavalry," in the year 1074, and obtained a complete victory here over the princes of South Wales.

THE CHURCH

Was founded by Thomas Bec, in 1187, in honour of St. David, and is said to be erected on the very spot on which the Pelagian heresy was refuted by his oratory. Leland, in his

[1] A translation of it will appear in a pamphlet (to be printed this summer) on the Pelagian heresy, by the Rev. J. Williams, of Ystradmeyrig.

Collectanea, says, " Synodus episcoporum et abbatum, propter hæresin Pelaginam, celebrata in Keretica regione apud Llandewibreui,in quâ David a populo electus in episcopum." It was for a precentor and twelve prebends, and was valued at 38l. 11s. according to Tanner. Leland says, " The collegiate church of prebendaries standeth sumwhat upon a hy ground, but it is rude. Thence to Tregarron 2 miles." See fol. 75, vol. v. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, in the form of a cross, with a side aisle on the south of the nave. The north transept is at present entirely in ruins, but the Bishop of St. David's has given orders for its being rebuilt. In this church are the remains of the inside of a large petrified horn, about a foot long, and very porous; although in Bishop Gibson's time it must have been much larger, as he says, " The sexton shewed me a rarity called Matkorn yr ych bannog, or matkorn ych Dewi, which he said had been preserved there ever since the time of St. David, adding the fable of the Oxen called Ychen bannog,[k] which drew away a monstrous beaver dead. If this Matkorn is not the interior part of an Ox's horn, as its name imports, it very much resembles it, and is so very heavy that it seems absolutely petrified. It is full of large cells or holes, and the circumference at the root is 17 inches." Mr. Lloyd found this ancient inscription on a stone set over the chancel door:

HIC IACET IDNERT FILIVS I
QUI OCCISVS FVIT PROPTEP P
SANCTI

He supplies the first line with acobi, the second redam, and the third David. Thus reading it, Hic jacet Idnert filius Jacobi,

[k] The Ychen bannog, or hunched Oxen, are supposed to be buffaloes.

qui occisus fuit propter predam ..... Sancti Davidi.[1] The inhabitants pretended that this inscription commemorated a person struck dead by St. David for letting loose a most mischievous beaver after it had been with difficulty insnared. That the mixture of fable which obtains in the writings of Giraldus Cambrensis, may not impeach his credit in general, it may not be amiss to observe here, that the existence of beavers anciently in Wales is confirmed by the laws of Hywel Dda, which fix the price of the skin of the Llostlydan, or the "broad-tailed animal," at 120 pence, a great sum for that time. See Wooton's Leges Wallicæ, p. 261. Two or three lakes here still bear the name of Llyn yr Avangc, or the "beaver pool." Avangc being obviously derived from Avon, "a river," and an abbreviation of Avonag. q. d. fluviatilis. Some old poets describe the animal in terms exactly answering to the beaver, though the name is now so little known, that some have fancied it a spectre haunting rivers. But it has been seen in Nant Francon, in Caernarvonshire, in the memory of man. Tudur Aled, who flourished about 1490, says,

A vae o'r ddaear aren
A lwnc hi val avanc hên

i. e. What is from the smiling earth, she swalloweth like the old beaver. See a description of this animal in Richards's Welsh and English Dictionary, voce Afangc. Most of these traditions are the inventions of the monks, and are strong proofs of the effects of superstition.

In the chancel of this church was once a monument against the wall exhibiting the effigy of a man in a priest's habit, named the Rev. Philip Pugh; but this is now totally destroyed.

[1] It is now placed over a window, north side of the chancel. See Pl. V. Fig. 2.

From Browne Willis we learn, that David Roberts, David ap Llu, and Thomas Edwards, vicars choral, subscribed to the supremacy, 4th August, 1534, and that in 1553, there remained in charge three pensions. To Thomas Derham, 6l. To Reginald Williams, 8l. 6s. 8d.; and to Morgan Jenkins, 3l. 6s. 8d. incumbent of this late college. The following livings were formerly prebends of the collegiate church of Llanddewi Brevi, but are now lay fees. Llan Beudy, P. Treoleghe, or Tre'lech, P. in the archdeaconry of Caermarthen. Blaenporth, P. Dihewyd, P. Ystrad, P. Caron, or Tregarron, P. Llanbadarn Odyn, P. Llan Ddeiniol vulgo carrog, P. Llangybi, P. Llanychaëron, P. and Llanwenog, P. in the archdeaconry of Cardigan. It is now a perpetual curacy, and alternately in the gift of the family at Crosswood, and —— Price, Esq. M. P. of Knighton, in Radnorshire, who purchased Lord Cunningham's tithes. These families share the tithes equally between them.

Near the western end of the church, in the church-yard, is a very curious old monument, seven feet seven inches in height above the ground, and about ten inches square. It inclines towards the north a little, the ground having given way under it. It has an inscription which cannot be made out, and the characters of which Bishop Gibson has not copied correctly. Tradition calls it St. David's leaning staff, and adds, he used it for that purpose when he preached against the Pelagians. See Pl. V, Fig. 3. There is another, Fig. 4, serving as a gate post to the church-yard at its western entrance. It has simply a cross upon it, although, I imagine, it once had an inscription. It is four feet fifteen inches in height above the ground, four inches thick, and one foot eight inches in width. Another, Fig. 5, is at present the side of the eastern entrance to the church-yard. It is

three feet ten inches high, one foot two inches wide, and six inches thick; it has an inscription equally difficult to be deciphered with Fig. 3. These monumental remains are of the same date as those in Tregarron church-yard.

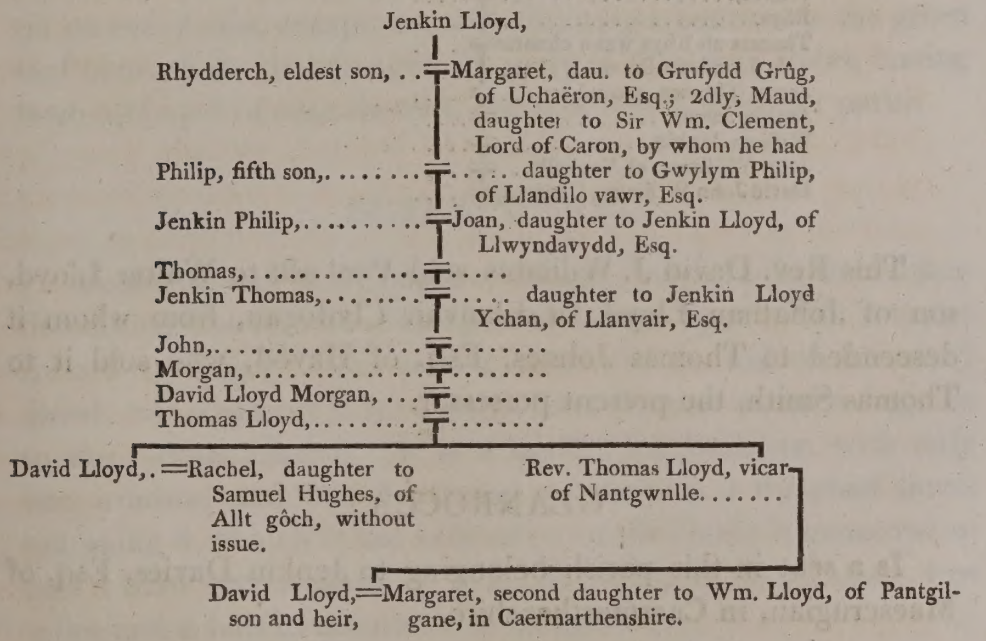
LLANIO,

Now the property of Colonel Johnes, of Hâvod, and which is distinguished into the divisions of Llanio issav, and Llanio uchav, was formerly the ancient Loventium of the Romans, and a considerable station on the great western road, called Sarn Ellen, between Maridunum, or Caermarthen, and Penallt, near Machynlleth. Several coins, and culinary utensils, have been dug up here, and three Roman inscribed stones are built up in the walls of two cottages on this spot. One of them in the wall by the side of the door, is to be read, "Caii artis manibus primus;" another, on a chimney of another cottage, to be read, "Overioni;" and in the porch of this house is a very large one, now serving for a seat, and much obliterated, has on it, "Cohors secundæ Augusta fecit quinque passus . . . . . ," which shews that a cohort of the second legion of Augustus was stationed here, and built a part of the walls of the city. See Pl. 5, Fig. 7, 8, and 9. Almost the whole of this place is covered with the fragments of the finest brick, which the Romans must have brought with them. There are also some small remains of pieces of brick-work and lime mixed with common stone, still to be seen; and one entire piece, having its surface smooth and polished, was taken up not long ago, and placed at the bottom of an oven then making in a neighbouring mill, where it still remains. In one of the grounds of this farm, a large piece of unshapen lead

was dug up, which, when melted, weighed sixteen pounds. There is a piece of ground to the south-east of the farm-house, called "Cae'r Castell," or the "field of the Castle," in which are still the remains of the foundations of buildings.

GWASTAD GWNDA,

or Gwastad Garda, is now the property of the Allen family, but formerly belonged to the Lloyds, whose pedigree is as follows:


Jenkin Lloyd,
Rhydderch, eldest son, . . = Margaret, dau. to Grufydd Grûg, of Uchaëron, Esq.; 2dly, Maud, daughter to Sir Wm. Clement, Lord of Caron, by whom he had
Philip, fifth son, ... = ... daughter to Gwylym Philip, of Llandilo vawr, Esq.
Jenkin Philip, ... = Joan, daughter to Jenkin Lloyd, of Llwyndavydd, Esq.
Thomas, ... = ...
Jenkin Thomas, ... = ... daughter to Jenkin Lloyd Ychan, of Llanvair, Esq.
John, ... = ...
Morgan, ... = ...
David Lloyd Morgan, . . . = ...
Thomas Lloyd, ... = ...
David Lloyd, . . = Rachel, daughter to Samuel Hughes, of Allt gôch, without issue.
Rev. Thomas Lloyd, vicar of Nantgwnlle. . . . . .
David Lloyd, son and heir, = Margaret, second daughter to Wm. Lloyd, of Pantgilgane, in Caermarthenshire.

ABERMEIRIG.

A very neat commodious house has been erected here by the late Mr. Edwardes, which, together with the farm, his widow now enjoys.

VOELALLT.

This seat, which stands to the east of the church, belonged formerly to a family of the name of Williams, whose pedigree runs thus:

Grufydd, Lord of Llansadwrn,
Sir Rhys Hîr, &c. Knt. az. three falcons volant or.
Tho ap Sir Rhys,
Grufydd Thomas,
Jenkin,
Rhys,
Thomas ab Rhys was a chantor in Llandewi Brevi,
James Thomas, second son,
Jenkin James,
William Jenkin,
John Williams, of Voel allt,
David John Williams, Clericus,

This Rev. David J. Williams sold Voel allt to Walter Lloyd, son of Jonathan Lloyd, of Llanvair Clydogau, from whom it descended to Thomas Johnes, Esq. of Havôd, who sold it to Thomas Smith, the present possessor.

GLANROCCA

Is a seat in this parish belonging to Jenkin Davies, Esq. of Maescrugiau, in Caermarthenshire.

LLWYN

Is a small house, but with a good farm attached, where the proprietor, Mr. John Davies, gives frequent proofs of success in the culture of hemp, &c.

LLANBADARN ODWYNNE

Has its church, situated on a very high, cold, and bleak hill, just above Llangeitho, commanding a delightful prospect of the fertile vale of Aëron. It consists simply of a nave and chancel, and stands on a cemetary walled in. Its name imports that it was dedicated to St. Paternus, or Patrick, the founder of Llanbadarn Vawr. Its epithet Odwynne, " very white," seems to have been judiciously applied, as it may be seen for some miles off on every side, conspicuously exhibiting a contrast to the green turf beneath it. It belonged formerly to Llandewi Brêvi, having been a chapel of ease thereto, but it is now a separate parish.

BLAENPENNEL.

Leland says, " the Chapel of Blaine Pennial longith to Llandewibrevi, but it is in Cairdiganshire over Tyne a 3 or 4 myles from Tyne Ripe." This is still under the control of Llandewi Brevi; but whatever it once might have been, it is now a disgrace to the mother church. It is a small tiled building, with only one window, and one door, and as there is a thatched hovel adjoining it, (which is the habitation of the clerk) it more resembles a barn than a place of religious worship. It is about two miles and a half to the north of Llangeitho.

LLANGEITHO

Has been long celebrated as the head quarters of those religious fanatics, commonly called methodists, and in the centre of this town they have erected a spacious meeting-house, which is

fully attended, and liberally supported. This parish comprehends a delightful tract of land; and the town is agreeably sheltered by hills on all sides, except where the eye is directed down the enchanting vale of Aëron. Of St. Ceitho, from whom it takes its name, nothing is now known; neither his kindred, nor even the time in which he lived, are noted.

Probably Castell Odwyn was in this parish, all those persons being lords of it, who possessed Glyn aëron. An old intrenchment here might have been the place. Besides the owners of Glyn Aëron, I meet with Grufydd, and Moythe, as Lords of Castell Odwyn, at different times.

THE CHURCH

Stands on a delightful rural spot, parted from the town by the river Aëron, and well-wooded. It appears to have been once a place of some consequence, from the ornaments within; but the Calvinistic disciples seem to have had influence enough to deprive it of the greatest portion of its congregation, and it has consequently of late years gone to decay. It is dedicated to Saint Ceiddo, and is a small rectory, in the gift of the freeholders of the parish.

The date on the pulpit is 1635.

There is a double screen to separate the chancel from the body of the church, which exhibits a curious specimen of laborious but elegant Gothic workmanship. Each part of the screen consists of three ornamented arches, in the spandrils of which birds and beasts are grotesquely introduced. See Pl. VIII.

The four last incumbents were; 1731, the Rev. Daniel Rowlands; 1760, the Rev. John Rowlands; 1770, the Rev. Daniel Rowlands; 1790, the Rev. John Rowlands.

S. R. Meyrick. del. J. Storer. sc.

LLANGEITHO CHURCH.

London. Published by Longman. Hurst. Rees & Orme. Paternoster Row. Dec. 1. 1808.

On the north side of the chancel is a flat mural slab, with the following inscription:

Uxor en Jennet, Danielq. Rowland
Rector hoc Templo Geniti & nepotes
Ad dei Adventum tumulis quiescunt
Membra Deorum
Sunt licet fædis positi sepulchris
Permanens illuc fuit ille Christus
Vivit et mortem superat Redempte
Ergo refulgent.
Daniel Rowland obiit 8to Calend Maii Anno { Mundi 568 Christi 1731 Ætatisq. 72
Jennet Rowland obiit 5to Id. Feb. Anno { Salutis 1736 Ætatisq. 68

Joannes Rowland Rector hujus
Æcclesiæ Memoria Defuncta
H. M. P.
& obiit 9no Junii 1760

The Rev. Daniel Rowland, son of the above, was rector of Llangeitho, and a very distinguished minister of the gospel, as he was much followed as a popular preacher during more than half a century. He began to claim attention at twenty-five years of age, and continued rising in the public esteem until his death, which happened on the 10th of October, 1790, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was much noticed by the Countess of Huntingdon, who, it is said, kept a carriage purposely for him. He was reputed among the Calvinistic methodists; but he taught particular tenets, and was the founder of a distinct sect, which still is pretty numerous in this part of the country, and denominated Rowlandists after his name. This conduct drew

upon him the censure of the bishop, and he was suspended from his office. After this he built a very large meeting-house in the centre of the village, where he could, unmolested, vent his doctrines. His sister, however, maintained her church principles; and when his meeting-house was thronged with people, the only congregation in the church consisted of his successor there, the clerk, and his sister. He is buried in the church-yard, and a plain stone affixed against the outside of the church wall to his memory.

GLYN AERON,

Though now an insignificant farm-house, was formerly the residence of people of consequence in this county.

Jevan ab Grufydd was the first of Glyn Aëron. His son Jevan Lloyd succeeded to it after his death, and bequeathed it to his son Rhydderch, the poet, who married Maud, daughter of Sir William Clement, Lord of Caron.

COURT MAWR

Is a reputable farm-house, and the property of Mr. John Daniels.

NANTCWNLLE,

Called also Nantgunllo, that is, Saint Cynllo's brooks, was so denominated from Cynllo, the son of Mor ab Ceneu ab Coel Godebog, who lived about the middle of the fifth century, and because it stands on a little brook which flows into the river Aëron.

In this parish is an old intrenchment, called Pen y Gaer, just above Hâvod, the residence of Mr. Rogers.

CHURCH.

This church, which is dedicated to St. Cynllo, is a vicarage, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. Two thirds of the tithes belong to a prebendary in the church of Brecon.

The names of the three last incumbents are, the Rev. Rhys Williams, the Rev. —— Parry, and the Rev. John Evans.

CRYNVRYN.

The pedigree of the family that possessed this estate is thus:

Meyric gôch, or the red-haired, of Caco and Cilewm, ... = Lleucu, daughter to Gruh ap Rhys ap Rhydderch ap Cedivor ap Dinavol.

David Llwyd Von Gham, = Gwenllh daughter to Crh ap Cadwgan, of Escairgayb.

Rhys David Vongham, az. a boar passant argt. his head embrud propr, ... = Jonet, daughter of Grh ap Llewelyn Voithes, Lord of Langathen.

Yerwerth, ... = Nest Grûg, daughter of Llewelyn Gîlm Dhû.

Rhys, ... = Ellen, daughter to David ap Evan Grh of Caerwedros.

Grufydd, ... = ... daughter of Howel Decca.

Rhys, ... =

Hywel, second son, ... = ... daughter of Rhydderch Morgan, of Rhydodin.

Rhys Hywel, ... = Gwenllan, dau. to Trhn ap Grufh ap Rhys.

David ap Rhys, ... = Marg. daughter to Thomas ap Owen ap Jenkin, &c.

David Lloyd, ... = Marg. daughter to John Price, of Newton, in Montgomeryshire.

John Lloyd, Esq. ..... = ... daughter to Watn Morgan David Lloyd, of Glâsgrug.

David Lloyd, Esq. ..... = Grace, daughter to Captain Jenkin Lloyd, of Llanwnog, in Montgomeryshire.

David Lloyd, Esq. ..... = Marg. eldest daughter to Samuel Lloyd, of Nanta, in Montgomeryshire, by whom he had issue one daughter, Grace, living in 1704.

He afterwards married Margaret, eldest daughter to Lewis Owain, of Pencarth, in Merionethshire, Esq. she being the relict of Thomas Pryse, of Llanvraed, Esq. By her he had two sons, John and Richard.

This estate was purchased by Sir Thomas Bonsal, Knt. whose son now possesses it.

HAVOD

In this parish is the seat of —— Rogers, Esq.

HUNDRED OF ILAR,

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

TREVILAN,
CILCENNYN,
LLANYCHAERON,
CILIEU AERON,
HENVYNYW,
LLANDEWI ABERARTH,
LLANBADARN TREVEGLWYS,
LLANSANFRAID,
LLANRHYSTYD,
LLANWNNWS,
SPYTTY YSTRADMEIRIG,
SPYTTY YSTWYTH,
LLANAVAN,
RHOSDIAU,
LLEDROD,
LLANGWYRYVON,
LLANDDEINIOL,
LLANYCHAIARN,
LLANILAR,
LLANVIHANGEL CREUDDYN.

TREVILAN.

This parish lies in the vale of Aëron, on the road from Lampeter to Aberystwyth.

CHURCH.

The old church consisted of a nave and north aisle, separated from one another by four or five pointed arches, such as were used about the time of King Stephen. This was pulled down in May, 1806, and a new church, consisting simply of a nave, erected in its stead, but of much smaller dimensions. It is dedicated to St. Hilary; and is a rectory, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's.

The three last incumbents were, the Rev. David Lloyd, the Rev. Henry Rogers, and the Rev. Thomas Davies.

The font is equally ancient with the church, and consists of a square bason supported by a round pillar, somewhat similar to that at Lledrod.

Near the church is a circular mound of earth, surrounded by a moat, called Castell Trevilan. Of this Powel says, "About the same time," namely, A. D. 1233, "Maelgon Fychan, Maelgon ap Rhys's son, finished Trefilean castle, which was begun in his father's time."

Not far from this castle, about a mile to the south of it, is a small village, called Tal y sarn, or "the front or end of the causeway." Leland, speaking of Llanllyr nunnery, says, "The village hard by it is caullid Talesarne Greene." Among Edward Llwyd's collection of pedigrees, I meet with one of John Evans, of this place, then living. It is as follows:

Jenkin Philips. See the descent of Gwastad Gwnda. Arms gu. 3 towers triple towered, argent, ... = Joan, daughter to Jenkin Lloyd, of Llwyndavydd.

David, sixth son, ...

Morgan, natural son. Les armes de son père, bord. gu. besantee, ...

Jenkin, second son, ...

Thomas, ... = Joan, daughter and heir to Morgan ap Morgan David ap Jenkin, his cousin german. Same arms as her husband.

Jenkin Thomas, parson of Trevilian, ...

Thomas Evans, ...

John Evans, now living, 1693. .....

CILCENNIN.

This parish was the scene of a battle betwixt Maelgwn and his nephews, which is thus related by Dr. Powel. "Maelgon came to the king's (John) court, and became the king's man, who, returning

home with a great number of Normanes, and Englishmen, joined to them all the power he could make in Wales; and contrarie to the oth that he had made to his nephues Rees and Owen, began to spoile their countrie, and comming to Cantref Penwedic, encamped at Cilkennyn, and laie there all night consulting upon his voiage. In the meane time his nephues hearing this, having but a small power, not above 300 of chosen men, came and lodged hard by, unknowing to their enemies. And when they understood by their spies that all was in quiet in Maelgon's campe, and how that his men mistrusting nothing behaved themselves careleslie, these two lords prosecuted boldlie the enterprise which they had taken in hand, and peaceablie entring the campe, did come where they thought Maelgon laie, and or ever they were espied they gave alarum, and slew a great number before they awoke: and the rest, hearing the noise, halfe amazed, by means of the darkenesse escaped awaie, thinking some great power had been there. But Maelgon's men defended them manfullie, untill such time as their lord had gotten upon his feete, and escaped awaie by benefite of the night." This happened A. D. 1210.

A Cardiganshire poet, about five and twenty years ago, wrote the following ode, on walking down from the top of Tri-crûg hill, in this parish, to Talsarn.

Sweet Aëron's vale unknown in song,
Demands the warbling lyre;
Shall silver Aëron glide along,
And not a bard inspire?
What bard that Aëron sees can fail,
To sing the charms of Aëron's vale?

There golden treasure swells the plains,
And herds and flocks are there;

And there the God of Plenty reigns,
  Triumphant all the year:
The Nymphs are gay, the swains are hale;
Such blessings dwell in Aëron's vale.

While ev'ry toast through Albion vies,
  In dubious competition;
And female charms contend the prize
  Of beauty's high ambition;
E'en Aëron's beauties must prevail,
For Angels dwell in Aëron's vale.

Were I possess'd of regal state,
  Presiding o'er a nation,
With crowding senates at my feet
  In humble adoration,
I'd envy, if envying might avail,
The happy swains of Aëron's vale.

Tri-crûg hill takes its name from three tumuli on its summit, and besides the charming view of the vale of Aëron from it, from its height it affords a very great extent of vision.

Two houses, one called Tyn y Castell, and the other Bwlch y Castell, record the former existence of a castle in this parish.

CHURCH.

The church of Cilcennin takes its name from Cenwyn a saint who was of the congregation of Padarn, called Bangor Padarn, in Llanbadarn vawr, and to whom it is dedicated.

It is of Cilcennyn, is a vicarage, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's, and generally goes with that of Llanbadarn Trefeglwys.

The names of the four last incumbents are, 1732, David Jones; 1739, Howel Howels; 1752, Vavasor Davies; 1796, Timothy Evans.

S. R. Meyrick. del.

J. Storer. sc.

LLANYCH AËRON CHURCH.

London. Publish'd by Longman. Hurst. Rees & Orme Paternoster Row Dec 1.1808.

In the chancel on the west wall, and north side of the altar, is a handsome mural monument, on which is the following:

In Memory of Mary the wife of
John Hughes of Ty mawr in this
Parish Gent. who departed this
Life, April y^e^ 12th 1763 aged 44 years.

My day of dissolution came
I laid aside my earthly fame
I shall in time by God's decree
Be cloath'd with immortality.

PLAS CILCENNYN,

Is now only a farm-house, yet formerly was the residence of Harry Vaughan, Esq. sheriff for the county, of whom the following character is given in the MS. before quoted in this work.[m] "Harry Vaughan, any thing for money, a proselyte, and favourite to all the changes of times; a sheriff for his late Majesty, afterwards for Cromwell, justice of the peace under each, tyrant in power, mischievous by deceit: his motto *qui nescit dissimulare, nescit vivere.*" This was written about the year 1661. We afterterwards hear of the Stedmans of this place.

LLANYCHAYRON,

Otherwise called Llanarch Aëron, lies near the sea. In this parish is a farm called Castell Cefuddû; or the back of the black castle, which, no doubt, originally stood here.

[m] See Cambrian Register, Vol. I.

CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to St. Non, the daughter of Gynyr, of Caer Gawch, in Mynyw. She was of the most distinguished female saints of Wales, and lived in the latter part of the fifth century. She was the mother of Dewi, or St. David. The present building was erected jointly at the expense of the parishioners and Colonel Lewis, of Llanychaëron, but mostly from the liberality of the latter. That worthy gentleman has caused a handsome neat edifice to be erected, in a delightful picturesque situation, not a quarter of a mile from his own elegant mansion. It consists of a nave, chancel, and tower, and is stuccoed on the outside. See Pl. IX. It is a perpetual curacy, and in the gift of Colonel Lewis above mentioned.

The three last incumbents were, 1760, David Davies; —— Jenkin Jenkins; 1806, John Lloyd.

LLANYCHAERON HOUSE,

Now the seat of Colonel Lewis, has an elegant effect, standing in a handsome park, plentifully adorned with noble trees. See Pl. X. It was anciently called Ychaeron, and the first mention made of it is when it was the residence of the Parry family, the first of whom that lived at it was Llewelyn Parry, second son of John Thomas Parry, of Noyadd Trevawr. Their pedigree runs thus:

Caredic
Prince of Caredigiawn.

Yerwerth,.....
Rhys,.....
Llewelyn Vawr,.....

S. R. Meyrick del. J. Greig sc.

LLANYCH AËRON HOUSE.

London: Publish'd by Longman Hurst Rees & Orme, Paternoster Row. Dec. 1. 1808.

Llewelyn Vychan, ...
Rhys Whyth, Esq. of the body to King Edward Ist sa. a lion ramp^{t} arg^{t}, ... = Mably, daughter to Hywel ap Rhys Voel.
Meyric, ...
Rhys, ...
Morgan Vychan, ...
Morgan Vawr, ...
Morgan, ...
David, ...
Philip, ... = Anne, daughter to Griffith ap Howel Clement.
Harry, ... = Agnes, daughter to Sir David ap Llew^{n} ap Gll^{m} Llwyd.
Thomas Parry, ... = Dydhgy, daughter to Rhys David Llwyd, of Noyadd Trevawr.
John Thomas Parry, second son, ... = Gwenllan, daughter to Thomas Moris, rector of Manordyvy.
Llewelyn Parry, second son of Llanychaeron, ... = Jane, daughter to David Lloyd, of Vairdrev.
John Parry, ... = Eleanor, daughter to John Lloyd, of Vairdrev.

Anne daughter.

This daughter Anne being married to the Rev. Hugh Lewis, the vicar of Llangranwg, had given her in marriage by her father the estate of Llanychaëron, during the lifetime of her brother. Their issue was,

John Lewis, ... = Eliz. daughter to —— Griffies, of Erryd, in Caermarthenshire.
John Lewis, Esq. ..... = ... daughter to Thomas Johnes, of Dolauwthy.
Colonel William Lewis, .. = ... daughter of —— Powel, of Nantêos.

Colonel Lewis is the present owner, a man well known for his affability and generosity. He has a son and a daughter, and is descended from Cadwgan Grâch, of Carog, whose arms were sa. on a spear's head imbrued between three scaling ladders argent, on a chief gu. a tower triple towered of the second.

CILIAU AERON,

Which literally implies, " the retreats on the Aëron, is the name of a parish lying to the south of Llanychaëron, and contains a handsome park, the property of Colonel Lewis.

CHURCH.

The church is a rectory, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's.

The names of the three last incumbents were, 1760, the Rev. David Davies; —— the Rev. Jenkin Jenkins; —— and the Rev. John James Jones.

HEN VYNYW,

That is, "old Menevia," is by the sea-side, and mostly celebrated as having been the place in which St. David, in his early days, was brought up.[n] St. David, or Dewi, was the son of Sandde ab Codig ab Ceredig ab Cunedda, which Sandde, or Xantus, was a prince of Cardigan. His mother was Non, the daughter of Gynyr, of Caer Gawch, in Pembrokeshire.

CHURCH.

The church of Hênvynyw consists simply of a nave and chancel. It is a perpetual curacy, and in the gift of the canons of St. David's, who receive all the tithes, and give the minister eight pounds per annum. The name of the present incumbent is, the Rev. Daniel Jones.

LLANDDEWI ABERARTH.

This village is situated on the banks of the river Arth, where it empties itself into the sea.

[n] Brittania sancta, Vol. I, page 140.

CHURCH.

This is a good building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and lofty tower, and is dedicated to St. David. It is a perpetual curacy, and in the gift of Mr. Barker, of Carmarthen, to whom all the tithes belong.

The following were the two last incumbents: 1747, David Jones; 1801, —— Price, of Carmarthen.

It is singular that the clerk of this church has so bad an opinion of his own oratorial powers, that he employs a female substitute to make responses to the clergyman, making her an allowance out of his salary.

On the eastern wall of the chancel, and on the south side of the altar, is a neat marble monument, inscribed as follows:

To perpetuate the memory of Jane
The beloved and much lamented Wife of
Henry Jones of Tyglin
This monument was erected.
Who after living in the constant practice
Of every virtue, was reliev'd by Death
From a long and painfull Illness which
She bore with true Christian fortitude,
December 9th 1787 Aged 69.
Underneath also was interr'd Mary
Wife of John Jones Esq. and
Mother of the said Henry Jones who
Died June 27th 1727 Aged 46
About the middle of the south side of this
Chancel was buried the said John Jones
Who died May 12th 1756
Aged 60.

On the south spandril of the arch which separates the chancel from the nave,

Underneath
lieth the remains of the Rev.
David Jones, Minister of
this parish for 54 years, who
departed this life April 20th
A. D. 1801 in the 86th year of his age
Within these sacred Walls I spent my breath
Now silent senseless here, I lie in death
These lips again shall wake, and then declare
A dread, Amen to truths he utter'd here.

In this parish is the hamlet of Aberaëron, situated at the mouth of the river Aëron; and much frequented by shipping. Near this, on the sea shore, is an ancient fortification, called Castell Cadwgan, from the king of that name, who erected it A. D. 1148; and there are two farms almost adjoining it, called Cilgwgan fawr, and Cilgwgan fach.

The bar, at the entrance of the harbour, is dry at low water. It would be of great service to strangers when driven in here by stress of weather, if a buoy was erected at the extreme end of Sarn Cadwgan, a dangerous neck of land, which stretches out near this place. The Rev. A. T. J. Gwyn, of Tyglyn, is now patriotically appropriating a portion of his large income towards the construction of a new pier.

LLANBADARN TREVEGLWYS,

Called also Llanbadarn vâch, in contradistinction to Llanbadarn vâwr, in the upper part of the county, adjoins the parishes of Llanddewi Aberarth, and Llanychaëron, lying to the north-east of them.

CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to St. Padern, or Paternus. He was the son of Pedredin ab Emyr Llydaw, and the cousin of Cadvan, with whom he came into Britain. He was one of the most distinguished of the saints of Britain; and several churches were dedicated to him. This is a vicarage, and the presentation in the person of the Bishop of St. David's. The tithes are thus divided: one third to the vicar, one third to the family at Crosswood, and one third to —— Pryse, Esq. M. P. of Knighton, Radnorshire. The church consists simply of a nave and chancel. The vicar's share of the great and small tithes are in kind, except the hay, for which there is a modus. The farms from which the Earl of Lisburne receives the tithes, are called grange lands, and are divided into two hamlets.

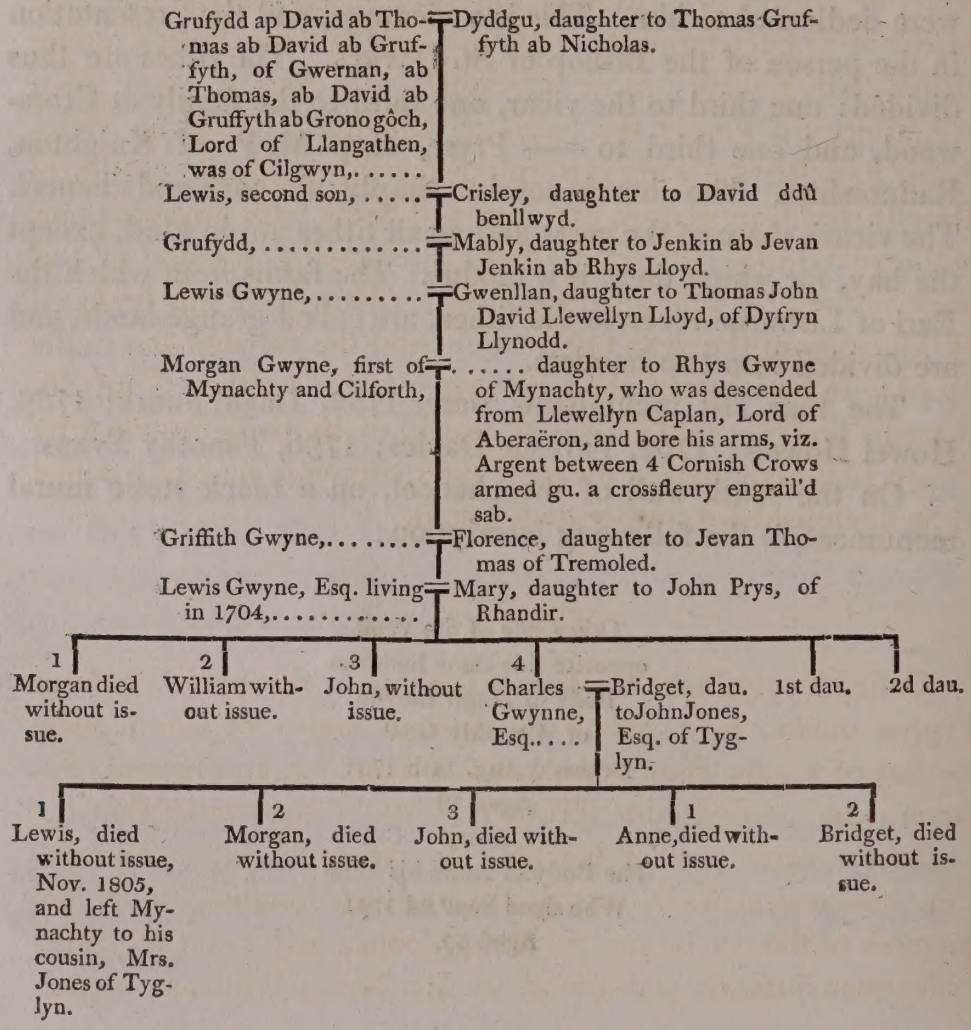
The four last incumbents were, 1732, David Jones; 1739, Howel Howels; 1752, Vavasor Davies; 1796, Timothy Evans.

On the south wall of the chancel, on a black stone mural monument, is the following inscription:

The
Other side of the Wall
opposite this stone lieth the
Body of Hugh Lloyde
of Wernddy Gen^{t}
Deceas'd Aug. 14th 1731
Aged 39
Also
The Body of Anne his Wife
Who dyed Sept^{r} 2d 1741
Aged 45.

MYNACHTY,

Or Monk's house, as the name implies, no doubt was originally a cell, or hospitum, of the monks of Strata florida Abbey; but is now the property of A. T. Gwyne, Esq. to whom it came in the following manner:


Grufydd ap David ab Thomas ab David ab Gruffyth, of Gwernan, ab Thomas, ab David ab Gruffyth ab Grono gôch, Lord of Llangathen, was of Cilgwyn,.....
Dyddgu, daughter to Thomas Gruffyth ab Nicholas.
Lewis, second son, ...
Crisley, daughter to David ddû benllwyd.
Grufydd, ...
Mably, daughter to Jenkin ab Jevan Jenkin ab Rhys Lloyd.
Lewis Gwyne, ...
Gwenllan, daughter to Thomas John David Llewellyn Lloyd, of Dyfryn Llynodd.
Morgan Gwyne, first of Mynachty and Cilforth,
..... daughter to Rhys Gwyne of Mynachty, who was descended from Llewellyn Caplan, Lord of Aberaëron, and bore his arms, viz. Argent between 4 Cornish Crows armed gu. a crossfleury engrail'd sab.
Griffith Gwyne, ...
Florence, daughter to Jevan Thomas of Tremoled.
Lewis Gwyne, Esq. living in 1704, ...
Mary, daughter to John Prys, of Rhandir.
1 Morgan died without issue.
2 William without issue.
3 John, without issue.
4 Charles Gwynne, Esq.....
Bridget, dau. to John Jones, Esq. of Tyglyn.
1st dau.
2d dau.
1 Lewis, died without issue, Nov. 1805, and left Mynachty to his cousin, Mrs. Jones of Tyglyn.
2 Morgan, died without issue.
3 John, died without issue.
1 Anne, died without issue.
2 Bridget, died without issue.

The Gwyne arms are az. three stags' heads, in fess a mullet; some say a cross crosslet.

In the grounds belonging to this estate is a small hill, between two others, called Hêro Castell, and probably the scite of the keep to Dinerth Castle. Whether this edifice took its name from its situation on the river Arth, or was so called from the father of Howel, who lived in the eleventh century, is now perhaps not to be determined. In the year 908 the Danes, under Uther and Rahald, came to St. David's with a great fleet, and afterward fought the battle of Dinerth. Hywel ap Meredydd, and Rhys ab Madawc ab Ednerth, rased the castles of Dinerth and Caerwedros, and returned home with much honour, in the year 1135. Roger, Earl of Clare, took possession of this place in the year 1158, and fortified it. This castle was besieged by Maelgon in the year 1199, taken, and the garrison put to the sword. It had before then belonged to his brother Gruffydd. It seems however that he was so fearful of its being re-taken by Prince Llewelyn, that in the year 1208, although he had fortified it, he demolished it, rather than lose it.

TYGLYN,

Called Tyglyn isâv, or lower Tyglyn, to distinguish it from Tyglyn uchâv, belonged to the ancient family of the Jones's, the last of whom, Henry Jones, left a daughter, and heiress, Susanna, who married Alban Thomas, Esq. of Newcastle Emlyn.

In the early part of his life, the father of Alban Thomas, Esq. who was a M. D. practised physic in London, under the auspices of the celebrated Sir Hans Sloane, and was a very intimate acquaintance and friend of Mr. Moses Williams, a man

eminent in the literary world. Poor Moses, it seems, had the misfortune to fall in love with a fine lady in London, and being a very backward man on such occasions, applied to his friend, the young physician, to break the ice for him with the lady, as Moses knew he visited the family. After some reluctance, the young physician undertook the business. But on conversing about the subject with the lady, he found she would have nothing to say to Moses Williams, and being a good deal urged by this love's ambassador in behalf of his friend, she at last dropt a hint, that had he applied on his own account, perhaps the answer might have been a different one. Mr. Thomas took his leave, and retired. On relating the circumstances to his friend, the chivalric spirit of Moses insisted on Alban's addressing the lady on his own account. The young physician pleaded his youth, and insufficiency of establishment, to think of marriage, and several other excuses, but all in vain. Moses insisted on his friend making proposals to her on his own account, as a proof that he had not done a foolish thing, in aspiring himself to the honour of her hand. Alban was favourably listened to, and the lady had but one objection, which was, that she must marry a *gentleman* entitled to *bear arms*, &c. Mr. Thomas had not calculated for this, and was at first puzzled to know how to answer the fair one's objections. He had left his country young without having attended to pedigree. However, on writing to his father, a grave divine and poet, the Rev. Alban Thomas, of Rhôs, in the parish of Blaenporth, he traced the Thomas's, in a direct line, from the lords of Towyn to himself. His answer to his son was accompanied with the arms in due form, and with a long emblazoned genealogical tree.

No obstacle now remaining, the marriage ensued, which pro-

duced much happiness until the death of the lady and her child. After which Mr. Thomas married Miss Jones, of Tyglyn, mother of the present possessor,[o] and took the name of Jones.[p] His son, on the bequest of Mynachty, added that of Gwynne.

LLANSANTFRAID.

This parish is delightfully situated on the sea-side, and consists chiefly of low land, so advantageous for barley, that when manured with the sea-weed mixed with dung, successive crops of that same corn have been raised on it for upwards of sixty years.

CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to St. Fraid Leian, daughter of Cadwrthai, of Ireland. She is called by the English St. Bride, and she lived about the middle of the seventh century, and has churches dedicated to her in several parts of Wales. Her miracles are thus spoken of by Jerwerth Vynghlwyd.

Y Lleian, hard yw llun hon,
Lle'r urddwyd oll y Werddon:
Merch y Gwr me'r wych a gaid,
Dlp dagwss o dop Dugiaid
Y dydd y ceisiodd dy Dâd
Wra it iroi attad,
Un o'th lygeid a neidiawdd
O'th ben, hyn a'th boenai'n hawdd,
A thranoeth aeth yr wyneb
Oll yn jach, ni bu well neb.

[o] Mr. Thomas's arms are, az. a chev. between two fleur de lis in chief, and a lion rampant in base.

[p] Jones's arms are, az. a lion rampant, surrounded by eleven roses.

Da y nofiaist hyd yn Nyfi,
Dull Duw a'r dy fantell di:
Ar lif y daethost i'r lan
Syn ffrwd lovw Janffraid Leian:
Ni cheisiast estri eurwyn,
Drov For o'th oror i'th ddwyn,
Ond tywarcha tywarchen,
Urddor rhos, o'r ddaear hen,
A'th forwynion jaith freniol,
Yn llawn dawn yn llwis 'n d'ol.
Gwnaethost o'r brwyn yng Ngwynedd,
Bysgod glan basg gyda gwledd,
Byw yn fach deg buan i'ch dwrn,
Byw yn Esgud heb un asgwrn.
Llawer a wnaeth Duw erod
Lle lych, och am allu bod.
A'th wyl osodes Jesu
Noswyl Fair uwch na Sul fu.

In the church are the remains of an old screen, and the font exactly resembles that at Hen fynyw. Several of the windows are stopped up. The whole is of the pointed style of architecture: on the south wall of the nave is a black mural monument, on which is inscribed the following:

Here
lyeth the Body of Lewis Davies late of
Perth y Gwenyn
Gent deceas'd
Who left behind him a general good Character
In every part of a private life
Namely
That of a good Christian, sincere friend, affectionate
Husband, indulgent Father, Peaceable Neighbour
And a charitable Benefactor to the Poor and Needy.

In short
He was one of the principal inhabitants of this Parish,
And a very useful Member thereof
Which caus'd his death much to be lamented
By his Family,
And also regretted by all who had the Pleasure of his
Acquaintance.
He resigned his Soul to God, after a short Illness
In hopes of a joyful resurrection
On Monday the 13th Day of April
A. D. 1747
And in the 52^{d} year of his Age
He is now at Rest
And the Peace of God be with his Soul
AMEN.

This is a vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's.

The names of the four last incumbents are, 1730, the Rev. —— Lloyd; 1736, the Rev. Richard Morris; 1747, the Rev. Jenkin Jenkins; and 1764, the Rev. Isaac Williams.

Leland, in his Itinerary, speaks of this church as follows: "There is a chirch caullid Llansanfride vii miles from Aberustwith upper to Cairdigan on the se side, and ther hath been great building. But wither this was the Abbay of Llanfride of the which mention is made in the booke de Dotatione Ecclesiæ S. Davidis, or no, I can not telle. There is a nother Llansanfrid in Comytother, and peraventure this is that Llansanfride Nunneri made in a newer world, of the which Giraldus spekith." Tanner, in his Notitia Monastica, says, there was an abbey and nunnery at Llansanfrede, in Cardiganshire.

In this parish is the hamlet of Llanon, where are the remains of its ancient chapel, the architecture of which is in the pointed style. Its name has been given in consequence of its having

been dedicated to St. Non, the same person to whom Llanychaëron church is dedicated.

LLANRHYSTID,

Is so named from St. Rhystid, to whom the church is dedicated. He was the son of Hywel Vychan, ab Enyr Llydaw, and lived in the early part of the sixth century. He was one of those religious persons who accompanied Cadvan from Armorica to Britain. He was for some time bishop of Caerlleon, on Usk, in Monmouthshire. This village stands on the banks of the little river Wirrai, near where it empties itself into the sea. Leland says, "Ther hath bene great building at Llanrhustyt, a mile lower on the Se banke than Llansanfride, in Cairdiganshire, and sum suppose that ther hath bene a nunnery." Tanner also mentions that there was a nunnery here, but I cannot now find the least traces of such a building.[q] Whether the house called Mynachty, in this parish, was it or not, I cannot tell. In the year 988 Llanrhystid was destroyed by the Danes, who committed such havoc in South Wales, that Prince Meredyth was glad to buy them off.

The castle called Castell Rhôs, which stands on the estate of J. Lloyd, of Mabus, Esq. must have belonged to Jerwerth ap

[q] Mr. Malkin, without the least hesitation, boldly asserts, that "the traces of a monastic institution in the buildings at Llanrhystid, are interesting." Every tourist into Cardiganshire has mentioned Lêch yr Ast, Lêch y gawres, Meini hirion, and Meini cyvriol, as still existing, though they have been destroyed many years ago. These, and innumerable falsities and inattentions, constitute tours in Wales, and shew how little they are to be depended on.

Owen; for except this and the castle of Llanvihangel, in Pengwern, (probably the Genau'r Glyn) the whole of Cardiganshire was taken from him by Cadell, Meredydd, and Rhys, in the year 1150. Eight years afterwards it was fortified by the Earl of Clare.

In this parish is a very extensive dreary morass, called Rhôs y mhiniog, over which the road was intolerably bad about five and twenty years ago, so much so, that the Cardiganshire poet, of whose muse a specimen has been given before, wrote the following:

Os oes im Elyn boed iw ran
Y veldith anrhygarog
Vynd, wrtho ei hunan wedi nos
Dros geven Rhos y Mhiniog.

Translated.

If I've a foe deserves my hate,
The dreadful fate betide him,
To go by night o'er Mhiniog bog,
Without e'en dog to guide him.

CHURCH.

The church is an ancient building, consisting of a tower, the top of which has fallen down many years ago: a nave, chancel, and porch. It is a vicarage, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's.

The four last incumbents were, 1730, the Rev. —— Herbert, A. M.; 1734, the Rev. Richard Morris; 1747, the Rev. Jenkin Jenkins; 1764, the Rev. Isaac Williams.

The date on a pew in this church is 1629. There are some remains of an ornamented screen.

YSTRAD TEILAU,

Now used as a parsonage house, is the property of John Lloyd, of Mabws, Esq. and probably took its name from Teilau, the son of Hydwn Dwn ab Ceredig ab Cunedda Wledig, one of the most celebrated saints of the British Church, who lived in the latter part of the fifth, and beginning of the sixth centuries. Under the superintendence of Dyvrig he established a college at Llandav, which, after his name, was called Banger Deilo, and this was afterwards made into a bishopric, generally called by the Welsh, Esgobaeth Teilo. There are several churches dedicated to him in South Wales, as Llandeilo Fawr, Llandeilo Creseni, Llandeilo Verwallt, Llandeilo Glyn Llychwr, Llandeilo Aber Cowyn, and Llandeilo Berth Oleu. This saint was distinguished with Dewi and Padarn, under the appellation of the three holy visitors of Britain, because they went about preaching the gospel without any reward, and with Dewi, and Catwg, as the three canonized saints of Britain; and probably the spot was honoured by a sermon from St. Teilau.

The first person who dwelt at Ystrad Teilau, and probably erected the first edifice there, was Richard Lloyd, who married the daughter of Morgan Herbert, of Havôd Ystrid, in the sixteenth century. His father was Jevan Lloyd, son of John Llanbadarn vawr ap Jevan goch ap Llewelyn ap Rhys ap Cadwgan, descended from Elystan Glodrydd.

The following is the pedigree of the Lloyds of Ystrad Teilo:

Richard Lloyd, ... = Gwenllian Herbert.
Erasmus Lloyd, ... = Bridget, daughter to David Lewis, of Gernos, Esq.
Richard Lloyd, ... = Elizabeth, daughter to David Lloyd, of Crynvryn, Esq.

Erasmus Lloyd, ... = Jane, daughter to Thomas Pryce, of Glanoraed, Esq.

Richard Lloyd, ... = ... daughter and heir to Edward Games, of Tregaer, descended from Sir David Gam, of Brecknock.

Anna Maria, sole heiress.

This heiress married James Lloyd, Esq. of Toes y Bleiddied, who, in her right, possessed this estate. He built a house in this parish, called Mabus, and Ystrad Teilau has ever since been let to tenants.

The arms of the original Lloyds, of Ystrad Teilau are, quarterly first and fourth gu. a lion rampant regardant, or; second and third argent, three boars heads couped sable; which were again quartered with the arms of Games, viz. argent a wild boar chained to a tree proper.

MABUS,

Supposed to be a corruption of Maybush, is a very large edifice, situated in a vale, through which runs the little river Wirrai. It was erected by John Lloyd, Esq. of Toes y Bleiddied, and Ystrad Treilo, father of John, who married Elinor, daughter to John Allen, of Dale Castle, in Pembrokeshire. As she was an heiress, he, of course, in her right, possessed Dale Castle. This worthy gentleman, John Lloyd, now of Mabus, has two brothers and three sisters, Colonel James Lloyd, and Vaughan Lloyd, Esq. who died at Rhode Island; Maria, eldest daughter, who married Admiral Thomas, of Llanvaughan; Louisa and Elizabeth, who both died unmarried. John Allen Lloyd, before mentioned, first married Elizabeth, daughter to Harry Bishopp, son of Sir Charles Bishopp, by whom he has three sons, John, Harry, and Richard. The arms of the present family of

Mabus are composed of the following. The Foes-y-bleddied, the Llanllyr (being the same as those of Castle Howel), the Ystrad Teilau quartering the Tregaer, and the Dale Castle, the Foes y bleddied family having married heiresses of the rest.

The motto of the Mabus family is, Ar Dduw y gyd, i. e. On God depends every thing.

MOEL IVOR,

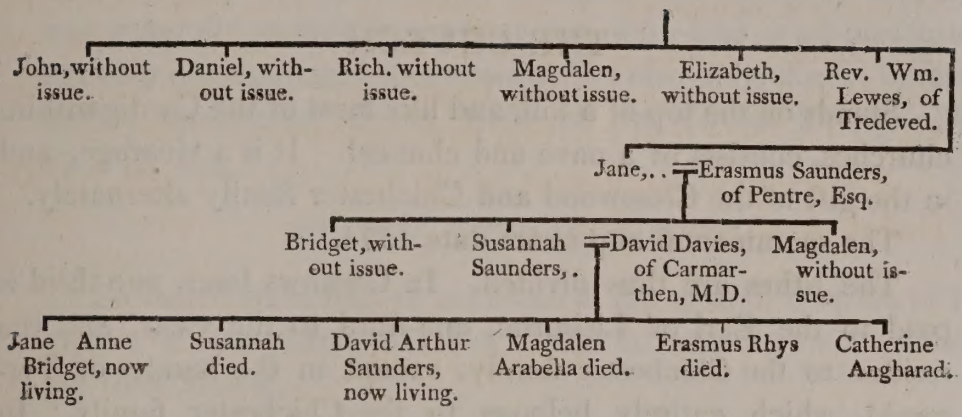
Now only a farm-house, was formerly the residence of two ancient families. It is situated on the side of a hill, from which it has the name of Moel y vawr. The first family who resided here were the Gwyns, who came from Carog, in the parish of Llandeiniol, and their pedigree is as follows:

Jenkin ab Rhys Ddu ab Llewelyn ab Cadwgan grach, of Carog, ab Cadwgan vawr ab Rhys ab Rhydderch ab Cadwor ab Dinawol.

- Grufyth married..... = ...
- Rhys Gwyn,..... = Lleuen, dau. to Griffith Philips.
- Jenkin Gwyn,..... = ... dau. to Huw Gr. Jenkin.
- Jevan Gwyn Jenkin, the first of Moel Ivor,. = 1st ..... dau. to David Lloyd, of Llanrhystid; 2dly, Elizabeth, dau. to John Byrt, Esq.
- Jevan Gwyn Vychan, ... = Anne, dau. and heir to Huw David Parry, of Cwmtydyr.
- John Gwyn, second son,. = ... dau. to Morgan David Jenkin, of Llanbadarn Treveglwys.
- Jevan Gwyn,..... = 1st, Elizabeth, dau. to Tho. Evans, of Peterwell, Esq.; 2dly, Eliz. dau. to John Lewes, of Cwmowen, Esq.

1. Magdalen dau. and coheiress, married John, eldest son of John Philips, of Dolhaidd, Esq.

2. Bridget, dau. and coh. married Richard, second son to John Philips, of Dolhaidd, Esq.



Moel Ivor, is supposed by some to be the same as Llanrhystyd Castle, mentioned in Powel's History of Wales, and it stood formerly opposite the present house on the other side of the valley. It was pulled down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about the year 1565, by Jenkin Gwyn, when he served the office of high sheriff for the county; and a large mansion house erected where the present one stands. The family who afterwards inherited it, having principally resided at Dôlhaidd and Cringae, in Carmarthenshire, this venerable old mansion became neglected, and so ruinous, that about twenty years ago it was pulled down, and the present farm-house erected in its stead.

LLANWNWS.

This parish is divided into Gwnnwns Uchav, and Gwnnws Isav; and a plan of the waste, or common, and adjoining freeholds in the upper parcel, which is in the manor of Mevenith, together with the mines of Escair y mwn, situated on the said waste, was taken down by order of the court of Exchequer, in 1758, by Edward John Eyre, surveyor.

THE CHURCH

Stands on the top of a hill, and like most of the Cardiganshire churches, consists of a nave and chancel. It is a vicarage, and in the gift of the Crosswood and Chichester family alternately.

The sacramental cup bears date 1574.

The tithes are thus divided. In Gwnnws Issar, one third is paid to the Earl of Lisburne, one-third to the vicar, and the residue to the Chichester family, except in the hamlet of Tyrgwald, which entirely belongs to the Chichester family. In Gwnnws Uchar, two-thirds belong to Mr. Chichester, and the rest is divided between the Earl of Lisburne and the Vicar, except in the hamlet of Llwynynwyn, where the Earl of Lisburne claims one third of the corn tithe; and the other tithes all belong to the impropriator.

There is an ancient monumental stone in the church-yard, about the same date as those at Llandewi Brêvi. It is three feet nine inches in height, i. e. above the ground, and probably about two feet in the ground. Its figure is semi-cylindrical, the chord of the arc being one foot in length near the ground, and increasing to one foot three inches towards the upper part. The east front, which is a plane, represents the carving of an ancient cross in an embellished style; and it has an inscription which it is difficult to make out, the letters being, in some parts, worn away. It is attributed by the natives to one of their ancient British chiefs, named Caradoc, who, they add, perished in a brook just below the hill on which the church stands, which is from that circumstance called Pwyll Caradoc, or Caradoc's pool. The inscription may be read, " Quicunque explicaverit hoc nomen ..... fixit hunc crucem pro anima Hiroidis filius

Caro....." The character is Saxon, and the Latin language was generally written in it about the ninth and tenth centuries, not only on sepulchral monuments, but also in books, as we have several specimens in the MSS. of the Cotton library. See Pl. VII. Fig. 6.

SPYTTY YSTRADMEIRIG,

So called from having been one of the ancient hospitia of the monks of Ystradflûr, and Ystradmeirig, from its situation near the river Meirig.

On one of the hills here is an intrenchment, called Friwllwyd, and a carn on another, called Tommen Filwyn. There is also in this parish a house, called Mynachty, probably the ancient hospitium, which gave name to the parish.

In this parish was born that extraordinary man, Edward Richard, founder of the grammar school here. The parish register is silent as to the time of this event; either no entry was made, or if made, the record is now lost. Such neglects have been but too prevalent in most parts of this county. However, tradition says it took place in the month of March, 1714. His parents were of the humbler class. His father, Thomas Richard, was a tailor, and also kept a public-house, which was managed by his wife Gwenllian, the mother of Edward. Their eldest son was Abraham, who spent some time at the college school at Hereford, and afterwards at the grammar school of Carmarthen, and from thence was sent to Oxford, and entered at Jesus College. He employed himself during the vacations in teaching a school, which he collected in the church of Ystradmeirig. Under his eye and direction, the second son Edward, must have laid the foundation of his future knowledge of the Latin and Greek lan-

guages; though it must be confessed, that the elder brother frequently complained of him as being more inclined to play and joke, and more addicted to the sports of the field, than to the pursuits of the learned. The muses, whose influence and poetic fire, he strove to attain, seem to have resided on the tops of Plinlimmon, and Cader Idris, and these were preferred in his estimation to those renowned inhabitants of Parnassus. Thus, his genius led him early to cultivate Welsh poetry, and some fragments of his youthful effusions may still be heard from the mouths of the country people. These, however, in his later years, he was unwilling to acknowledge; and no traces of them can be found among the few poetical papers he left behind him. They were generally upon trivial subjects, and therefore not very interesting. His brother, it seems, met with an untimely death, by missing his road in the dark through a wood, called Maen Arthur wood, and having fallen over a precipice, called Craig Colommennod, fell into the river Ystwyth just below, about a mile from Llanâvon Bridge.

The unfortunate end of his brother had a serious and beneficial effect upon Edward. Much of his time had hitherto been employed in rustic occupations and exercises, in which he very much distinguished himself. He now felt that he had not profited, as he might have done, by the kind instructions of a brother now no more; and the shock which he is said to have felt at his brother's unexpected fate, in addition to this, roused him to exertions unknown before. He now sedulously applied himself to his books, and having lost his master, sought others. He attended the grammar school at Carmarthen, which then flourished under the very able direction of the Rev. Mr. Maddox. After this he put himself under the more private tuition of a

Mr. Pugh, of Portygiddo, in the parish of Llanarth, in this county, an elderly clergyman, who at that time had a high character for his learning, and particularly for his superior knowledge of Greek. But how long he continued under the care of either of these gentlemen, cannot now be ascertained.

Upon his return, being a handsome young man, and distinguished for his activity, wit, and humour, as well as his genius for Cambrian poetry, he was well received in the families of the neighbouring gentry. The hospitable mansions of John Lloyd, Esq. of Ffors y bleiddied, Richard Stedman, Esq. of the Abbey of Ystradflur, and Thomas Hughes, of Hendrefelen, Esq. were thrown open to his welcome visits. Here he received much encouragement, and much sincere friendship, and in the domestic circles of these families he passed many agreeable hours. The acquirements he had made, and the marked attention shewn him, induced him also to follow his brother's steps, and open a school in the church of Ystradmeirig, but in what year is uncertain. Among his pupils he had John Hughes, of Morfa, Esq.; John Lloyd, Esq. of Plymouth, son of the Owner of Fforsybleidded; and afterwards another son of that family, the present General Vaughan Lloyd. The repute of his school became, by degrees, considerable; the scholars who attended were many, and among them were several who gave early indications of genius and assiduity. While thus employed in watching the expansion of their minds, and daily perceiving their number increase, as well as the extension of his own fame, he adopted a resolution which nothing but a strict sense of honour and justice could have dictated, and nothing but a superior understanding could have induced him to confess and effect. He suddenly dismissed all his scholars, with an unreserved declaration, that his own know-

ledge was not such as qualified him to render them justice, and that before he attempted to teach them more, he must diligently instruct himself. With this view he applied himself with indefatigable industry to the acquisition of a more perfect knowledge of the Latin and Greek classics. Two years did he devote to these studies. The place in which he pursued them was near his own house, it had been his school, it was the church, where, during the whole of this period, he was to be found at four o'clock in the morning, whether winter or summer, and without any other companion than the late Rev. Evan Evans, the bard and antiquary, who had been his brother's pupil, and who continued with him in this solitude until he went to Oxford. He invariably began his studies in the church with appropriating some time to prayer. The uncommon resolution he had adopted, and the perseverance he had shewn in its fulfilment, contributed so much to extend his reputation, that when he again opened school, in the year 1746, it filled most rapidly, and pupils flocked to him from all parts of the principality. His constitution was strong, and his mind vigorous. His person was tall and handsome, his manner dignified without pride, and his conversation cheerful and good-humoured. But when angry, which seldom happened, he was terrible.

By the recommendation of Mr. Lloyd and his son, Edward Richard was appointed master to a newly endowed free-school, in the parish of Lledrod, a situation he filled with the utmost credit to himself, and satisfaction of his employers. He now gained some addition to his income, and by the frugal conduct of his mother, who managed his household concerns, and his own good conduct, he was enabled to save some property. Being single, he formed the resolution of founding a grammar-school in this

parish, which he afterwards did. In the year 1763, or 1764, his mother died; an event, though naturally to be expected from advanced age, that had a strong effect on his feelings, and gave birth to a poem in the Welsh language, which, for the tenderness of its sentiments, the moral and religious doctrines it inculcates, and the melody of its style, has few equals among the productions of Cambrian poetry. It is on the plan of the ancient pastorals, containing a dialogue between two shepherds, one lamenting the death of his mother, the other administering consolation. It was finished at the end of the summer of 1765. It first appeared in print in the following year in the Welsh almanack.

The early morn was the hour in which he courted the visits of the muse, and the scene of his courtship was his favourite walk, along the elevated margin of the Castle Hill, which adjoins the village. In that pure air, with an extensive prospect of hill and dale, rock and water, before him, he passed an hour or two every morning, where he received the inspirations of the rustic muse, studied the characteristic sentiments and manners of the Welsh shepherd, and exalted and refined them by his moral and christian lays, infusing sense and harmony into the rough and hampered measures of British verse. Thus he introduced a new æra in the annals of the poetry of Cambria, as this was the first pastoral that appeared in his native language. Some years after his muse produced another and a longer poem in the same form of pastoral dialogue. This wants the pathos of the former; it nevertheless abounds in characteristic traits of local and rural manners, moral and religious sentiments, intermingled with frequent touches of satire. Two attempts at translation of these two pastorals have failed; indeed no translation can do them justice. He was much subject to frequent attacks

of the gravel and stone in the latter part of his life; indeed he had not been altogether free from them in his youth. Finding his constitution much broken with these frequent assaults, and feeling some symptoms of approaching mortality, he made his will on the 28th of February, 1777, by which he gave a mill, which he had lately purchased, to his early and constant friend, James Lloyd, of Mabus, Esq. as a token of his friendship, and as a remuneration for the frequent and gratuitous assistance which he had given him in the line of his profession. Even here he forgot not the inhabitants of his native village, for he gave the mill, subject to the condition that they should have a right of grinding their corn in it, for ever, for half toll. On the fourth of March following he resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator and Redeemer, in the sixty-third year of his age. His executors ordered his earthly remains to be deposited in the church of Ystradmeirig, close to the north wall, immediately to the west of the pulpit; and erected a monument to his memory, which was set up against the wall of the library, (which he had erected in the church) with an appropriate inscription. He was a firm believer in Christianity, and a regular member of the church of England, whose public services he attended with constancy and devotion. Dr. Ellis, late Bishop of St. David's, urged him to take holy orders, and added a promise of further provision; but he, from a deep sense of the importance and responsibility of the sacred office, declined the invitation.

CASTLE.

This warlike pile now lies in ruins, exhibiting the mockery of human strength. All that now remains is a part of the keep, which seems to have been divided by a wall running across it, about

two thirds of its length, which is about one third greater than its breadth. The greater division is again divided by another wall into two equal parts. Near this last-mentioned wall are the remains of a well. This castle, which still bears evident marks of having been a Norman erection, was built by Gilbert, Earl of Clare, to protect the pass through the mountains leading to Aberystwyth. It was taken and demolished by Owain Gwynedd, in an irruption he made into South Wales, soon after his accession to the throne. It seems then to have passed into the hands of Howel, the Prince of North Wales' son, as in the year 1150 it was taken from him by Cadell, Meredith, and Rhys, the sons of Grufydd ab Rhys, Prince of South Wales, " which after they had won," says Powel, " manned and refortified, they disbanded their forces." Roger, Earl of Clare, after this marched with a great army into Cardiganshire, and took and fortified the castle of Ystradmeirig. I found in an old book of pedigrees, that Sir John Rudd, Knt. of the sepulchre, was captain of Ystradmeyrick castle, and was slain in Austria at the taking of King Richard I. by Leopold, Archduke of Austria. He married Tanglwst, daughter to the Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales. His arms were az. a lion rampant, a canton or. This was about the year 1192. Probably it was owing to his absence that Maelgon had courage to attack it. In 1192 Maelgon, son of Rhys, Prince of South Wales, who had lately escaped from prison, besieged this castle, and, after a trifling opposition, got possession of it upon Christmas night. This Maelgon had three brothers, one who had fought with him, and shared his victories, named Howel Sais, one Medawc, and another named Anarawd. This last, in order to make himself master of the possessions of the others without any trouble, invited them to see him, which invi-

tation Howel and Madawc accepted, then made them prisoners, and after that put out their eyes. Maelgon, who had escaped, out of brotherly love for Howel and Madawc, promised Ystradmeyric castle to Anarawd for their release, which was accordingly granted. But in the year 1198 Maelgon retook this castle from his brother, and hearing in 1207 that Prince Llewelyn was on his march against it, he demolished it. It must have been destroyed by fire, as the walls bear evident marks to this day, and the floor, which was made of lime and earth, was covered with ashes, two or three inches in depth. In clearing the moat, which surrounded the keep, an ancient celt was found, but no other remnant of antiquity whatsoever. It is now the property of John Lloyd, Esq. of Mabus.

CHURCH.

The church is a plain building, consisting simply of a nave, and is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crosswood family. This church was overlooked at the time of settling the distribution of Queen Anne's bounty, so that the incumbent has but a paltry income from it.

At the western end of the church within side, is a mural monument for Mr. Edward Richard, with the following inscription.

Hanc Bibliothecam fundavit librisque locupletavit
Edvardus Richard
Vir eximii Ingenii, Eruditionis ac Diligentiæ;
Qui arduo Ludimagistri Munere
per 45 Annos
summa cum Laude
perfunctus est.
Hanc insuper Scholam
annuis donavit Reditibus

In pauperum puerorum Institutionem:
Quæ inter illustrissimos illos viros,
qui humani generis fuerunt ΕΥΕΡΓΕ ΤΑΙ,
Nomen ejus meritò collocabunt.
Quarto Nonas Martii
Anno Ætatis 63, Christi, 1777, obiit.

In this parish is a grammar school for the education of poor children in the Latin language, and in the principles of the church of England. It was founded by Edward Richards, of this parish, in the year 1774, and endowed by a deed enrolled in Chancery. [See Appendix, No. 3.] The first farm he purchased, (which lay in this parish) he settled for this purpose, in the year 1757. In 1771, he executed another deed, by which he settled several additional farms. In 1774, he made a new deed, wherein he recited the two former, compressed them into one, and in order to prevent or remove abuses, which in the course of time might possibly creep in, added new regulations. He never lost sight during the last twenty years of his life, of this public-spirited plan; his daily labour was with a view to it, and he improved it, as he improved his finances; and on his death-bed, as it appears by his will, [See Appendix, No. 4.] this was the greatest object of his care and attention. By this deed it is enjoined, that the grammar school founded and endowed by him, shall be kept for ever in the village of Ystradmeiric, in the church, while permission is given; when withdrawn, in some other place in the village. The number of boys to be on the foundation is thirty-two; the preference to be given to boys of that parish; the next to those of the neighbouring parishes, and if a sufficient number do not offer from these, the selection may be made from any parish, or parishes in the county. The trustees of the school (to

the majority of whom, the right of electing the master belongs), are, the Bishop of St. David's for the time being, who is also appointed sole visitor, and occasional regulator, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, LL. D. of Nanteos, (now deceased), James Lloyd, of Mabus, Esq. and Thomas Hughes, of Hendrefelen, Esq. and their heirs for ever. The messuages and lands settled by the deed are, Brynperfedd, in the parish of Ystradmeirig, Ty-mawr, Pen y gwndwn, and Bryngarw, in the parish of Lledrod, and Prygnant, in the parish of Llanfihangl y Creuthin. The qualifications of the master, as specified in the deed, and consequently the nature of the studies to be pursued by the scholars, are these, That he shall be a person professing the religion of the church of England; of a good moral character, and well qualified to teach the Greek and Latin classics, as taught in the principal grammar schools in England, so that boys therein instructed may be qualified for either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. In the year 1759 he founded a library for the use of this school. He fitted up a small neat room taken from the west end of the church for this purpose, and there deposited all his own books, and many more, which he procured from the liberality of his friends, and old pupils. All these he left by his will for the use of the masters and scholars for ever. Soon after his death, when a catalogue of them was made, they amounted to the number of about seven hundred; and considerable additions have been made to them from time to time ever since. One gentleman, the Rev. John Howell, A. M. late vicar of Llanarth, presented the library with about two hundred volumes, in different languages; so that the room was found to be rather too small to contain the whole in proper order. The inconvenience also of holding the school in the church, and the

irregularity of such a practice, calling forth ecclesiastical injunctions for the removal of it, induced the present master to apply to the trustees, and the gentlemen of the county at large, to make a contribution for erecting a new school-room, and a room for the library. This proposal was well received, and two hundred and fifty pounds were subscribed for the purpose, and a neat appropriate building has been erected near the church, and in the Gothic style, for that purpose.

The grammar school of Lledrod, of which Mr. Richard was appointed master, was, after his death, annexed to this at Ystradmeirig, by the trustees, who were of opinion, "That the union of two schools, under one able head master, would be more beneficial to the public, than two separate grammar schools, in two adjoining parishes, neither rich nor populous." These endowments have ever since been regularly, and industriously applied, in conformity with the intentions of the respective founders. From seventy to one hundred children (the number of necessity varying in different years), have been annually taught reading, English composition, and grammar, Latin, Greek, and sacred literature. About a month after the death of Mr. Richards, the Rev. Mr. J. Williams was elected master, and he has under him an assistant. The "society for promoting Christian knowledge and church union, in the diocese of St. David's," have made the following resolutions respecting this establishment. "That a premium of twenty shillings worth of books be given to any boy under twenty years of age, who shall pass the best examination in the Greek Testament, Epictetus, and Cicero's Offices. "That the examination be held on the Monday in Easter Week, after divine service in the morning, in the school-room, or other more convenient place. "That the master of each respective school,

the minister of the parish and the rural dean of the district, be requested to be the examiners on the occasion. "That an exhibition of ten pounds a year out of the interest arising from benefactions to the fund for clerical education, be given for the maintenance of a scholar at Ystradmeirig school for four years, after the age of nineteen years complete; and that the number of these exhibitions be increased in proportion as the fund increases. "That any of the scholars of the licensed grammar school in the diocese be eligible to such exhibition; but that no boy be admissible as a candidate who has not obtained a premium at the Easter examination. That the exhibition be given to such scholar as shall pass the best examination in the Greek Testament, Homer's Iliad, Epictetus, Cicero's Offices, Cæsar's Commentaries, and any other classical author which the electors may choose, together with Grotius, the Bishop of London's Summary of Evidences, and Burkhard's System of Divinity.

In digging the foundation for the new school-room, a trench was discovered filled with human bones, in all probability those of some soldiers that besieged the castle of Ystradmeyric.

Y SPYTTY YSTWYTH,

Or the hospitium on the Ystwyth, is on the road between Ystradmeirig and Hâvod, the seat of Colonel Johnes; and was another of the numerous examples of the liberality and munificence of the monks of Ystradflûr.

CHURCH.

The church of Y spytty Ystwyth stands on a rock, and commands a delightful prospect of Maen Arthur wood, the property

of the Earl of Lisburne, on the top of which is Grogwynion, the residence of the incumbent of Llanavan, and from which is a fine fall of water. It consists simply of a nave, which is divided so as to form a chancel by a screen, carved exactly like that at Llanavan church. The font, which is an octangular pillar excavated, and probably once the support of a bason, has inscribed on it, D. C. 1747.

It is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's.

LLANAVAN.

This parish derives its name from St. Avan, the son of Cedig ab Caredig ab Cunedda, who likewise founded two churches in Buallt, a district of Brecon, whence he is styled Avan Buallt. It is situate on a very picturesque bend of the Ystwyth, over which a new bridge has here been erected.

CHURCH.

The church stands in a pleasant situation, about half a mile from the river Ystwyth, over which there is a bridge called Pont Llanavan. It is dedicated to St. Avan, and consists of a nave and south transept; which last contains the pews of the Crosswood family, and under which is their vault. An avenue of yew trees leads directly to this transept from the entrance of the church-yard. It is a perpetual curacy, and in the gift of the Chichester family. This family pays 6l. 13s. 4d. to the minister, and receive all the tithes themselves.

The four last incumbents were, —— Stokes, of Pembrokeshire; 1750, Edward Griffiths, of Carmarthenshire; 1780, Tho-

mas Davies, of Pant y vedwen; 1800, David Jones, of Grogwynion.

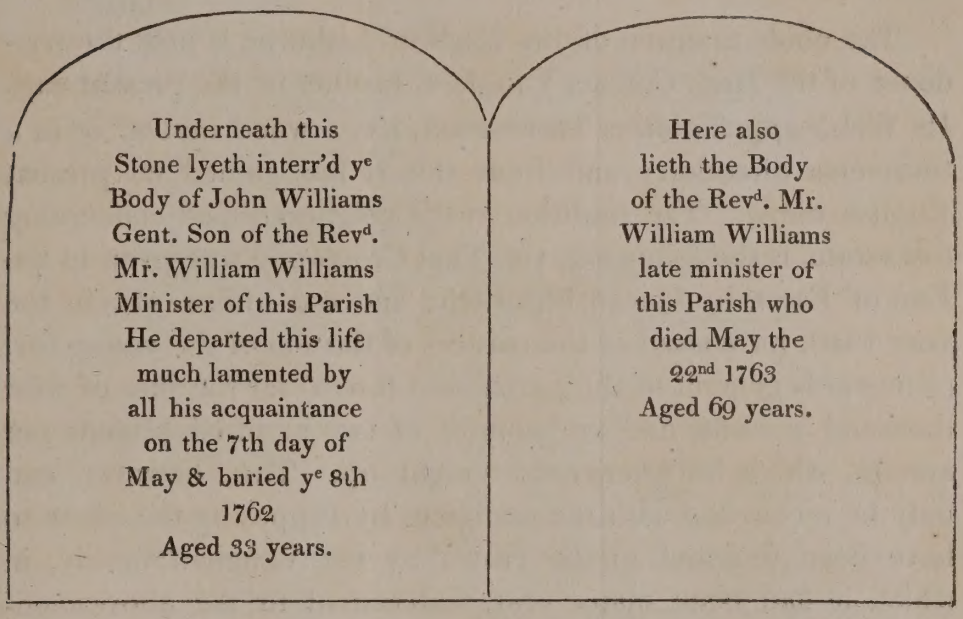
Part of the ancient screen which divides the chancel from the nave of the church still remains, and exhibits some light elegant carved-work. The font is octangular, and very low from the ground. There is a very curious silver dish, gilt, used for the bread at the Sacrament. It was presented to the church by one of the Earls of Lisburne, and has twelve figures embossed on it. Ten representing warriors, and two dragons. They are all engaged in combat, two and two. One pair represents a man shooting a winged dragon with his cross-bow. Next to this is a man with a sword and shield, cutting down another with a halbert and ragged staff. Then one with a cross-bow shooting another with a sword. Afterwards a man with a sword thrusting at another with a spear and shield at his back. Then a man with a spear and shield thrusting against a dragon. Afterwards a man with a staff and shield parrying off the thrust of a spear made at him by another. See Pl. XI.

On the south wall of the nave is a green stone monument, thus inscribed:

In Memory of Jane
Morgan Wife of Griffith
Morgan, who was interr'd
the 28th of December 1779
Aged 67 years
does neb mor lew affoi o law,
yr angau dewr at bawb y daw
Cays gymod hawdd dy dduw a'u hedd
Cyn mynd or byd i wailod bedd

London Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme, Paternoster Row Dec.1.1808.

On the east wall, and north of the altar, is a black stone mural monument, inscribed as follows:



On the wall, above the Crosswood pew, is the arms of Viscount Lisburne, surmounted by a viscounts coronet, and supported on the dexter side by a griffin, and on the sinister by a unicorn. It is quarterly, first and fourth sa. a chev. argent between three fleur de lis of the second, third, and fourth; argent on a fess gu. three escallop shells or, between three eagle's heads erased sa. Motto, " Non revertus invitus."[r]

[r] The Earl's motto in the peerage is, " Non revertar inultus."

CROSSWOOD.

The noble mansion of the Earls of Lisburne is now the residence of the Hon. Colonel Vaughan, brother of the present earl. Its Welsh appellation is Traws-coed, i. e. a wood across, or in a transverse direction; and from this it has gained its present English name. The tradition in the neighbourhood concerning this estate, is the following, viz. That Crosswood was given to the Earl of Essex by Queen Elizabeth; and was afterwards, in the year 1640, purchased of the trustees of the son of the young earl (afterwards general of the parliament forces) for the sum of four thousand pounds, and an annuity of two hundred pounds per annum, which he afterwards bought up. This, however, can only be reconciled with the pedigree, by supposing the estate to have been forfeited to the crown by the Vaughan family, in which it had been many years antecedent to the above-mentioned period; but I have not been able to ascertain this.[s] The house is large, the park handsome, and the farm in the highest state of cultivation. Indeed the Hon. Colonel Vaughan may be ranked among the first persons in the county for his agricultural knowledge and improvements.

[s] I may appear to the public remiss in not having given a more exact account of this estate. But the fault does not rest with me. My friend, the Hon. Colonel Vaughan, though a very pleasant companion, did not, in this instance, keep his promise, having positively assured me that I should have all the MSS. and papers relating to Cardiganshire, from the library at Mamhead. It is said there is a life of Sir John Vaughan, preserved there, but I could never procure it, or any of the other papers.

The pedigree is as follows:

Collhoyn, Collwyn, or Gollwyn ap Tangno, (as Walter Hopkin) Lord of Erionyth, (but as Dr. Powell, Lord of Dyved) bore for arms sa. a chev^{n}. int 3 de lis arg^{t}. married Rhyanwen, daughter of Einon ab Morgan, Lord of Bocknant, in Powis.

Cadivor, ... = ...

Einon (son of Cadivor, as Dr. Powell, but most of the South Wales heralds make him son of Colwyn) was Lord of Seingennydd, in Glamorganshire, by the gift of Robert Fitzhamon, A.D. 1091, ... = Lleucu, daughter of Jestyn ab Gwrgan, Lord of Glamorgan, (some say he married Nest, other Anghared, sister to Jestin aforesaid).

Grufydd, ... = Tanglwys, daughter and heir to Jenkin Lloyd.

Llewelyn Vychan, ... = Gwissa, daughter to Lewis ab Idnerth Benoras, of Maesbrook.

Adda Vychan, ... = Dido, daughter and heir to Jenkin Goch ab Gruffydd, of Trawscoed.

Meredydd Vychan, of Trawscoed, ... = Eva, daughter to Llewelyn Ychan ab Llewelyn, &c.

Add Vychan, ... = Gwyrvyl, daughter and heir to Llewelyn gôch, &c. descended from Ychdryd, Prince of Tegengel.

Llewelyn Vychan, ... = Margaret, daughter to Tho. Vychan ap Tho. David Gr^{h} of Llangathen.

Jenkin Vychan, ... = Gwenllian, daughter to Grufydd ab Jenkin ap Meredith ap Rhys ap Jenkin ap David gôch, of Geneu'r glyn.

Morris Vaughan, ... = Angh^{d} daughter to David Llewelyn ap Jenkin Blayne.

Richard Vaughan, Esq. .. = Maud, daughter to Rhys Lloyd, of Foeshelyg.

Morris Vaughan, Esq. ... = Ethlyw, dau. and heir to Jenkin, descended from Cadwgan of Carog.

Jenkin Vaughan, Esq. ... = Margaret, daughter to David Lloyd, of Berthllwyd, in Montgomeryshire.

Edward Vaughan, Esq. .. = Lettice, daughter to John Stedman, of Strataflorida.

Sir John Vaughan, of Crosswood, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, ... = Jane, daughter and coheir to John Stedman, of Cilcennyn, in Cardiganshire.

The following character is given of Sir John Vaughan, in a MS. written about the year 1661, entitled, " A true Character of the Deportment for these 18 years last past, of the principal Gentry within the Counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, in South Wales."

" John Vaughan, one that will upon fitts talke loud for monarchy; but scrupulous to wet his finger to advance it. He served burgess for Cardigan in the long parliament; but quitted it upon Strafford's tryal; named by his Majesty one of the Commissioners to attend the treaty in the Isle of Wight; but refused it; personally advysed Cromwell to put the crown on his owne head; purchased Mevenith, one of his late Majesty's manors, within the county of Cardigan; personally assisted in the taking of Aberystwyth, a garrison then kept for his late Majesty. These services kept him from sequestration; bore offices in the late several governments. He is of good parts; but putts to high a value on them; insolently proud and matchlessly pernicious; by lending eight hundred pounds to Colonel Philip Jones, and other favourites of the late tymes, procured the command of the county he liveth in to continue his friends, and dependents to this day."

There is an engraving of this Sir John Vaughan, in Philip Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales.

This Sir John left a son, Edward Vaughan, Esq. who was living in the year 1693, and married Lætitia, daughter of Sir William Hooke, Knt. of London; the issue of which marriage was, John Vaughan, Esq. who was created by King William, by patent, dated June, 1695, a baron and viscount, by the titles of Viscount Lisburne, Lord Vaughan, Baron of Fethers, in Ireland. He married Mallet Wilmot, third daughter of John, Earl of Rochester. His lordship dying in 1721, left issue by her, three sons

and three daughters. Of the daughters, Anne married Sir John Prideaux, Bart. of Netherton, in Devonshire; Elizabeth and Lætitia died unmarried; Henry died unmarried; and John, the second viscount, married, first, Miss Bennet, daughter of Sir John Bennet, Knt. serjeant at law, who dying, he married, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Richard Hill, Esq. and died without male issue in 1741, when the honours descended to Wilmot, the third viscount. His lordship, in December, 1727, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Watson, Esq. and died January 19, 1766. He left two sons and one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas Lloyd, of Abertrinant, in the county of Cardigan, Esq. and died January, 1784. John, a major-general in the army, who was in August, 1793, invested with the military order of the Bath, and died 30th June, 1795. The other son being the eldest, named Wilmot, succeeded his father in January, 1766. He was raised to the dignity of an Earl, July 16, 1770. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Gascoyne Nightingale, Esq. by Elizabeth his wife. She died May 19, 1755, and left one son, Wilmot, born May 9, 1755, who succeeded his father in the earldom, January 6, 1800, and enjoys the title at present. His father married, secondly, April 19, 1763, Dorothy, daughter of John Shafto, Esq. by whom he had issue, John, born March 10, 1760, who now resides at Crosswood, and Elizabeth, born May 13, 1764, and since married to Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart.

The Hon. Colonel Vaughan is heir presumptive, and married August 2, 1798, Lucy, sister to Viscount Courtenay, and has five sons, the eldest of which was born May 6, 1799.

RHOS DIAU.

This parish is so small as to contain no poor, and therefore no poor rates are levied.

CHURCH.

The ruins only of the church now remain, and promise shortly to be entirely destroyed. It is dedicated to St. Michael. So small a parish being a rectory, it is supposed that at the dissolution of the monasteries, the avaricious monarch thought it not worth his attention. It is in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's.

The names of the four last incumbents are, —— Davies· David Pryce, of Llanbadarn Vawr; Richard Lloyd, A. M. of Llanbadarn Vawr; 1805, Richard Evans, of ditto.

LLANVIHANGL LLEDROD,

Otherwise Lletherhôd, is divided into two parts, Lledrod Isav, and Lledrod Uchav.

In this parish is a large square intrenchment called Gaer vawr.

CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, and consists simply of a nave, like most in this county. It is a perpetual curacy, and is in the gift of the Prebendary of Brecknock.

In the distribution of tithes, Lledrod Uchav is thus divided. One third is payed to the Earl of Lisburne, and the rest to the impropriator, except in the hamlet of Llwydffynnon, where the Earl of Lisburne takes one third, the Prebendary of Brecknock one third, and the remainder to the impropriator.

A paltry rough, unhewn stone in the church-yard, to the east of the church, is all that serves to point out the grave of that celebrated genius, the Rev. Mr. Evan Evans. This eminent divine, poet, and antiquary, was born at Cynhawdref, in this county, about the year 1730, and was educated at the grammar-school at Ystradmeirig, under that celebrated man Mr. Richards, formerly master of that school. He inherited a small freehold in this county, on the banks of the Rheidol, which he conveyed over to a younger brother for the paltry sum of one hundred pounds, which was to support him at the university. He was entered at Jesus College, in Oxford, about the beginning of the year 1751. After leaving college he officiated as curate in several places, and more particularly at Newick, in Kent, Llavair Talhaiarn, in Denbighshire, and Towyn, in Merionethshire. Mr. Evans shewed an early attachment to the Welsh muse, and was soon noticed by Mr. Lewis Morris, the famous antiquary and bard, who conceived a very favourable of his abilities from some of his juvenile compositions in his native language. Indeed he employed all his leisure time in the cultivation of Welsh literature, and his attention was unremitted towards the ancient Welsh manuscripts, which he transcribed, and of which labour he left behind about a hundred volumes of various sizes. Having passed a great part of his life in such pursuits, without being able to procure the smallest promotion in the church, his fortitude deserted him, and to drive away his vexations, he fell into a habit of drinking, that at times produced symptoms of derangement in him, which precluded his chance of obtaining any new friends, likely to make reparation for those who ought to have rewarded his merit. In the year 1764 he published a quarto volume, entitled, " Specimens of Welsh poetry;" with these poems were given literal translations, and he

added to them a " Dissertatio de Bardis," in which he has displayed his superior skill in ancient Welsh poetry; and his Latin style is by no means despicable. He was an excellent Greek scholar, and late in life he studied the Hebrew language, in which he made a considerable proficiency. His other works were an English poem, called, " The Love of our Country," several Welsh compositions, printed in the " Diddanwch Teuluaidd," and two volumes of Sermons, by Tillotson, and others, translated by him into Welsh. The preface to these sermons breathes an ardent love of his native country and language; but it shews some irritability of temper in the author. Indeed his disposition was violent, especially when he expressed himself upon a subject which related to his country's wrongs. Dr. Warren, when Bishop of St. David's, allowed him a handsome annuity, and Paul Panton, Esq. of Plasgwyn, in the island of Anglesey, and Thomas Pennant, Esq. of Downing, in the county of Flint, were afterwards indefatigable in their endeavours to raise an annual subscription for his support; in which laudable undertaking they succeeded beyond expectation. However P. Panton, Esq. apprehensive lest the labours of so ingenious a man should, upon the death of their author, be either destroyed or dispersed, agreed to allow Mr. Evans a handsome annuity for life, upon being put into immediate possession of all his MSS. and he in consequence of this now possesses them. Mr. Evans died at his brother's house, in the month of August, 1789, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. In his person he was tall and athletic, and of a dark complexion. From his height he obtained the appellation of Prydydd-hîr, or the tall poet, by which he was generally known.

The Rev. Thomas Oliver, a native of this parish, but at the

time of his death, vicar of Dudley, in Worcestershire, gave lands and money for the endowment of a perpetual grammar-school for the benefit of a limited number of the poor boys of his native district. By his will, bearing date in the month of May, 1745, he left for that purpose a small farm, which he possessed by inheritance in that parish, and the sum of four hundred pounds to be laid out in the purchase of other lands. These he vested in trustees for the uses specified; but the power of nominating a master, from time to time, was given to John Lloyd, Esq. of Foybleidded, in this parish, and to his heirs for ever. But Mr. Oliver died before the end of a year from the date of his will, and consequently this public-spirited donation became void in law. But his generous widow, and sole executrix, Dorothea Oliver, renewed the gift in its full extent, and by enrolling a deed in Chancery, and appearing in person in that court, gave it full force in law. [See Appendix, No. 2.] In this beneficial act she was much assisted by the advice of Mr. Lloyd's eldest son, the late James Lloyd, of Mabus, Esq. who had been brought up to the profession of the law, and was then in about the twenty-fourth year of his age. He took a journey to Dudley, got the deed drawn up, saw it signed and executed, and procured it to be enrolled in Chancery. But previous to this, his father and he, at the request of the widow, had laid out four hundred pounds in a judicious manner. Two or three pretty extensive farms had been purchased, which by this deed were settled, together with Mr. Oliver's own farm, on the school for ever. The names of them are as follows, viz.

Briwfosydd, and Fforypilwrn, in the parish of Llanrhystid; Pant y scythan, and Blaenjago, in the parish of Llandyssul; Dol,' a cot and garden, in the town of Tregarron, and a small

field and house (once intended for the school-house) at Swydd y flynnon, in the parish of Lledrod; together with Mr. Oliver's original farm, Ynys y garn, in the same parish; all in the county of Cardigan.

The first master of this school was Mr. Edward Richard, of Ystradmeirig. The second, the Rev. J. Williams.

FOES-Y-BLEIDDIAID,

Now only a farm-house belonging to John Lloyd, Esq. of Mabws, was formerly the family residence of his ancestors. This is a very ancient family, and trace their pedigree from Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. It is as follows:

Owain Gwynedd, whose arms were vert 3 eagles displ^{d} in fess or. He lived A. D. 1137, and died 1169, leaving a numerous issue.

David ab Owain Gwynedd, died A.D. 1195, married .....

Davydd dda, married .....

Teyth walch, married .....

Gwynphread, married .....

Gwelw, married .....

Gwyn, married .....

Cadivor, married .....

Cadwgan Vawr.

Cadwgan Crach, of Carrog.

Others make this Cadwgan, of Carog, son of Cadwgan vychan ab Richard ab Rhys Goch ab Cadivor ab Dinawal ab Gwyn ab Gwelw ab Gwynphread ab David Cæru'r ofn ab David ab Owain Gwynedd. Others make him come from Cadivor ab Dinawal, Lord of Castell Howell, in Cardiganshire. This estate is still in the possession of David Lloyd, Esq. Att-yr Odin.

Llewelyn ab Cadwgan vawr
Ab Cadwgan ab Rhys ab Howel ab Rhys ab Rhydderch ab Cadivor ab Dinawal, Lord of Castell Howel as U. B. page 88. He married Gwladus, daughter of Maredydd vawr ab Maredydd ab Richard, of Iraeanau, in Caermarthenshire.

Rhys ddu ab Llewelyn as, U. B. in Vaerdrev book

Jeuan ab Rhys ddu.

Maredydd ab Jeuan.

Morgan Maredydd, married,.. Margaret, daughter of Tenan ab Gruffydd ab Rhys.

David Lloyd Morgan, married ..... daughter to Rhys ab David Llwyd.

Oliver Llwyd, married ..... = Gwenllian, daughter of Rhydderch ab David ab Llewelyn ab Cadwgan; her mother was Margaret, daughter to David ab Jewan Lewys, of Llwyn Jorwerth.

David Llwyd, married ..... = Gwladus, dau. of Rich. Herbert, of Pencelly.

Oliver Llwyd, married ..... = Jane, dau. and heiress of John Lloyd, of Llanllyr, in Cardiganshire, Esq.

David Lloyd, married ..... = Sage, daughter to John Lloyd, of Cilgwynne, Esq.

John Lloyd, married ..... = Mary, dau. of James Phillips, of Pentre Parke, Esq.

James Lloyd, Esq..... = Anna Maria, dau. to Richard Lloyd, Esq. of Ystrad Teilo.

This James Lloyd, Esq. resided at Ystrad Teilo, and his descendants have lived at Mabus, in the parish of Llanrhystyd, ever since. The arms of the Lloyds of Foes-y Bleiddiad, which mean in English, the Wolves' moor, are az. a wolf rampant argent. These arms are quartered with those of Lloyd, of Llanllyr, on account of the marriage with an heiress of that family.

LLANGWYRYVON.

The origin of this name is somewhat curious. Maxen Wledig, or, as the Romans called him, Maximus, was king of Britain, and emperor of Rome, A. D. 383, and married Elen, daughter of Eydaf, the preceding king of Britain. He founded three cities, Caermarthen, Caer Salwg, now Caernarfon, and Caer Alyn, now Hwlfordd, or Haverfordwest. He gave Lydaw, or Britanny, to Conan Meriadoc, to hold as an inheritance of the king of Britain for ever. He, of course, held out lures to adventurers, and several North Wales men went to Britanny, and afterwards sent home for wives; and eleven thousand virgins are said to have been embarked on board transports for that purpose. These were driven by stress of weather to some part of Germany, where they were received by a tribe of Barbarians inimical to the Britons, who pressed them earnestly to share their beds. In consequence of their resolute determination to resist, they were barbarously massacred. These martyrs, however, obtained great renown for their perseverance in maintaining their chastity inviolate; and the church of this parish was erected and dedicated to their memory, called Llany gwryfôn, or, "the Church of the Virgins." Maxen reigned eight years, and was buried at Rome.

There is an old intrenchment in this parish of a curvilinear form.

CHURCH.

The church stands on an elevated spot on the southern bank of the river Wirrai, and consists simply of a nave. It is a perpetual curacy, and all the tithes belong to the Chichester family.

The font is an old wooden bason, on a stone pillar, and standing on two steps. The inside of the church was formerly separated by a curious carved screen, similar to those in Llangeitho, and Llanbadarn Vawr; but this was taken down about twenty years ago.

At the east end of the church is a black stone monument, with the following inscription:

Near
This place lies interr'd
the Body of the Rev. Mr.
Rod^{k} Davies who died
the 4th of July 1774 aged
LXXIX.
Also his wife Mrs. Mary
Davies, who died y^{e} 6th of
July 1774 Aged 79.

In the church-yard is an ancient monumental stone, which now serves as a gate post, bearing the figure of a cross, much ornamented, but without any inscription. It is about five feet in height, and nearly two in breadth. It was originally, no doubt, a sepulchral monument, and placed over the grave of some holy person, to commemorate whose sanctity, and to secure the respect of the traveller, it was inscribed with the sign of the cross. This method was much used in Britain soon after the conversion of its inhabitants to Christianity; and most of the ancient charters, royal grants, deeds, or covenants, were filled with the cross. Indeed in those early times, when writing was mostly confined to the clergy, it was usual for a person ignorant of that art, to put the sign of the cross instead of his name, which custom remains to this day. See Pl. VII. Fig. 5.

RHANDIR,

This word signifies literally, a share or portion in an inheritance. In the Welsh laws it denoted a certain and fixed quantity of land, consisting of sixteen acres. Every township comprehended four gavels, and every gavel had four rhandirs. The pedigree of the family that anciently possessed this place is as follows;

Owain ab Hywel Ddâ, King of South Wales, A. D. 948.

- Edwin, Prince of Tegengl, 1030, ... = Nêst, daughter to Conwyn ab Gweristan.
- Owen, &c. 1090, ... = Morvydd, dau. to Ednowen Bendew, one of the fifteen peers of North Wales.
- Ychdryd, &c. ..... = Angh^{d} dau. to Mdd^{ts} ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powis.
- Yerwerth, &c. ..... = Elis, dau. to Hedd Molwynog, one of the fifteen peers.
- Llawdhen, Lord of Uchaëron, gu. a griffin surg^{t}. or. = Lleucu, dau. to Gruffyth, Prince of Wales.
- Rhys, ... = Cath. dau. to Meredith ab Owain, Lord of Iscoed.
- Jenkin, ... = Gwenllan, dau. to Sir Elyder Ddû, Knt. of the Sepulchre.
- Jenkin Vawr, ... = ...
- Jenkin Vychan, ... = Tanglwst, daughter to Llewelyn ap Howel, of Penarbeth.
- Llewelyn, ... = Margaret, dau. to Adda ap Jenkin ap Gwelyw.
- Owen, ... = ...
- Rhys, ... = ...
- Gll^{m} ap Rhys, of Rhandyr, Esq. ..... = ...
- Jenkin ap Gll^{m} ..... = ...
- David ap Jenkin, ... = ...

This estate next became the property of the Pryses, from whom it was purchased by John Williams, Esq. of Pantsheriff, about eighty years ago, from whom it has descended to the present John Williams, Esq. of Castle Hill, in this county.

LLANDDEINIOL,

Commonly called " Carog," is situated on the sea coast, between the parishes of Llanrhysted, and Llanychaiarn.

CHURCH.

The church of Llanddeiniol, which stands on the brow of a hill, about three miles from Llanrhysted, is a small ancient building, and, like many of the churches in this county, consists simply of a nave. It is dedicated to St. Deiniol, the son of Dunod ab Pabo, a saint who lived in the former part of the sixth century. In the year 525 he founded a college at Bangor, in Caernarvonshire, where he was abbot; and some time after that place was raised to the dignity of a bishopric, of which he was the first bishop. He died in the year 554, and was buried in Ynys Enlli, or Bardsey Island. In the triads Deiniol Wyn, of Gwynedd, Catwg, and Madog Morvryn, who were three bards, are called the three Holy Bachelors of the Isle of Britain. There is a church in Pembrokeshire dedicated to him, and another in Monmouthshire. The church is a perpetual curacy, and the gift of the Pryse family of Knighton, in Radnorshire.

The nave of this church is separated so as to form a chancel by a double screen, somewhat like that at Llangeitho, except that the arches are of the pointed kind, flattened, sometimes termed the Gothic ellipse. The arch first came into vogue in the reign of Richard the Second, and continued to be used till that of Henry the Seventh, who enriched it with the greatest variety of ornament that could possibly be devised. This screen being a double one, had a gallery over it, forming a covering to the

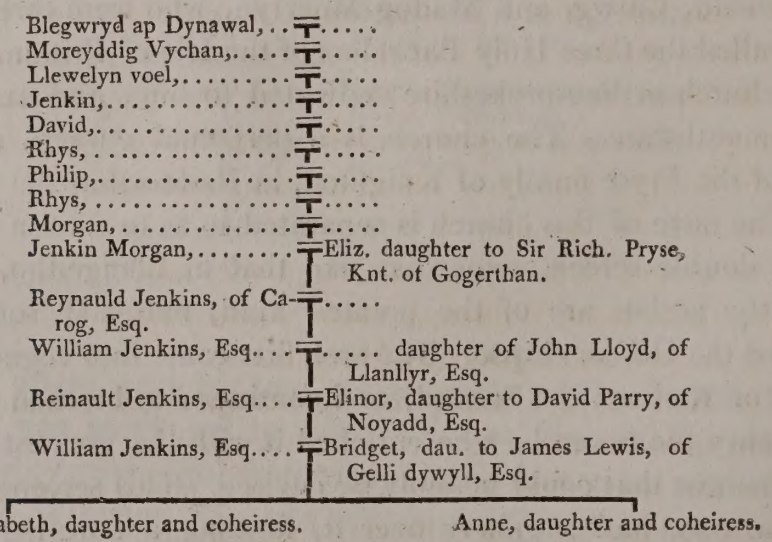
screen, and was painted in large lozenges charged quarterly arg. and gules, and in the first and third a star of the second. On one of the pillars of this screen is an ancient painting of a man's head, but for whom intended, except for the founder, it is impossible at this time to decide.

The font is octangular, supported by a circular pillar, but has been removed from its original situation to the north-west angle of the church.

The three last incumbents were; John Morgan, of Llanilar; 1758, David Jones, of Llandewi Aberarth; 1801, John Evans, of Nantewnlle.

CAROG,

Which literally signifies a brook, is so called from its situation near one which falls into the Wirrai. It formerly belonged to a family of the name of Jenkins, whose pedigree is as follows:



The estate next came into the possession of the Morris's, the male line of which family became extinct about fifty years ago. Miss Morris, the daughter and heiress, marrying the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Scrygog, carried the estate to him, whose son is now the possessor.

LLANYCHAIARN.

The parish of Llanychaiarn is situated on the sea side, which bounds it on the west, as does the river Ystwyth on the north and east, and the parish of Llanddeiniol on the south.

CHURCH.

The church stands most delightfully on an eminence, overhanging a beautiful curve of the river, and flanked on each side with venerable oaks. It is an ancient building, and its porch contains a good specimen of the earliest use of the pointed arch. It is dedicated to St. Llywchairn, a saint who lived in the seventh century. This is a perpetual curacy, and in the gift of the Chichester family, who have all the tithes, and allow the minister 61. 13s. 4d. per annum.

The names of the five last incumbents are; 1730, John Edwards; 1763, Isaac Williams; 1768, David Price; 1783, Richard Lloyd, A. M; 1805, Richard Morgan.

The font, though made for total immersion, is much more modern than the church.

On the north wall of the church is a mural monument for Morgan Evans, with the following inscription:

Arise ye dead and come to judgment.

And
he shall
send his Angels
with a great
sound of a
Trumpet.

Arise ye dead and come to judgment.

Near this Place
Lie interr'd the earthly remains
of Morgan Evans late of
Pen y Graig
in this Parish, who departed this
Life for the acquisition of an eternal
Inheritance
On the 9th Day of September 1792
In the 56th year of his Age.

On the east wall, north of the communion table, is the following, on a black mural monument:

Sacred
To the Memory of
Mr. Evan Evans
late of Berthrees in this parish
who departed this life Nov. 22d 1800
Aged 60 Years.

" O Death where is thy sting?
" O Grave where is thy victory?
Thanks be to God who giveth us Victory
through our Lord Jesus Christ
1 Cor. chap. 15. ver. 55 & 57.

Over the communion table is a double tablet monument, thus inscribed:

Underneath lie
the earthly Remains of
Erasmus Lloyd
Formerly of Aberllolwyn
In this Parish Gent.
Who in the month of 7^{ber} 1688
Exchanged this life for
A blessed immortality
Ag'd 61 Years

Here is also deposited
the mortal part of his son
Hugh Lloyd Esq.
A Gen^{t} of
no ordinary Capacity
y^{e} strictest probity
Exemplary piety
Much esteemed whiles living
and no less lamented at his death
w^{ch} happen'd 8^{ber} 20th 1732
in y^{e} 66 year of his Age

On the same wall, but on the south of the altar, is a handsome marble monument, with black pilasters, on which is the following:

In Memory
of Thomas Hughes of Aberllolwyn Esq
the affectionate husband,
tender Parent,
and sincere Christian,
who with uncommon serenity of mind
resigned his breath to the Almighty giver
30 January 1771 Aged 74.
Also
Elizabeth his Wife
Who in the paths of heaven born virtue trod
A close observer of the laws of God
A foe to none a friend to all mankind
A heart sincere with an exalted mind
Who early took religion for her guide
Liv'd with strict honour, and with honour dy'd
January 5th 1768 in the 73d year
of her Age.

MORVA,

Formerly called Morva bychan, is the residence of Miss Hughes, and is situated on the sea side.

ABERLLOLWYN.

This estate has been long in possession of the family of Lloyds. Miss Lloyds, the daughter and heiress of Hugh Lloyds, married Thomas Hughes, of Hendre velin, about the year 1720. He had one son and four daughters. Aberllolwyn was left to the eldest daughter, who married Edward Hughes, of Duffrin gwyn in Merionethshire. He dying without issue, about the year 1794, left it to his wife, who, at her decease, left it to her niece, Miss Hughes, of Morva, the present proprietor.

In a bog, called gors y rhûdd, a very curious ancient shield was found by some people cutting turf. It is circular, and above two feet in diameter. It is made of brass, and ornamented with concentric circles, about an inch distant from each other, entirely covering it, and with small knobs between these. Its great peculiarities, however, are its being quite flat, except in the centre, where it is convex, made so purposely to admit of the hand; and its being held only by the hand, and not fixed on the arm. It is very thin and light, but was, no doubt, once lined with hides. The workmanship is too neat to allow our ascribing it to the Britons; and among the numerous Roman vases collected by Sir William Hamilton, which exhibit the arms and dress of the Romans, there is no painting like it. The only shields used by the Romans, we know, were the Scutum and Clypeus, the former an oblong, with a spike jutting out of the middle, called the umbo;

the other circular also with the umbo, which in this was sometimes a spike, and sometimes a hemisphere, or an ornamented head, Yet all the representations of shields on the above mentioned vases are convex. But the Romans could not be ignorant of this kind of shield held in the hand, as there is an ancient statue of Minerva, brought from the Ducal palace of Modena, now in the national gallery at Paris, holding a clypeus in the left hand. But this again is convex. It cannot be a Saxon shield, as the Saxons were never near this county, yet we find the Saxons had circular convex shields, with convex boxes; for there is a drawing of a Saxon king with his soldiers thus armed, done in the eighth century, in the Cotton library, in a MS. marked Claudius, B. IV. This indeed may be considered as a peculiarity of the Saxon shield; and we find the same kind used in the tenth century, as appears by a manuscript in the Harleian library, marked 603, written at that time. See Pl. XX. Fig. 2.

LLANILAR.

The parish, which gives name to the hundred, is situated on the southern side of the river Ystwyth, between Llanychaiarn, and Llanwnnws. It is divided into two parcels, upper and lower, and also into hamlets.

CHURCH.

The church is situated on the southern bank of the river Ystwyth, and is dedicated to St. Hilary. It consists of a large square tower at the west end, a nave and a porch. It is a vicarage, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The tithes

of this parish are thus divided. Dôlvawr hamlet pays one half to the vicar and one half to the Chichester family. Middle hamlet pays one third to the vicar, except Llidiarde, Tyny coed, Plwca, Berthlwyd, Penlan, and Cevncoch, which pay one seventh to the vicar, and the rest to the Chichester family. Eglwys hamlet pays one third to the vicar, and the rest to the impropriator. Rhydybrynarth hamlet one half to the vicar, and one half to the impropriator. Grûgwen hamlet pays one third to the vicar, except Trevaes Isav, Trevaes Uchav, Mynyddmawr, Penlan lâs, and Tyn y berth, and part of two fields in Abermaide; from this farm the vicar has one third, Mr. Powel, of Nant Eôs, one third, and the rest goes to Mr. Chichester. In the porch is an ancient stone for holding holy water, and over the door, an ancient beam bearing an inscription in very old characters, the initial of names, and supposed to be intended for " J. S. W. W. A. 1431 Church Wardens." It has three heads carved on it in the middle, and two figures of animals at each end. On the gallery in the church were formerly carved two dragons, and the inscription, " David Morgan, and Richard Jones, Church Wardens, 1683." The font is octagonal.

The names of the five last incumbents were, —— Roberts, John Morgan; William Hughes, of Glanr'avon; Daniel Williams, of Caermarthenshire; 1798, Owen Owen, of Aberystwyth.

The chancel is separated from the nave by a screen of elegant Gothic carve-work; near which, on the north wall, is the following inscribed monument, bearing a plain shield and a lion passant guardant for a crest.

S.
To the Memory
of John Morgan
the Son

of John Morgan
Vicar of this Parish
Who having for many years with
true Christian Patience endur'd the
most exquisite pains of a confirm'd Stone
in the Bladder
In a firm composure of mind and a
humble resignation to the will of God
was cut on in London June the 23d and
departed this life the 24th 1757 in the
twentieth year of his Age
The stone taken from him was large and solid
weighed 3½ ounces, of the following shape
and Colour

His body was interr'd in the new burying ground
belonging to St. Andrew's Holborn.

Near the above, on a greenish stone, is the following:

To the Memory of
The Rev. Mr. Moses Roberts
inducted to this Vicarage
in May 1691, &
called to receive the Reward of
his indefatigable Pains
in y^e^ discharge of y^e^ duties of his Function
on the 2d of Feb^y^ 1730.
His Body lies on the other side of the Wall
opposite to this stone
Set up here by his Daughter
Mrs Jane Lloyd
in y^e^ year of our Lord
1735.
Aged 77.

On a flat stone in the pavement of the chancel,

Elizabeth Evans
Of Glan yr Afon
Only Daughter of
Evan Evans
of the same
lieth here interr'd.
She, in y^e^ bloom of her years
Not fully sixteen
Apprehensive of a CHANGE
Was by God's Will
Deliver'd from the Misery
Of her mortal
To an eternal Life
Feb^y^. y^e^ 10th 1741.

The death of such a hopeful young person is much lamented by all, but most by her mother Jane Lloyd who erected this tomb to her memory.

On a black mural monument, on the north wall of the chancel.

To the pious Memory
Of John Morgan Clerk
Vicar of this Parish, who
changed this mortal Life
for immortal one
January the 15th 1762
Aged 62 years
And also Ann relict of
the said John Morgan
Who died April the 12th 1763

In the church-yard was formerly a monument to the memory of Margaret Evan, on which was the following excellent Welsh epitaph, which is here on that account inserted:

Rw'y beunyad yn llonydd vy lle—Diau
Y Deuwch vel finne
O'r byd i'r bedd fiaidd vau
Drwy dynged dan draed Angau.

Over the north door of the church was formerly this inscription:

Morgan Parry, and Jenkin Richard, gen. churchwardens for the year 1712, and were the first founders of black cloth in this parish.

Mr. Richard Jones, of Howard Street, in the Strand, London, who was treasurer of the Welsh Charity School, left nine pounds per annum, three per cent. consols, towards the teaching twelve poor children of this parish.

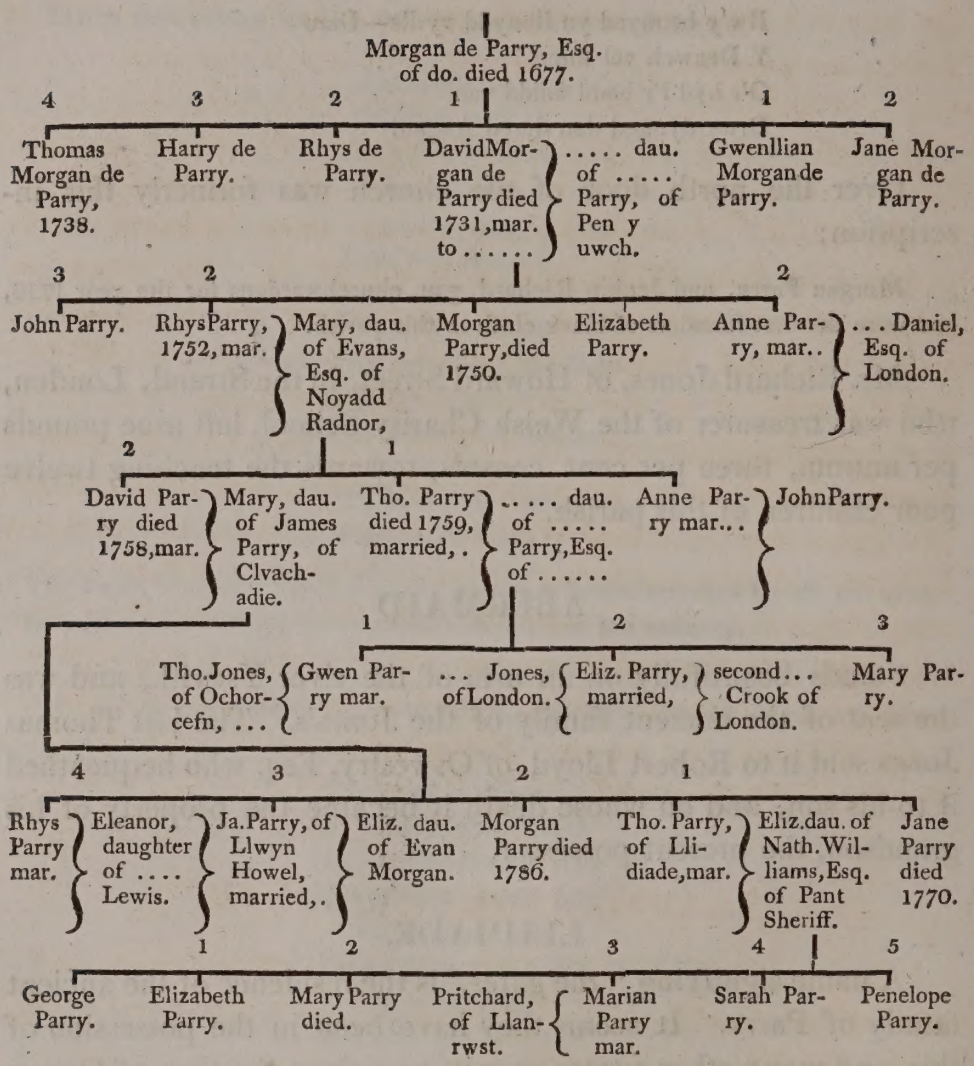
ABERMAID

Stands beautifully on an arm of the river Ystwith, and was the seat of the ancient family of the Jones's. The last Thomas Jones sold it to Robert Lloyd, of Oswestry, Esq. who bequeathed it to his son, and on whose death it became the property of his grandson, the present possessor.

LLIDIADE,

A name signifying "the gates," is the residence of the ancient family of Parry. It seems they have been in the possession of this, and many other estates near it, ever since the time of Queen Elizabeth. The pedigree of this family is as follows:

Morgan de Parry, Esq. of Tython
y Borthllan.
|
David de Parry, Esq.
of Tythyn y Borthllan.
|


Morgan de Parry, Esq. of do. died 1677.
4 3 2 1 1 2
Thomas Morgan de Parry, 1738.
Harry de Parry.
Rhys de Parry.
David Morgan de Parry died 1731, mar. to .....
..... dau. of ..... Parry, of Pen y uwch.
Gwenllian Morgan de Parry.
Jane Morgan de Parry.
3 2 2
John Parry.
Rhys Parry, 1752, mar.
Mary, dau. of Evans, Esq. of Noyadd Radnor,
Morgan Parry, died 1750.
Elizabeth Parry.
Anne Parry, mar..
... Daniel, Esq. of London.
2 1
David Parry died 1758, mar.
Mary, dau. of James Parry, of Clvachadie.
Tho. Parry died 1759, married, .
..... dau. of ..... Parry, Esq. of .....
Anne Parry mar...
John Parry.
1 2 3
Tho. Jones, of Ochorcefn, ...
Gwen Parry mar.
... Jones, of London.
Eliz. Parry, married,
second... Crook of London.
Mary Parry.
4 3 2 1
Rhys Parry mar.
Eleanor, daughter of .... Lewis.
Ja. Parry, of Llwyn Howel, married, .
Eliz. dau. of Evan Morgan.
Morgan Parry died 1786.
Tho. Parry, of Llidiade, mar.
Eliz. dau. of Nath. Williams, Esq. of Pant Sheriff.
Jane Parry died 1770.
1 2 3 4 5
George Parry.
Elizabeth Parry.
Mary Parry died.
Pritchard, of Llanrwst.
Marian Parry mar.
Sarah Parry.
Penelope Parry.

The present proprietor of Llidiade, Thomas Parry, Esq. is deputy-lieutenant, and magistrate for the county. He has made a very pretty place of this, which, besides being a good farm, has a fine plantation of firs and other timber. The family arms

are argent a chev. az. between three fleur de lis of the second in a chief az. a mullet pierced argent, crest a lion rampant.

CASTLE HILL,

So called from an old redoubt not far from the house, is the property of John Williams, Esq. now a minor. The estate belonged to various families, and was, among others, connected with Crosswood, Hâfod, Abermayde, &c. but was at different times purchased by the late worthy John Williams, Esq. father of the present proprietor. In the year 1777 he erected the present mansion, and planted forest trees and firs to a very large amount. His father was Nathaniel Williams, tenant of the abbey of Strata Florida, but his grandfather was —— Williams, of Pant Sheriff, near Tregarron, which estate Mr. John Williams inherited from his uncle. He married Miss Jones, of the ancient family of Trevwythan, in Montgomeryshire, by whom he had issue the present John Williams, the minor. His arms are az. a chev. between three stags heads erased.

LLANVIHANGL-Y-CREIDDYN.

This parish is also called Llanvihangl y Glyn Droed, and is divided into the townships of Llanvihangel y Creiddyn Uchâv, and Llanvihangel y Creiddin Isâv.

The Roman road, called Sarn Helen, from Llania to Machynlleth, crosses this parish in a farm called Brenan. In this parish is a small house called Lletty Synod, where formerly, in the times of popery, the synods of the monks were generally held.

CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and is built in the form of a cross, with an immense high square tower in the center, supported on four pointed arches. It is a vicarage, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The great tithes of Aber Magwr belong to the vicar, and one third of the small tithes of Is Cêll, and two ninths of all tithes in Uwch Cêll. The remainder of the tithes belong to the Chichester family.

The names of the six last incumbents; —— Stokes, Pembrokeshire; John Jenkins; 1737, Edward Griffiths, A. B. Caermarthenshire; 1780, Isaac Williams, Ystrad Teilo; 1799, Daniel Davies, of Troed-yr-aur; 1802, Lewis Evans, of Tynrhelig.

In the division of Llanvihangel y Croyddin Uchâv, one third of the tithes belong to the Earl of Lisburne.

On a hill, about two miles east of the church, called Careg Vihangel, are three tumuli, the burial places of those who fell in a battle once fought on that spot.

ABERTRINANT

Is a seat belonging to a family named Lloyd. The house, which was of the old-fashioned form, has been suffered to fall to decay, and is now only occupied by a farmer who is its tenant.

PEN-YWCH

Is a farm which has been long in the possession of the Parrys. It is situated between the rivers Rheidol and Ystwyth, on the top of a mountain, and although surrounded by fine old ash

S. R. Meyrick, del. J. Storer, sc.

EGLWYS NEWYDD.

London, Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, Paternoster Row, Dec.r 1, 1808.

trees, yet stands in a bleak situation. The arms of this family, as may be seen on a tombstone in Llanilar church-yard, are, argent a lion rampant sa. his tongue, claws, and tip of his tail gules.

EGLWYS NEWYDD.

This is a perpetual curacy and chapel of ease, in the parish of Llanvihangel y Creiddyn, alias Glyn Droed. The original church stood at a place called Llantrisaint, about three miles nearer the mother church; and was removed to the present spot for the convenience of the Herbert family, who lived at Havôd, and the Cwmystwyth miners, in the year 1620. This was again demolished, and the present elegant structure erected, from a design of Mr. Wyatt the architect, about the year 1803, entirely at the expense of Thomas Johnes, Esq. representative in parliament for the county; who thereby added an additional proof, to the many before given, of his taste and unbounded liberality. It is a peculiarity that this church points N. E. and S. W. which no other one, excepting St. Chad's, in Shrewsbury, does. It is built in the form of a cross, with a tower and steeple at the south-west end. Over the altar is a celebrated painting by Fuseli, of Christ and his two disciples at Emmaus. The font stands in the centre of the church, and the N. W. transept forms the pew of the Hafôd family, while the S. E. one contains the clerk's seat, reading desk, and pulpit. The font is of artificial stone, and beautifully carved, and is an octagonal bason, supported by a similar pillar, and standing on one step. It is ornamented on the north-west side with arms of Thomas Johnes, Esq. of Havôd, and on the other with roses. The pillar contains eight figures, representing the cardinal virtues, &c. and the style of the whole is

Gothic. The church is in the gift of the majority of the land-holders of that part of the parish, called Uwch Cêll, who pay sixpence in the pound, old survey, to the licensed minister, which gives them the right of nomination. The minister's salary is also increased by sixpence in the pound, old survey, for that part of Llanwnnws parish, called Uwch-nant-y-fyn. The tithes, both great and small, are thus divided: two ninths to the incumbent of the mother church, three ninths to the Chichester family, and four ninths to the Crosswood family.

The four last incumbents are as follow; David Evans; 1760, William Hughes; 1780, David Williams, of Caron; 1797, Lewis Evans, of Tyn-rhelig.

In the north-west transept, and on its north-east wall, is a mural monument, with the following arms. Party per pale sa. and gu. three lions rampant argent, surmounted by an esquire's helmet, and five arrows tied together in the middle, as the crest. Underneath this is the following inscription:

Pwy bynnag ydwyt ymdeithydd, aros ennyd fechan, os cynnefin er cariad os dieithr er gwybodaeth- Gweddillion Morgan Herbert yn ddiweddar o Hafod Uchdrud Ysgwier, yrkai mewn gobaith dedwyddawl atcyfodiad a osodwyd dan y maen hwn sydd ith gymmell.

Efe a drefnodd ei fywyd tra fu yn ein plith yn gwbl addas oi welygordd ai enw, a thrwy ymarweddiad ealonrwydd wir hoffaidd iw wlad ai gymmydogion a diwyd-drwydd rhagorol ymheb swydd o gymdeithas a ennillodd iddo i hun barch ynghyd a chariad y wlad iw enw hir oesawg.

Nid ydyw ac ni fu y traws hwnnw ai gorch fygodd na'r truan a ddichon dwyn cyfiawn achwyn er gogan iw gostadwriaeth, Bu fyw bu farw fal gwr

Cristianogawl ac er mwyn hyn ei Dad nefol oĭ anfeidrol drugaredd a roddes iddo amser cyfaddas iw ddiddyfnu ei hun oddiwrth y byd hwn, a thrwy glefyd es mwyth ac ymddattodiad naturiol. a gymmerodd ei ran orau atto ei hun ar y ped werydd ar hugain o Jonawr ac yn y drydedd flwddyn a deg a deugain oi oedran aco oedran yr Arglwydd 1687.
Dyma van ferr oi hanes dilyn yr eiampl hwn ir gorau oth radd ath alw a bydd jach.

Among the MS. papers of the late Mr. Lewis Morris the antiquary, is a translation of this into Latin, by " Evan Evans's tutor, Mr. Edward Richards, of Ystradmeuryg."

Quisquis es viator siste parumper, ex amore si notus, si advena ut certior fias. Reliquiæ Morgani Herberti nuper de Hafod Uchdryd Armigeri quæ felicis spe resurrectionis, sub hoc lapide positæ sunt hoc te poscunt.

Vitam dum nobiscum versatus est, et stemmate et nomine omnino dignam duxit, ac per liberalem vivendi morem patriæ vicinorumque ut erat amantissimus, perque studium insigne quod libet sodalitatis observandi munus, tantum venerationis et benevolentiæ conciliavit ut fama perennis merito vigebit.

Non existit neque extitit unquam oppressor iste qui hoc fortior evasit, neque miser ullus qui crimine nisi ficto faman ejus insectatur. Vixit, obiit vir vere pius, quapropter Pater ejus cœlestis pro clementia et benignitate sua, spatium illi concessit idoneum semetipsum deliciis subducendi mundanis, atque morbo placido nec vendicabat decimo cal. Feb. anno ætatis suæ 53. A.D. 1687.

Qualis erat en tibi descriptio brevis, exemplum hoc imitare pro vitæ statu ac vocatione quam maxime poteris, Vale.

It is thus englished by Mr. Lewis Morris, in the MSS. before mentioned.

" Traveller, whoever thou art, tarry a little while; if an acquaintance, for love; if a stranger, for knowledge.

The remains of Morgan Herbert, late of Havod Ychdryd, Esq. which, in hopes of a happy resurrection, have been placed under this stone, invite thee.

He ordered his life, while among us, full worthy of his family and name, and through an open-hearted behaviour, truly pleasant to his country and neighbours, and an extraordinary diligence in every office of society, gained to himself the respect and love of the country to his everlasting name.

That oppressor is not nor hath been, who hath subdued him; nor the miserable that can bring a just complaint to blame his memory. He lived and died like a Christian, for which his heavenly Father, out of his great mercy, gave him proper time to wean himself from the world, and through an easy sickness, and a natural dissolution, took his best part to himself on the 23d of January, in the 53d year of his age, A. D. 1687.

This is a short account of him: follow this example to the best of thy degree and calling. Farewell."

On the opposite wall to this, in the same transept, is a black mural monument, inscribed as follows:

Here lyeth the Body
of William Herbert
of Havod Ychtryd
Esqvier, who having
married his only Da-
ughter to Thomas
Johnes of Llanvair

S.R.Meyrick del. J. Storer sc.

HAVÔD UCHDRYD.

Clydoge Esquier
Departed this life
The 13th day of June
Anno Domini 1704
Aged 47 years.

The north-west window consists wholly of painted glass; nine compartments, containing representations of circumstances in the New Testament, &c. and fourteen small circular pieces above these. It was all brought from the ancient churches in Holland, at the time of the French revolution, and given to this church by Thomas Johnes, Esq. of Havôd Ychtryd.

HAVOD,

Which implies "summer residence," is the seat of Thomas Johnes, Esq. M. P. for the county, Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum. It is also called Hafôd Yettryd, which name might have been given it by some famous personage of that name. However the first family that we know of residing here, were the Herberts, who placed their residence here in consequence of the mines that surround it.

The pedigree of this family is as follows:

Henry the first married a Norman lady.
|
Henry Fitzroi.
|
Herbert.
|
Peter.
|
Reginald.
|
Adam Herbert, of Sideon, in Gwent.
|

Gwilym Jenkin, Esq.

Sir William Thomas, Knt.

Sir Richard Herbert, of Colebrook, Glamorganshire.

Sir Richard Herbert, General of the Welsh.

Richard Herbert, surnamed the Black.

Morgan Herbert,
married ..... daughter and heir to Jevan Jones, of Caron,
by whom he had Penybout and Gallt Ddû.

William Herbert,
married Margaret, daughter to Edward Vaughan, of Trawscoed, Esq.

Morgan Herbert, of Hafôd Uchtryd, died 1687,
married Mary, daughter and coheir to Harry Vaughan, of Cilcennin, Esq.

William Herbert, of Hafôd Uchtryd, Esq. died 1704.

The arms of the Herbert family are, party per pale sa. and gu. three lions rampant argent. The daughter of this last William Herbert married Thomas Johnes, of Llanvair Clydoge, in this county, and being an heiress, the estate descended to him.

PEDIGREE OF THOMAS JOHNES, ESQ.

OF HAFOD YCHDRYD, M. P. LORD LIEUTENANT AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM, FOR THE COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

Aed Mawr,
A prince among the first colony of the Britons.

Prydain.
He first consolidated the states of Briton, divided
into Loegyr, Alban, and Cymru.

Dyvnvarth Hên.

Dyvnwal Moelmud.
He lived about 400 years before Christ, and was the first to combine laws, customs, and maxims, of the ancient Britons, into a regular code.

Beli.

Gwrgant Varvdrwch.

Cuhelyn.

Sitsyllt.

Dan.

Morudd.

Elydnog.

Ceraint.

Cadell.

Coel.

Por.

Ceraint.

Andryw.

Urien.

Ithel.

Clydog.

Clydno.

Gorwyst.

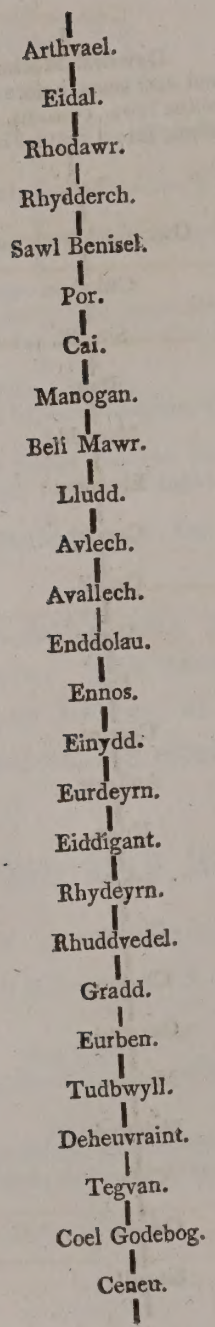
Meirion.

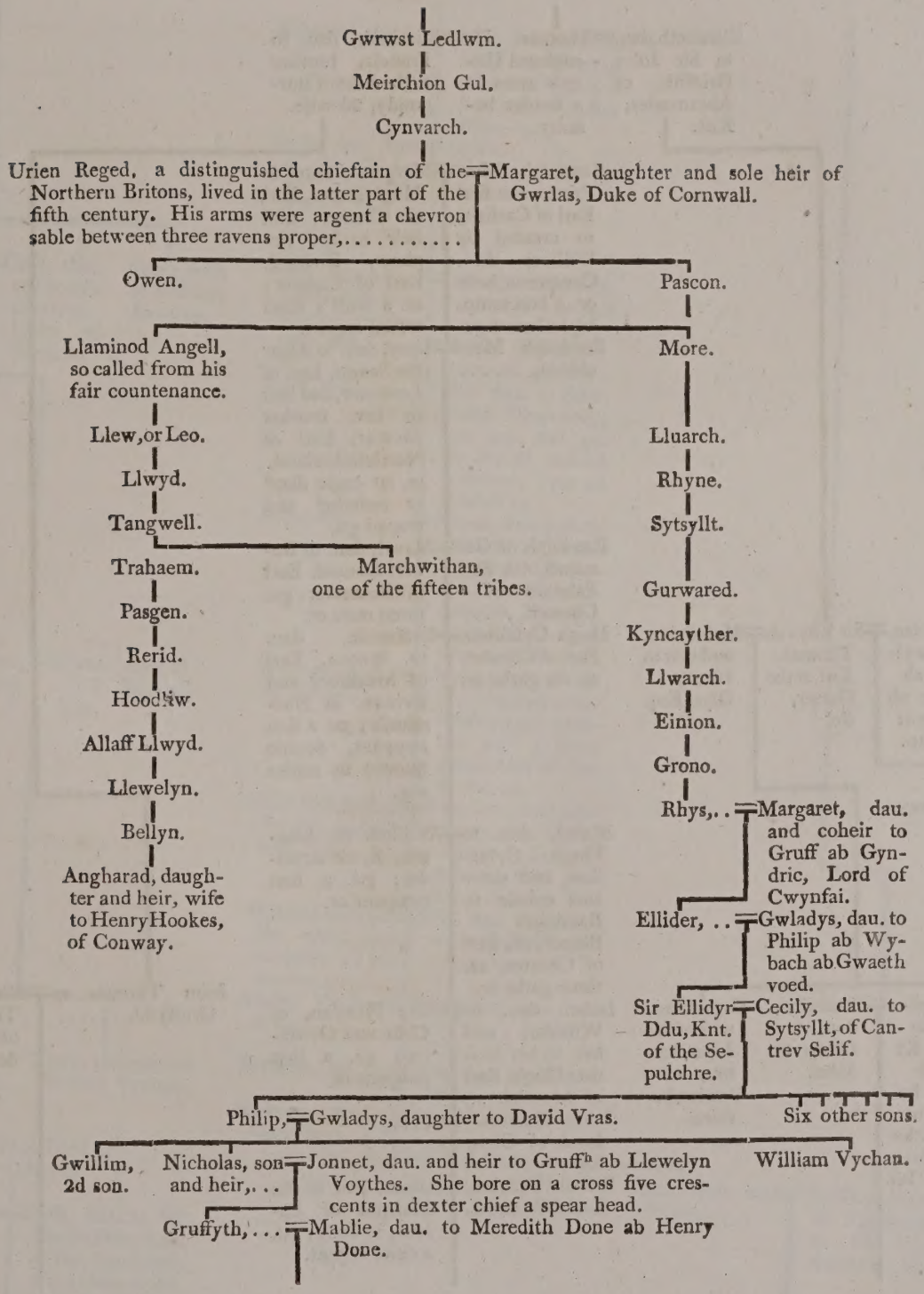
Bleiddyd.

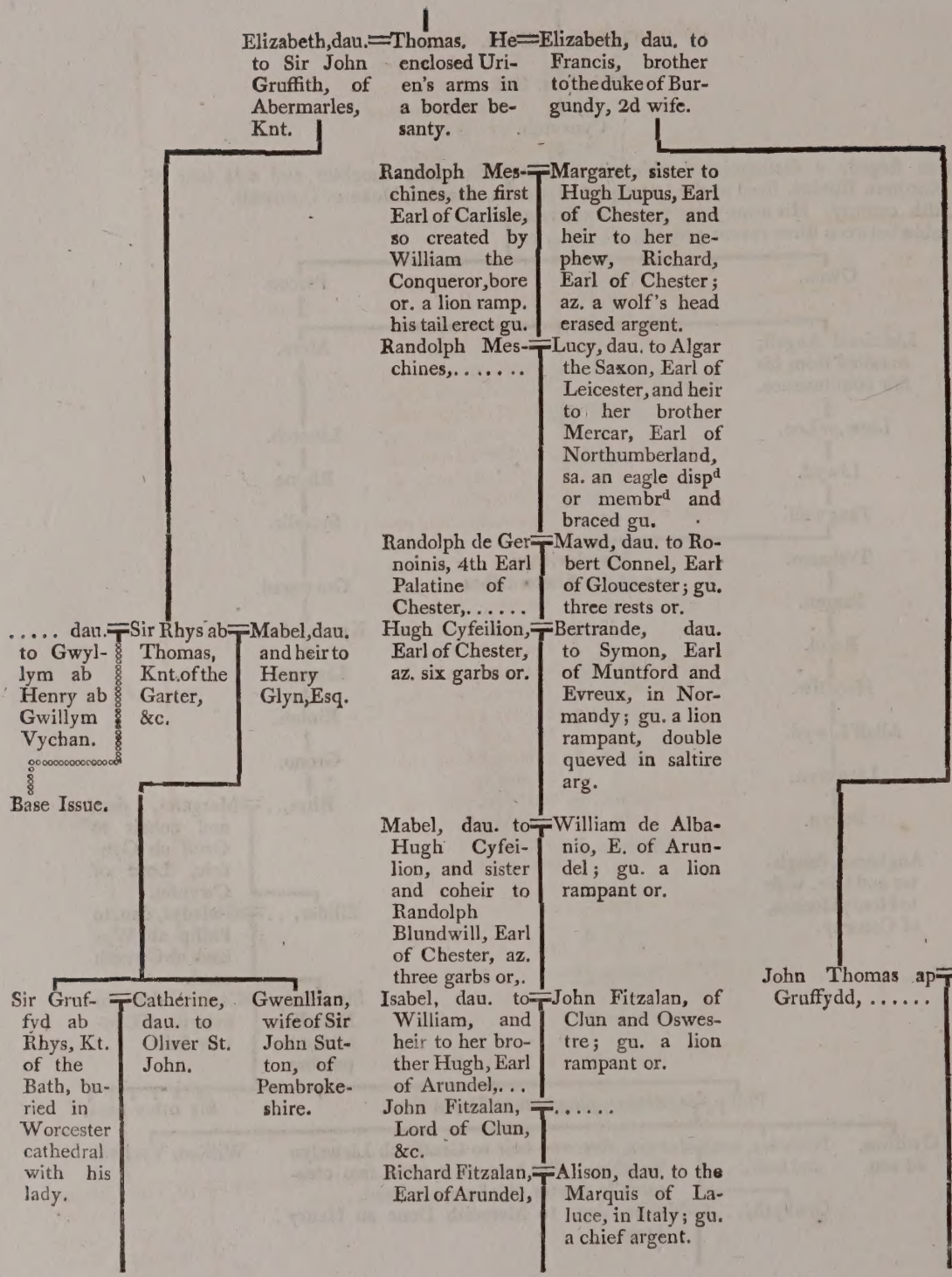
Cafo.

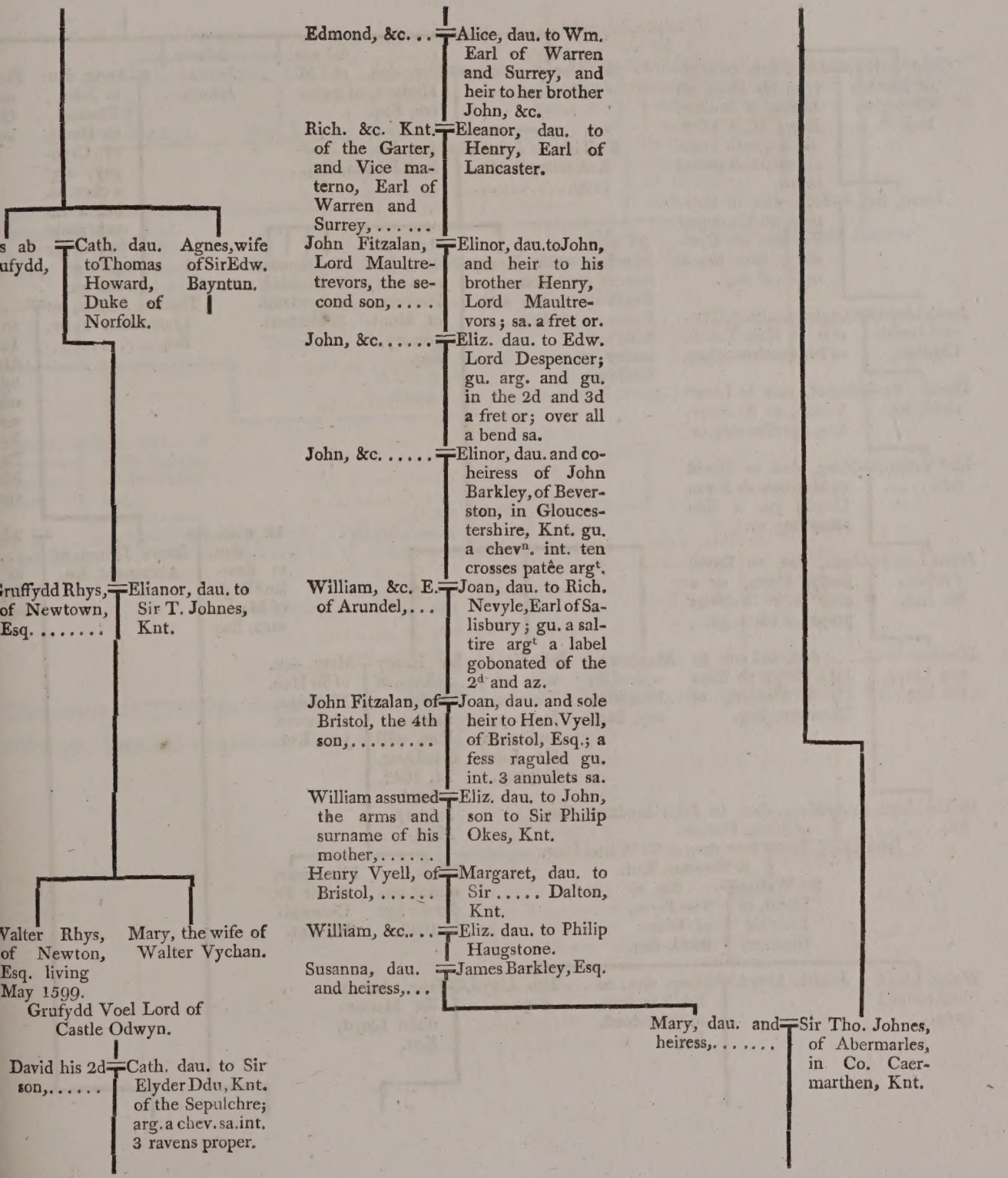
Owain.

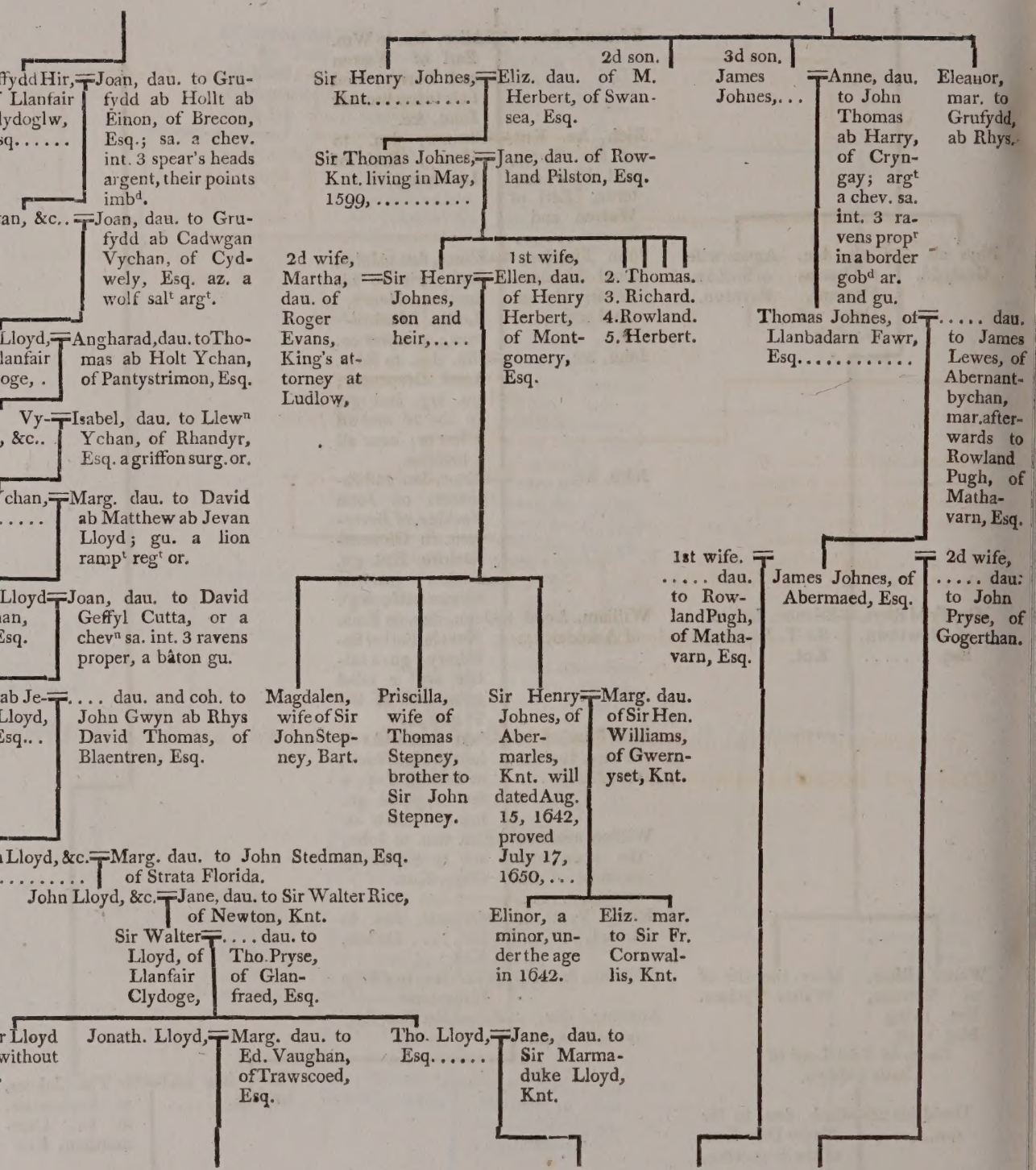
Sitsyllt.

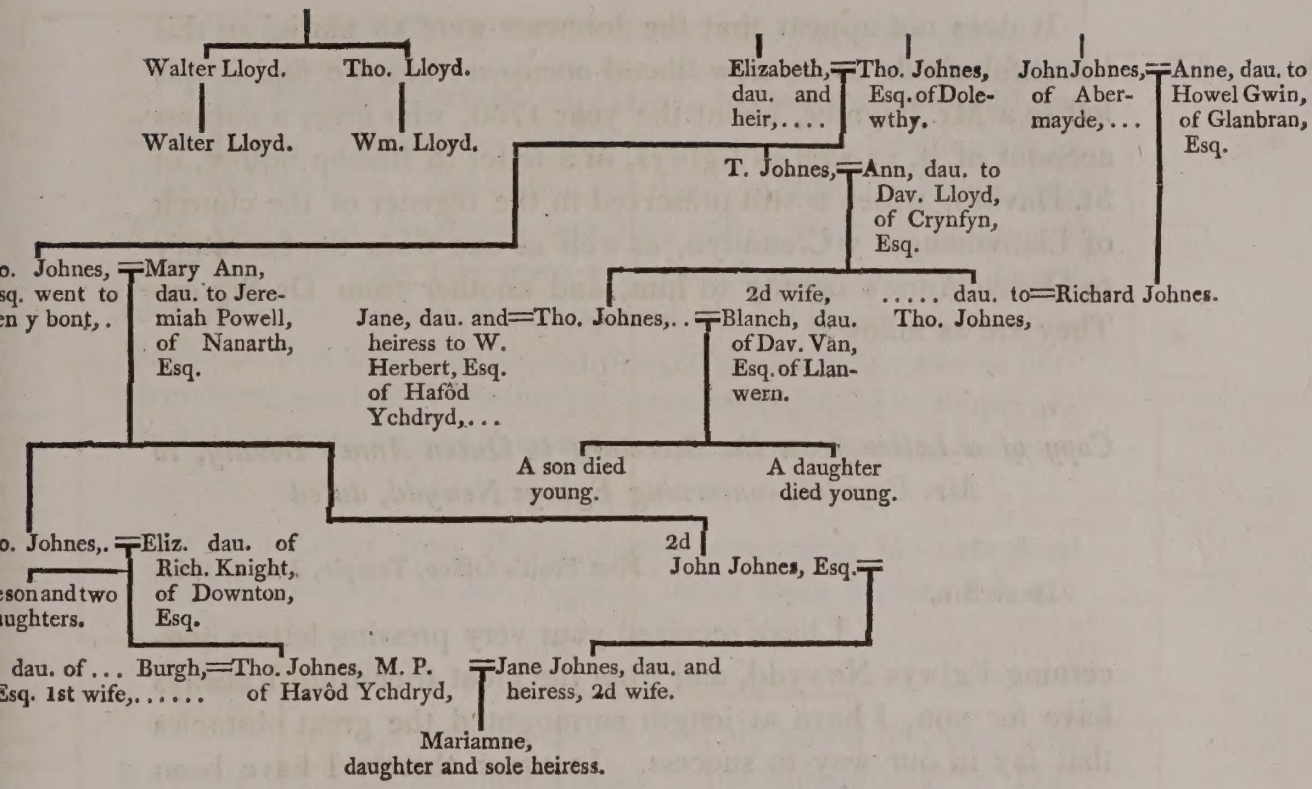

Arthvael.
Eidal.
Rhodawr.
Rhydderch.
Sawl Benisel.
Por.
Cai.
Manogan.
Beli Mawr.
Lludd.
Avlech.
Avallech.
Enddolau.
Ennos.
Einydd.
Eurdeyrn.
Eiddigant.
Rhydeyrn.
Rhuddvedel.
Gradd.
Eurben.
Tudbwyll.
Deheuvraint.
Tegvan.
Coel Godebog.
Ceneu.


Gwrwst Ledlwm.
Meirchion Gul.
Cynvarch.
Urien Reged, a distinguished chieftain of the Northern Britons, lived in the latter part of the fifth century. His arms were argent a chevron sable between three ravens proper,.....
Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Gwrlas, Duke of Cornwall.
Owen.
Pascon.
Llaminod Angell, so called from his fair countenance.
Llew, or Leo.
Llwyd.
Tangwell.
Trahaem.
Pasgen.
Rerid.
Hoodlaw.
Allaff Llwyd.
Llewelyn.
Bellyn.
Angharad, daughter and heir, wife to Henry Hookes, of Conway.
Marchwithan, one of the fifteen tribes.
More.
Lluarch.
Rhyne.
Sytsyllt.
Gurwared.
Kyncayther.
Llwarch.
Einion.
Grono.
Rhys,..
Margaret, dau. and coheir to Gruff ab Gyndric, Lord of Cwynfai.
Ellider, ..
Gwladys, dau. to Philip ab Wybach ab Gwaeth voed.
Sir Ellidyr Ddu, Knt. of the Sepulchre.
Cecily, dau. to Sytsyllt, of Cantrev Selif.
Philip,
Gwladys, daughter to David Vras.
Six other sons.
Gwillim, 2d son.
Nicholas, son and heir,...
Jonnet, dau. and heir to Gruffh ab Llewelyn Voythes. She bore on a cross five crescents in dexter chief a spear head.
William Vychan.
Gruffyth,...
Mablie, dau. to Meredith Done ab Henry Done.


Elizabeth, dau. to Sir John Gruffith, of Abermarles, Knt.
Thomas. He enclosed Urien's arms in a border besanty.
Elizabeth, dau. to Francis, brother to the duke of Burgundy, 2d wife.
Randolph Meschines, the first Earl of Carlisle, so created by William the Conqueror, bore or. a lion ramp. his tail erect gu.
Margaret, sister to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and heir to her nephew, Richard, Earl of Chester; az. a wolf's head erased argent.
Randolph Meschines,. . . . . .
Lucy, dau. to Algar the Saxon, Earl of Leicester, and heir to her brother Mercar, Earl of Northumberland, sa. an eagle disp[d] or membr[d] and braced gu.
Randolph de Gernoinis, 4th Earl Palatine of Chester,. . . . . .
Mawd, dau. to Robert Connel, Earl of Gloucester; gu. three rests or.
. . . . . dau. to Gwyllym ab Henry ab Gwillym Vychan.
Sir Rhys ab Thomas, Knt. of the Garter, &c.
Mabel, dau. and heir to Henry Glyn, Esq.
Hugh Cyfeilion, Earl of Chester, az. six garbs or.
Bertrande, dau. to Symon, Earl of Muntford and Evreux, in Normandy; gu. a lion rampant, double queved in saltire arg.
Base Issue.
Mabel, dau. to Hugh Cyfeilion, and sister and coheir to Randolph Blundwill, Earl of Chester, az. three garbs or,.
William de Albanio, E. of Arundel; gu. a lion rampant or.
John Thomas ap Gruffydd, ...
Eliz dau. of Sir Thomas Van, of Bredwarden, Knt.
Sir Gruffyd ab Rhys, Kt. of the Bath, buried in Worcester cathedral with his lady.
Catherine, dau. to Oliver St. John.
Gwenllian, wife of Sir John Sutton, of Pembrokeshire.
Isabel, dau. to William, and heir to her brother Hugh, Earl of Arundel,. . .
John Fitzalan, of Clun and Oswestre; gu. a lion rampant or.
John Fitzalan, Lord of Clun, &c.
. . . . . .
Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel,
Alison, dau. to the Marquis of Laluce, in Italy; gu. a chief argent.


Edmond, &c. . . = Alice, dau. to Wm. Earl of Warren and Surrey, and heir to her brother John, &c.
Rich. &c. Knt. of the Garter, and Vice materno, Earl of Warren and Surrey, ... = Eleanor, dau. to Henry, Earl of Lancaster.
s ab ufydd,
Cath. dau. to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.
Agnes, wife of Sir Edw. Bayntun.
John Fitzalan, Lord Maultretrevors, the second son, ... = Elinor, dau. to John, and heir to his brother Henry, Lord Maultrevors; sa. a fret or.
John, &c. . . . . = Eliz. dau. to Edw. Lord Despencer; gu. arg. and gu. in the 2d and 3d a fret or; over all a bend sa.
John, &c. . . . . = Elinor, dau. and coheiress of John Barkley, of Beverston, in Gloucestershire, Knt. gu. a chevn. int. ten crosses patée argt.
Gruffydd Rhys, of Newtown, Esq. . . . . = Elianor, dau. to Sir T. Johnes, Knt.
William, &c. E. of Arundel, . . . = Joan, dau. to Rich. Nevyle, Earl of Salisbury; gu. a saltire argt a label gobonated of the 2d and az.
John Fitzalan, of Bristol, the 4th son, ... = Joan, dau. and sole heir to Hen. Vyell, of Bristol, Esq.; a fess raguled gu. int. 3 annulets sa.
William assumed the arms and surname of his mother, ... = Eliz. dau. to John, son to Sir Philip Okes, Knt.
Henry Vyell, of Bristol, ... = Margaret, dau. to Sir . . . . . Dalton, Knt.
Walter Rhys, of Newton, Esq. living May 1599.
Mary, the wife of Walter Vychan.
William, &c. . . = Eliz. dau. to Philip Haugstone.
Susanna, dau. and heiress, . . . = James Barkley, Esq.
Grufydd Voel Lord of Castle Odwyn.
David his 2d son, ... = Cath. dau. to Sir Elyder Ddu, Knt. of the Sepulchre; arg. a chev. sa. int. 3 ravens proper.
Mary, dau. and heiress, ... = Sir Tho. Johnes, of Abermarles, in Co. Caermarthen, Knt.


ffydd Hir, = Joan, dau. to Grufydd ab Hollt ab Einon, of Brecon, Esq.; sa. a chev. int. 3 spear's heads argent, their points imbd.
Llanfair
lydoglw,
sq.....
an, &c.. = Joan, dau. to Grufydd ab Cadwgan Vychan, of Cydwely, Esq. az. a wolf salt argt.
Lloyd, = Angharad, dau. to Thomas ab Holt Ychan, of Pantystrimon, Esq.
lanfair
oge, .
Vy- = Isabel, dau. to Llewn Ychan, of Rhandyr, Esq. a griffon surg. or.
, &c..
chan, = Marg. dau. to David ab Matthew ab Jevan Lloyd; gu. a lion rampt regt or.
.....
Lloyd = Joan, dau. to David Geffyl Cutta, or a chevn sa. int. 3 ravens proper, a bâton gu.
an,
Esq.
ab Je- = ... dau. and coh. to John Gwyn ab Rhys David Thomas, of Blaentren, Esq.
Lloyd,
Esq..
Lloyd, &c. = Marg. dau. to John Stedman, Esq. of Strata Florida.
..... |
John Lloyd, &c. = Jane, dau. to Sir Walter Rice, of Newton, Knt.
Sir Walter = ... dau. to Tho. Pryse, of Glanfraed, Esq.
Lloyd, of Llanfair Clydoge,
r Lloyd without
Jonath. Lloyd, = Marg. dau. to Ed. Vaughan, of Trawscoed, Esq.
Tho. Lloyd, Esq..... = Jane, dau. to Sir Marmaduke Lloyd, Knt.
Sir Henry Johnes, Knt..... = Eliz. dau. of M. Herbert, of Swansea, Esq.
2d son.
Sir Thomas Johnes, Knt. living in May, 1599, ... = Jane, dau. of Rowland Pilston, Esq.
2d wife, Martha, dau. of Roger Evans, King's attorney at Ludlow, = Sir Henry Johnes, son and heir,.... = 1st wife, Ellen, dau. of Henry Herbert, of Montgomery, Esq.
2. Thomas. 3. Richard. 4. Rowland. 5. Herbert.
Magdalen, wife of Sir John Stepney, Bart.
Priscilla, wife of Thomas Stepney, brother to Sir John Stepney.
Sir Henry Johnes, of Abermarles, Knt. will dated Aug. 15, 1642, proved July 17, 1650, ... = Marg. dau. of Sir Hen. Williams, of Gwernyset, Knt.
Elinor, a minor, under the age in 1642.
Eliz. mar. to Sir Fr. Cornwallis, Knt.
3d son. James Johnes, ... = Anne, dau. to John Thomas ab Harry, of Cryngay; argt a chev. sa. int. 3 ravens propr in a border gobd ar. and gu.
Eleanor, mar. to Grufydd, ab Rhys.
Thomas Johnes, of Llanbadarn Fawr, Esq..... = ... dau. to James Lewes, of Abernantbychan, mar. afterwards to Rowland Pugh, of Mathavarn, Esq.
1st wife. ..... dau. to Rowland Pugh, of Mathavarn, Esq.
James Johnes, of Abermaed, Esq.
2d wife, ... dau: to John Pryse, of Gogerthan.


Walter Lloyd.
Tho. Lloyd.
Walter Lloyd.
Wm. Lloyd.
Elizabeth, dau. and heir,....
Tho. Johnes, Esq. of Dolewthy.
John Johnes, of Abermayde,...
Anne, dau. to Howel Gwin, of Glanbran, Esq.
T. Johnes,
Ann, dau. to Dav. Lloyd, of Crynfyn, Esq.
o. Johnes, sq. went to n y bont,.
Mary Ann, dau. to Jeremiah Powell, of Nanarth, Esq.
Jane, dau. and heiress to W. Herbert, Esq. of Hafôd Ychdryd,...
Tho. Johnes,..
2d wife, Blanch, dau. of Dav. Van, Esq. of Llanwern.
..... dau. to Tho. Johnes,
Richard Johnes.
A son died young.
A daughter died young.
o. Johnes,.
Eliz. dau. of Rich. Knight, of Downton, Esq.
son and two ughters.
2d
John Johnes, Esq.
dau. of ... Burgh, Esq. 1st wife,.....
Tho. Johnes, M. P. of Havôd Ychdryd,
Jane Johnes, dau. and heiress, 2d wife.
Mariamne, daughter and sole heiress.

The arms of Thomas Johnes, Esq. M. P. of Havôd Ychdryd, are those of Yrien, in a border gu. besanti impaling the same.

It does not appear that the Johneses were so partial to this beautiful abode as its now liberal occupier; and we find it was left to a Mr. Paynter, about the year 1760, who gives a curious account of it, as well as Eglwys, in a letter to Bishop Squire, of St. David's, which is still preserved in the register of the church of Llanvihangel y Creuddyn, as well as one from the Secretary to Queen Anne's bounty to him, and another from Dr. Squire. They are as follow:

Copy of a Letter from the Secretary to Queen Anne's Bounty, to Mr. Paynter, concerning Eglwys Newydd, dated

First Fruit's Office, Temple, Jan. 9, 1760.

Dear Sir,

I have received your very pressing letters concerning Eglwys Newydd, and from the great friendship I always have for you, I have at length surmounted the great obstacles that lay in our way to success. In order thereto I have been obliged to strain a point in this Office, and to stifle, as much as possible, *the abominable character of the inhabitants of upper Llanfihangel*, as recorded here by Mr. Stokes their minister. Bishop Squire, as well as myself, is a friend to you and to your religious design: but you must wait till some of his lordship's queries are answered, and then I hope the inhabitants of Eglwys Newydd will be sensible of their duty to God, and their obligations to you for recording their chapel; and from the bounty the minister must receive therefrom. You will soon hear from the Bishop.

I am with true regard, dear Sir,

Yours, &c.

H. Montague.

Abstract of the Character alluded to in the foregoing Letter.

That Morgan Herbert, of Hafod, by his example and influence, had brought his neighbours to a sense of their duty to God and the laws. That since the death of that gentleman they were become a dangerous banditti, and a disgrace to human nature. That they laid open the chapel, and turned it into a receptacle for riotous meetings, and all kinds of debauchery, insomuch that it is in vain, and dangerous, for a minister to perform divine service. Therefore the said chapel should be totally excluded from any benefit in common with other churches, &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Bishop Squire, concerning the church of Eglwys Newydd, to Mr. Paynter, dated Dean Street, Feb. 4th 1762.

SIR,

I am glad that it is in my power to oblige you by accepting your recommendation to the vacant living of Llanilar. You will give me leave, however, to hope, that Mr. Hughes himself be worthy of the favour, which, at your desire, I intend him. I wish I could spare him a journey to town, but as the benefice is in my collation, I cannot discharge my duty by commission, I must judge for myself of Mr. Hughes's qualifications. However he need not be in great haste, I shall wait his conveniency. He must not forget the proper testimonials from the neighbouring clergy, of the regularity of his behaviour, his orders, &c. I should have written to you sooner had I not waited the result of an answer to a letter which Mr. Herbert Lloyd had written to you on occasion of the vacancy of the living of Llanilar. And now, Sir, with regard to the chapel of

Eglwys Newydd; before it can be drawn for as a benefice entitled to Queen Anne's bounty, you will be pleased to answer the following questions. Does this chapel necessarily go with the mother church of Llanvihangel? Or must there be a distinct presentation or nomination? I mean is the incumbent of Llanvihangel necessarily minister of Eglwys Newydd, by virtue of his incumbency? Or may there be two distinct officiating ministers, one at the mother church, and the other at the chapel? Is there any salary secured to Eglwys Newydd? What is it? As I receive an answer from you to these questions, I shall be able to proceed further in the business.

S. St. David's.

The above is a true copy of the original, compared and examined by me,

David Williams,
Minister of Eglwys Newydd.

Copy of Mr. Paynter's Letter to Bishop Squire, dated

Havod House, 3d March, 1762.

MY LORD,

Conformable to your Lordship's letter of 4th of February, Mr. Hughes waits upon you to be collated to the living of Llanilar. I wish his equal may be found to succeed him at Eglwys Newydd. This county, I am sure, will not produce the like for diligence and sobriety. No clergyman was ever so great a slave! In serving two chapels, he travels no less than twenty-seven miles every Sunday. He undertook more than could be done as it ought to be done. It is not practicable to officiate at Spytty Keven vaen, and at Eglwys Newydd, with

any degree of utility to the parishioners. Spytty Ystwyth indeed, might be served with ease and propriety in conjunction with Eglwys Newydd; and as I find by your Lordship, and Mr. Montague, that we are now in a fair way to get it enrolled with other churches upon the king's books; I would take uncommon pains to get the church first into proper repair, and to recommend a worthy clergymen to succeed Mr. Hughes. Therefore in answer to your Lordship's queries, " That this chapel (Eg. N.) has no manner of connexion either directly or indirectly with the church of Llanvihangel. For although Llanvihangel may be called, and certainly is the Mother-Church, yet a great length of time has so estranged the parent from the child, that for many years past there has not been the least token of alliance; nor has Eg. N. ever had, in the memory of man, any aid or assistance from Llanvihangel either in the repairs of the church, the relief of the poor, or any other parochial benevolence or duty whatsoever. The limitations or boundaries have been settled several generations ago, and the parishioners of Eg. N. (for so they may be called) know their own bounds, and pay their own minister; consequently the family of Havod (the first estate in the parcel) in conjunction with the leading inhabitants, have always presented to Eglwys Newydd, as a donative. The incumbent of Llanvihangel never pretends to any authority at Eg. N. The minister of Eg. N. is always a distinct officiating minister; and the customary salary is sixpence in the pound, as well from all the estates in the said upper parcel of Llanvihangel, as from all the estates in the upper parcel of Gwnnws, that lie contiguous to Eglwys Newydd, and which time immemorial have frequented the church and contributed to y^{e} repairs thereof, as well as to the salary of the minister." If I have answered your lordship's

queries so fully as to give satisfaction, it will give me great pleasure, for I have an earnest desire of restoring this chapel, and doubt not, when it is properly recorded, and put into decent repair, but your lordship will contribute your assistance towards perfecting my warm endeavours. As Mr. Hughes will go for London in a few days, perhaps it wont be unwelcome to your Lordship if I set down a few anecdotes that have occurred to me concerning the first establishment of Eglwys Newydd. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth several enterprizing miners came into South Wales, under the sanction of the great Lord Bacon, Sir H. Middleton, and the famous chymist Mr. Bushell. They discovered mines in abundance, and erected a mint at Aberystwyth for coinage. The New River at Islington is a lasting monument of the riches found by them in this country. About the time aforementioned a branch of the Herbert family came and settled here. They happened to prosper. They grew rich and popular. Purchased considerable estates; married into the best families; and kept an hospitable house at Havod for many generations, till the heiress, and last of the name, married to Mr. Johnes, of Llanvair, and carried with her the estate. One of those Herberts, in the year 1620, seeing the neighbouring inhabitants were become desperate, lawless, and dangerous, and having no church to resort to, nor minister to teach their religious duties, applied to the bishop for a faculty; and erected upon his own land, and mostly at his own expense, the chapel now in question, together with a chancel for the use of his family, in which chancel many of the Herberts are buried, and monuments erected to the memory of some of them. If I have time before Mr. Hughes sets out I will transcribe a Welsh epitaph from one of them, to shew your Lordship the similarity of our monumental

inscriptions with those of the Romans, who generally addressed them to travellers and strangers. Bishop Trevor, I have been told, came once as far as Tregarron to confirm; now if your Lordship should chance to do the like, I may flatter myself with hopes of entertaining you and your retinue at Havod. I'm sure you will not be displeased at the surprising singularity of this enchanting spot. For my part I was in raptures when I first accidentally saw it; and never rested 'till I had prevailed on Mr. Johnes, of Croft and Llanvair, to hire it to me for life. If your Lordship is fond of fossils, and other curious productions of that kind, you will be entertained, and the more so at seeing my little hôtel surrounded with woods, rocks, caves, cataracts, and rivers, which are neither frightful nor inconvenient. They are indeed quite otherwise. They serve to excite an admiration of God's miraculous works, whilst they furnish me with health, recreation, and numberless conveniences of life. Mines and minerals of lead and copper I can also shew; those of silver, no doubt, are to be found here: but nature has concealed her choicest treasures, and locked them up, as it were, in her strong holds, for other Bacon's, and other Middleton's; at least for more ingenious men, more skilful, and more enterprizing, than the present inhabitants of the hilly regions. If you can pick up any thing from this crude epistle, which may induce you to visit our mountains, or may give any useful information concerning our little church, it will be gratification enough for me to boast of, who am your Lordship's devoted Servant.

PAYNTER.

Copied by Mr. Paynter's own hand, and signed in the presence of David Williams, minister of Eglwys Newydd. Witness Thomas Hughes, parish clerk.

But if Mr. Paynter was so much in love with Havod then, what would he have been had he now beheld it, when art and nature have combined to produce the most astonishing place in the principality? In 1783 Mr. Johnes determined to settle here. The old house was pulled down, and an elegant modern one under the superintendance of Mr. Baldwin, of Bath, erected in its stead. It is in the Gothic style, with pointed windows and pinnacles. It is light and airy, though large and capacious. The house itself has never been altered, but the library, the most astonishing part of it, has been added under Mr. Johnes's own immediate direction. The rooms, which are submitted to the curiosity of strangers, consist of a hall, music-room, summer and winter dining-rooms, a library, and a drawing-room, each rich and appropriate in their ornaments, and furnished with specimens of art, not numerous, but tastefully selected. There are in the hall two large pictures by Hodges, taken from passages in the voyages of Captain Cook. A favourite Newfoundland dog, by Opie; a favourite horse, by Gilpin; and a favourite spaniel, by the same painter. A fruit-piece, by Michael Angelo Carravaggio. This was probably one of his earliest performances, for he began with such subjects, but afterwards devoted himself to history and portraits. Still life, probably by Roestraten, whose genius inclined him to such subjects. Besides these are Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a copy from Mengs; the portrait of a lady, both the artist and subject unknown; a bust of Caracalla, a copy from that in the villa Borghese; and two tables of lava from Vesuvius.

Over the chimney-piece in the music-room, is a Holy Family, by Baroccio. Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Richard Payne Knight, Esq. occupy the lower part of the chimney-piece. The

latter is by Lawrence. On the left hand is Herodias with John the Baptist's Head, by Michael Angelo Caravaggio. A ruined Alchymist, by Salvator Rosa, possesses that wonderful force of expression, which gives so rare a value to all his genuine works. On the right hand is the portrait of Mr. Johnes, of Llanvair, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Under this is a view of the bridge of St. Maurienne, by Deane. Between the doors is the Assumption of the Virgin, by Benedetto Luti. This picture was a present from Mr. R. P. Knight, and had been an altar-piece at Lugano, where it was purchased. The Elijah, by Rembrant, is a curious picture. A sleeping Cupid is said to be by Elizabetha Sirani and Guido. Elizabetha Sirani is said to have been Guido's mistress. At the end of the room is the Descent from the Cross, by Vandyck, very much in the style of his master Rubens. This is a picture that would do credit to any collection. There are at the end of the room several other pictures, particularly two landscapes, by Berchem and Both. Under the Vandyke is a Salvator Hominum. This wonderfully fine head is by Muralez, a Spanish painter, known in his own country by the surname of El Divino. In addition to these are two views of Matavai Bay, in Otaheite, and Funchal, one of the Azores, by Hodges. There are likewise two pictures by Claude. In the landscape of one he has introduced a view of the Arch at Ancona. Tables of verde antique, and alabastro antico, with corners of porphyry, a studio of different marbles, and a bust of Miss Rose, daughter of George Rose, Esq. late of the Treasury, make up the remaining ornaments of this elegant room.

In the dining-room, is a family picture, by Romney. The persons introduced are, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Johnes, Major-General J. Lewis, and Dr. Stevenson, of Llandyssul. The chim-

ney-piece in this room is by Banks. The heads of Socrates, Plato, Alcibiades, Sappho, and three other ancient busts, form its principal ornament. On this chimney-piece is an antique figure of Ariadne, which is very beautiful, but the head is not its own.

In the winter dining-room, over the chimney, is a Cleopatra, by Guercino. The pictures on the side of the room, are the Vale, and Cascatella of Tivoli, by Delany. A Flemish landscape, by Wouvermans. And a very curious picture of Elijah fed by ravens. This came from the priory of Talley, in Caermarthenshire, at the reformation; and is supposed to be the work of some one of the earliest masters after the revival of painting. How long it had been in the possession of the monks is not known, but it has remained in this family ever since. The lower row consists of a sketch by Vandyke, supposed to be designed for Lord Stafford. A view of Newcastle in Emlûn, by Ibbetson. A portrait of R. P. Knight, by Webber. A view of Aberystwyth, by Ibbetson; and a portrait of Mr. Robert Liston, by Wickstead. Over the doors of this room are four coloured drawings of scenes within the Havod premises, by Jones. A bust of the late Duke of Bedford, by Nollekens.

The anti-library is arranged in the form of a chapel, in which is some very curious and valuable painted glass. In the large window there is an uncommonly fine portrait of a cardinal kneeling to his tutelary saint. The arms of this cardinal are blazoned on the covering of his kneeling desk, but his name is not known. In this room is a bust of Lord Thurlow; and it is intended to receive a very valuable collection of books from Florence.

The next, which may be esteemed one of the wonders of Wales, is the library. This is an octagon, and the light is ad-

mitted from the dome. It is surrounded by a gallery, supported on pillars of variegated marble. These pillars are very magnificent, of the Doric order, but they are said to be too large for the room, a fault by no means to be attributed to the owner, who designed the room, but to the person he employed to make it. It opens into a conservatory one hundred and sixty feet in length, filled with rare and curious exotics, with a walk down the centre. The doors are all pannelled with plate glass, so that when the entrance door of the library, in which the plate glass is made into specula, is shut, the view from the end of the conservatory appears like enchantment. Over the chimney in the library there is an antique head of Isis in red granite, and an antique Mosaic from Adrian's villa. On the mantle-piece are busts of Mrs. and Miss Johnes, by Banks; a petrifaction found in the bed of the Nile, and a fragment of the base of Pompey's pillar, at Alexandria. This room also contains a most valuable collection of books, among which is the collection of Welsh manuscripts belonging to Sir John Sebright; many rare and beautiful illuminated French manuscripts, particularly Froissard's Chronicles, from which Mr. Johnes has lately made a translation; and, in short, some of the most superb and valuable books, on all subjects, that can be seen in any gentleman's library.

In the conservatory is the figure of Thetis dipping Achilles in the river Styx, by Banks. The figures are excellent; and the monsters of the Styx, carried round the base, are poetically fancied, and well executed. There is also, at the extremity of the conservatory, a mask by the same artist.

The drawing-room is completely furnished with Gobelin tapestry, and the whole furniture is French. The colonade front of the house is occupied by rooms never shown to accidental

visitors, but which are enriched with many ornaments and curiosities. Among these are a drawing of Augustus's bridge over the Nar, by Jacob More; two paintings done in wax, from the Vatican, by a Roman; and several coins, Roman rings, and other curiosities of antiquity, found in this part of Cardiganshire. Hogarth's Southwark Fair is, however, the most valuable painting here.

The grounds also merit a particular detail. This has been fully done in " Mr. Cumberland's attempt to describe Havod." The most romantic scenery here displays itself; and in this apparently wild country two flower gardens are astonishingly placed on the summit of two rocks. One of these is to be ornamented with a Doric temple, from a design in Stuart's Athens. The other garden, called Miss Johnes's, is ornamented with a beautiful column for the late Duke of Bedford, a curious moss house, and a vase, by Banks, on which a few lines to the memory of a Robin redbreast, from the muse of Rogers, are inscribed. A cold bath, pineries, peacheries, graperies, &c. are here, and foaming cataracts. As Mr. Cumberland has so well succeeded in his attempt, I refer my readers to that little treatise for a full account of the numerous beauties in the grounds of Havod.

A school, for the gratuitous education of girls, has been for some time opened, under the direction of Mrs. Johnes, and it is in contemplation hereafter to establish another one for boys, on a liberal foundation. The girls are taught to read and spin; and to so great a perfection has the latter been brought, that the finest table-cloths have been made, and are used at Hafod; and, indeed, the girls have spun the materials of which Mr. Johnes has afterwards had his shirts made.

A surgeon and apothecary has an annual pension for his attendance on the cottagers of the estate; and there was at one

time a dispensary for the whole neighbourhood, once a fortnight, at the house; but this has been discontinued.

A printing press, with all the necessary materials for carrying on large and extensive works, is established in the grounds. Here was printed Mr. Johnes's translation of Froissard; his Advice to his Tenants, and for some time the Reports of the Agricultural Society.

Mr. Johnes is Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and representative in Parliament for the county. He bears the arms of Urien, namely, argent a chev. sa. between three crows proper, within a border gu. besanty, impaling the same, having married his first cousin.

Since writing the above, a most dreadful fire has destroyed this classical and elegant mansion, the most valuable part of the library, all the painted glass, and two of the pictures, Cleopatra, by Guercino, and Elijah, by Rembrandt. Independent of the thirty thousand pounds, for which a part was insured, Colonel Johnes's loss is estimated at seventy thousand pounds. But the pecuniary loss to a man of true taste, whose whole life had been occupied in forming a most astonishing concentration of literature, and the fine arts, must be but trifling when compared with the dreadful sight of sudden desolation to all his labours. However, happy for himself and those devoted to literature and taste, his assiduity and perseverance in making this wonder of Wales, have only been equalled by his more than human reconciliation to the circumstance, and his determined resolution, to raise another Phœnix.

YSPYTTY C'ENV'N.

This is a chapel of ease in the township of Llanbadarn y creuddyn uchâv, in the parish of Llanbadarn Vawr, but as well as the hamlet of Llanbadarn y creuddyn isav, is situated in the hundred of Ilar. It is a perpetual curacy, and in the gift of the majority of landholders in that part of the parish above Nant llymystau duon, who pay sixpence in the pound, old survey, to the minister's salary. The tithes are in the possession of the Chichester family.

The church is dedicated to St. John, and the four last incumbents were; 1760, William Hughes, of Glan yr avon; 1763, Isaac Williams, of Ystrad Teilo; 1790, David Williams, of Caron; 1797, David Jones, of Grogwynion.

The church consists simply of a nave; and the font is an octangular bason on an octangular pillar, and stands in the north-west angle of the church.

On the east wall, and south of the altar, is a black stone monument, with the following inscription:

To perpetuate the
Memory of
Thomas Hughes
late of
Tym y Llwyn
In this parish Gent^{n}
who exchanged this transitory life
for a better the 20th day of June 1781 in
the 66th year of his age.
In tender regard to his Father, this
Stone was set up by his Son,
Will^{m} Hughes.

In the church-yard are four large stones, so placed as to form the quarter of the circumference of a circle. The largest of these is that standing to the east, and measures about eleven feet above ground, five feet six inches in breadth, and about two feet thick. Two of the others form at present the gate posts, and stand to the southward. This was, in all probability, a druidical circle, and occupied the site of the present church. The other stones perhaps were broken to pieces to build the Christian edifice. And perhaps this circumstance may account for the name Cen vaen, i. e. stone-ridge; and we have had several instances of the first teachers of Christianity in Britain founding their churches on the spot which had been occupied by a heathen temple, as St. Paul's, in London, which stands where the temple of Diana formerly did. Its name of Y sputty was given in consequence of its having been one of the ancient hospitia of the monks of Strata florida Abbey.

HUNDRED OF GENEU'R GLYN,

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

LLANBADARN VAWR,
LLANVYHANGL GENEUR GLYN,
LLANGYNVELIN,
AND
EGLWYS FACH,

LLANBADARN VAWR

Is a very extensive parish, and contains several hamlets, the names of which are as follow: Llanbadarn y Creuddyn isâv, Llanbadarn y Creiddyn Uchâv, Aberystwyth, Parcel isâv yn y drêv, Parcel ychâv yn y drêv, Cwn rheiddol, Parcel y Cwmmwd, Clarach, Trev veirig, Parcel canol.

The manor is called Y Vaenor, and belongs to the Duke of Leeds. This parish is bounded northerly by the sea, on the east by the parish of Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn; on the south-east by the lordship of Arwystli, in Montgomeryshire; on the south by the lordship of Creuddyn, in Cardiganshire; and on the west by the parish of Llanychaiarn. It is in length, from Aberystwyth to Eisteddva Gurig, about eighteen miles, and in some places is about three or four miles broad.

Besides the manor of Y Venor, there is also a part of a small manor, called Rhydonnen, formerly belonging to Thomas Jones, Esq. and a manor of the crown, called Pervedd, part of a manor of the crown, called Creuddyn. The tenures of the crown manors are free soccage tenures; and courts leet and baron are

kept in them. Easter Monday is a wake day, kept at Llandabadarn, and Whit Monday at Aberystwyth. The waste land, or common, may be about eight thousand acres. Neither hay nor horses pay any tithe in this parish. There are several old British camps, or forts, in the parish, as indeed there are all over the county. The most remarkable is Penydinas, near Aberystwyth, though indeed two encampents are discernable on this hill, one square, and the other circular, having beneath it on one side several shelves of earth. A very large intrenchment, called Y Gaer, near Cwmbwa, Pen y Daren, a fort near Bwa Drain; and Llys Arthur, in Dyfryn Castell: Llys Arthur signifies Arthur's palace, and hath only a single ditch, and is on a plain, surrounded with high mountains. There are two carns on the top of one of the Pllymlymmon mountains, and some in Treveirig. These are very large heaps of loose stones, and certainly the tombs of some ancient Britons. In a vale called Dyfryn Castell, is a Druidical circle of stones, which was one of their temples and their court of judicature. The blade of a British spear, or pike, called Fonwayw, found about forty years ago, was in the possession of Mr. Lewis Morris, the antiquary. It was dug up in a bog on the side of the Plymlymmon mountains, and was two-edged, and about ten inches long, having been nailed in a slit in the end of a wooden handle. It was of brass, and the nails of the same materials. Stones have been found in the mine works made in the shape of a wedge, which were, probably, made use of before the invention of gunpowder, to loosen the ore. There are two tumuli in this parish, one near the mine of Goginan, and the other at Rhyd y Domen. These are called Tommen, and are, by tradition, said to be the burial-place of some great generals, but they have never been opened.

The meat market was formerly kept here, at which was sold veal, mutton, pork, lamb, kid, fowl, and rock venison, but seldom any beef, for that was carried to the town of Aberystwyth, as a quicker market. An immense stone still remains in the centre of the village, but this has of late been broken by some wicked boys making a bonfire on it. The meat market is now altogether removed to Aberystwyth. On a hill, in the parcel of Creuddyn Isav, between Nanteos and Abermaideare, are two large stones standing at least about half a mile distant from one another, and called Carreg llwyd vach, and Carreg llwyd vawr, which are, no doubt, druidical monuments. The Roman road called Sarn Helen, from Loventium, now Llanio, to Penallt, near Machynlleth, passes through a farm in this parish called Llwyn rhingyll. In the year 988 Llanbadarn was destroyed by the Danes, whose ravages were so extensive that Meredith, Prince of Wales, was forced to compound with them, and to pay a tribute of one penny for every person within his dominions, which, in Welsh, was called Glwmaem, i. e. the tribute of the black army. In the year 1038 it was laid in ashes by Grufyd ab Llewelyn, who wrested it from the hands of Howel ab Edwin, and received himself the oaths of allegiance. It however escaped in 1106, when Athel and Madoc, at the instigation of Henry II, King of England, destroyed all Cardiganshire, except this and Llandewi Brevi. Yet they took out of this sanctuary several of Owen's men who had fled here, and put them to the sword. On the north side of the church the buildings were, probably, a part of the old monastery, a pointed arch, and other circumstances in them, indicating great antiquity. A part of the land in this parish is still called Tyr y mynach, " or the Monk's land," which formerly, no doubt, belonged to the monks of this place. On it

W. R. Meyrick. del.

J. Storer, sc.

LLANBADARN VAWR.

London, Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees and Orme, Paternoster Row, Dec.r 1, 1808.

is a farm called Bron castellan, which points out the former existence of castles near it. Above the church is a small narrow dingle, in a particular part of which, if any one stands, he cannot hear the church bells while ringing, yet if he moves but a little one way or the other he will hear them distinctly.

THE CHURCH

Is situated in a valley, at a short distance from the sea-port town of Aberystwyth, in Cardiganshire. It derived its name from Paternus, a distinguished saint in the British history, of whom Cressy and Archbishop Usher give the following account. "The sanctity of St. Dubricius, and St. David, drew into Brittany, from foreign parts, St. Paternus, a devout young man, about the year 516, together with eight hundred and forty-seven monks, who accompanied him: these fixed themselves in a place called Mauritania, and there St. Paternus built a church and monastery, in which he placed the monks under an economist, a provost, and a dean: this monastery seems to have sent abroad many colonies of religious men into the province, for we find that this saint built monasteries, and churches, through all the region called Ceretica, now Cardiganshire. The church he erected in Mauritania was raised to the dignity of an episcopal see, which he governed for one and twenty years, and was from him called Paternensis: he was recalled into his own native country of Lesser Brittany, where he was made bishop of the church of Vannes, having left Kinoc as successor to his former bishopric." Mauritania is supposed to be a latinized British name of Llanbadarn Vawr. The writer of the life of St. Paternus, or Padern, says, "he by feeding governed, and by governing fed the church of Ceretica." "Padarn was the son of Pedredin ab

Emyr Llydaw, and the cousin of Cadvan, with whom he came into Britain, and was first of all in the College of Illtyd (in Glamorganshire), where he was dignified a bishop. He removed from thence, and founded a congregation in Ceredigion, at a place thence called Llanbadarn Fawr, consisting of one hundred and twenty members, where he had the title of Archbishop. He was one of the most distinguished saints of Britain, and several churches were dedicated to him. He was ranked with Dewi and Teilo, under the appellation of "the three blessed visitors," for they went about preaching the faith to all degrees of people, not only without reward, but with alleviating the distresses of the poor, as far as their means extended." Cambrian Biography, page 278. The Bishop of Llanbadarn attended at a synod held in Worcestershire, A. D. 603; and this place seems to have enjoyed its episcopal honours till the people, according to Roger Hoveden, killed their bishop, when the diocese was united to the see of St. David's. Llnyd supposed the bishop's name was Idnerth, or Idnert, and perhaps the same person commemorated in the sepulchral inscription existing at Llanddewi Brêfi. In the year 1111 Gilbert, son of Richard de Clare, gave to the church of St. Peter, at Gloucester, the lands and church of Llanbadarn Fawr. "Anno Domini M.C.XI Gilbertus filius Richardi, unus de præcipius Angliæ principibus, dedit ecclesiæ Sancti Petri Glouc. terram et ecclesiam Sancti Paterni in Walliâ, et omnia quæ ad eam pertinent, inter divisionis maris, et duarum aquarum, et medietatem magnæ piscaturæ quam fecit, &c. &c." It appears, however, that its ecclesiastical establishment existed in 1136, for the Welsh Chronicle tells us, "That about that time John, Archdeacon of Lanpadarn, departed this life, who, for his rigid zeal in religion and virtue, was thought worthy to be

canonized," and adds, " That in the year 1144, died Sulien ap Rythmarch, a man of great knowledge, one of the college of Llanpadarn." In the year 1188 it was governed by a lay abbot, of which Giraldus Cambrensis gives the following account. " It is remarkable that this church, like many others in Wales and Ireland, has a lay abbot; for a bad custom has prevailed amongst the clergy, of appointing the most powerful people of a parish stewards, or rather patrons, of their churches; who, in process of time, from a desire of gain, have usurped the whole right, appropriating to their own use the possession of all the lands, leaving only to the clergy the altars, with their tenths and oblations, and assigning even these to their sons and relations in the church. Such defenders, or rather destroyers of the church, have caused themselves to be called abbots, and presumed to attribute to themselves a title, as well as estates, to which they have no just claim. In this state we found the church of Llanpadarn without a head. A certain old man, waxen old in iniquity, (whose name was Eden Oen, son of Gwaithvoed) being abbot, and his sons officiating at the altar." This Gwaethvoed was surnamed Fawr, and was Lord of Caredigion and Gevent, from about A. D. 900 to 950. He was distinguished in the triads as one of the band wearing princes, which bands were badges of royalty, among the primitive princes of Britain. His arms were or a lion regardant sa. Giraldus goes on to say, that " In the reign of King Henry I, when the authority of the English prevailed in Wales, the monastery of St. Peter, at Gloucester, held quiet possession of this church; but after his death, the English being driven out, the monks were expelled from their cloisters, and their places supplied by the same violent intrusion of clergy and laity, which

had formerly been practised. In the reign of King Stephen, who succeeded Henry the First, a soldier, born in Armorican Britain, having travelled through many parts of the world, from a desire of seeing different cities, and the manners of their inhabitants, came by chance to Llanpadarn; on a certain feast-day, whilst both the clergy and people were waiting for the arrival of the abbot to celebrate mass, he perceived a body of young men armed, according to the custom of their country, approaching towards the church, and on inquiring which of them was the abbot, they pointed out to him a man walking foremost, with a long spear in his hand. Gazing on him with amazement, he asked, " If the abbot had not another habit, or a different staff, from that which he now carried before him?" On their answering " No!" he replied, " I have seen indeed, and heard this day, a wonderful novelty," and from that hour he returned home, and finished his labours and researches. This wicked people boast, that a certain bishop of their church, (for it was formerly a cathedral) was murdered by their predecessors; and on this account chiefly they ground their claims of right and possession." This church was, in later times, appropriated to the abbey of Vale Royal, in Cheshire. It formerly enjoyed, together with its precincts, the privilege of a sanctuary, which, in the year 1116, Grufydd ap Rhys violated.

It is a large building, of early Gothic architecture, and, in its massive square tower and lofty pointed arches which support it, resembles the church at Llanddewi Brevi. It is built in the form of a cross, and in the north transept are two niches, and in the south one three, which, no doubt, held the monumental effigies of some of its monks, but these no longer remain.

Fig.2.

Fig.3.

Fig.1.

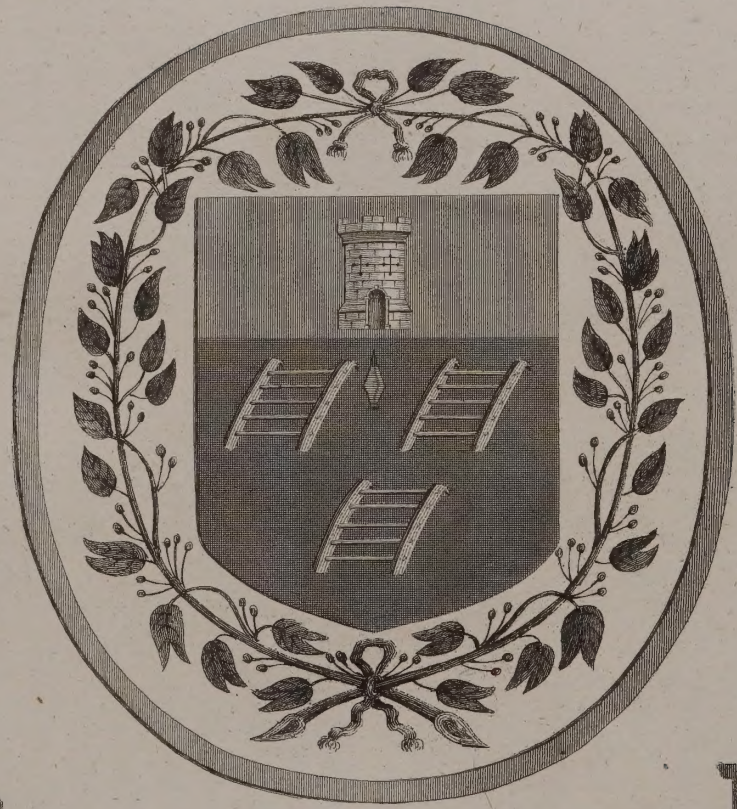


Fig.4.

Fig.5.

Fig.6.

Fig.8.

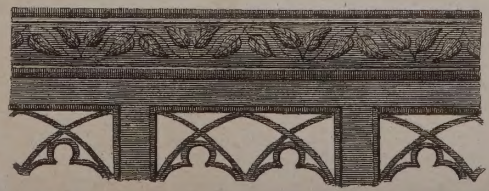
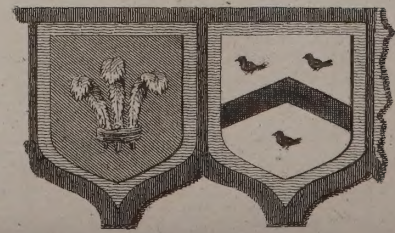


Fig.7.



Cynudyn, son of Bleiddyd ab Meirion ab Tibion ab Cunedda, a saint who lived in the beginning of the sixth century, was dean of the congregation of Padarn, in Llanbadarn Vawr.

The present edifice was, probably, erected soon after the landing of William the Conqueror in England, as the plain pointed arch is visible throughout. This, indeed, forms the only ornament on the font, which is an octagonal shaft standing on three steps, and supporting an octagonal bason. But the entrance on the south side of the nave is an elegant specimen of the ornamented pointed arch as in vogue in the beginning of the twelfth century, and such as may be seen in Llandaf cathedral, erected by Bishop Urban in 1120. See Pl. XVI, Fig. 3.

The chancel and north transept are separated from the rest of the church by light and elegant carved screens, which, from the elaborate workmanship they display, were probably erected about the time of Henry the Seventh. They are coloured, red, green, and yellow, and though once very brilliant, are now so covered with dirt, as to be scarce perceptible.

Round a pew, on the south side of the chancel, is a similar carved screen, in which seem to have been several shields, two only of which now remain. One is argent a chevron sable between three ravens proper. These were the arms of Urien, and borne by his descendants, and were probably those of Thomas Johnes, Esq. of Llanbadarn Vawr, whose name is mentioned in the books of pedigrees.

The other is vert three ostrich feathers in a crown or.

These screens are made of oak.

On the south wall of the chancel is a shield carved in stone, having on it the letter W, surmounted by a T, but whose achievement this was, cannot now be known.

On one of the windows of the north wall of the chancel was formerly an inscription in old text letters, but all except those given in the Plate, are now covered by, or have been destroyed to make room for, the monument of John Pugh Price, so that the most indefatigable antiquary would find it the most difficult task he ever undertook to decipher even the last word.

The arms of King Charles, with the letters C. II^{a} R, on each side, are on a tablet affixed to the gallery, carved in wood. As no law was ever made to affix the king's arms on the walls, or other conspicuous places in the church, and as those still to be seen are all of them the arms of Charles II, I conjecture that they were erected after the restoration, with a view to connect the idea of loyalty to the king, with reverence and fear for God. The havoc and desolation committed in the interregnum, justly made those, who studied the good of the country, endeavour by every possible means to avert a similar rebellion; and as nothing operates more powerfully on the mind than religion, they wisely connected it, with the permanency of the best constitution ever yet formed, For all these, see Pl. XV.

This is a vicarage, and what is remarkable, there are no tithes belonging to it, but the impropriator pays twenty pounds per annum to the minister as a compensation, though the tithes belong to the Chichester family. It is in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's.

The five last incumbents were; 1730, John Edwards; 1763, Isaac Williams; 1770, David Price; 1780, Richard Lloyd; 1805, Richard Evans.

In the north transept of the church is a mural monument for Richard Thomas and Elizabeth his wife, viz.

Near this place
lies interred the body of
Richard Thomas
late of Tyn y wern in this Par-
ish Gent^{n} who departed this
Life the 1st Day of August
MDCCLXI Aged XC.
And also the Body of
Elizabeth his wife who died
August the 22nd 1763
Aged 68.

In the chancel, on the north side, is a very handsome white marble monument, erected to the memory of Margaret Pryce, bearing the following inscription:

Near this place are deposited the Remains
Of Margaret Pryce relict of Lewis Pryce, Esq^{re}
And Daughter and Coheiress of Edward Pryce Esq^{re}
Of Woodstock in the county of Oxford
Blessed with a good understanding with a mild sedate benign disposition
She highly improved the value of these gifts
By a conscientious Discharge of the manifold and important Duties
Attached to her various trying situations in Life
By a pious submission to the will of the Almighty
By an exemplary religious conduct
By a uniform course of most extensive charities,
And by a display of all the other graces of primitive Christianity,
And with a composure warranted by a Life so spent
She resigned it into the hands of a merciful God and Saviour
On the 23d of January 1798 in the 75th year of her age.
Pryse Pryse Esq. erected this monument to the revered
And honoured Memory of his most beloved Grandmother.

Close to the above is another marble monuments, as follows:

Near this place
Lies interred the body of
Katherine
The relict of Giles Chichester
Of Arlington in the County of
Devon, Esq. sometime since
Deceased.
She was daughter of James Palmer
by Katherine his wife
Had nine Children viz.
three sons, and four daughters
John
Her only surviving son, erected
this, in the year of our Lord
MDCCXXXIX
I. D. R.

Just beyond this is another for Thomas Pryse, inscribed as follows, viz.

To the pious memory of
Thomas Pryse of Gogerthan Esq.
He was
Deservedly beloved by his Country
Honoured for his descent, but more
for his merit.
Nature gave him good Parts
Which were improved by Education.
Happy in every amiable endowment
Of Body and Mind.
The Politeness of the Gentleman
The Integrity of the Christian
Appeared in all his Actions,
Sincere in Friendship, in Temper

Affable, generous, and obliging
Of Life, and manners irreproachable
For these truly good Qualities
He liv'd beloved and died regretted
June 2nd 1745 aged 30 years,
Leaving one Infant Son.
In Testimony of her Love
This monument to his virtues
Was erected by his Mother
Mary Pryse.

On another very handsome monument, erected to the memory of Lewis Pryse, Esq. is inscribed,

Near this Place
are interred the Remains of
Lewis Pryse Senr
of Woodstock in the County of Oxford
and Gogerthan in the County of
Cardigan, Esq.
And also of Lewis Pryse Junr Esq.
who died at Gogerthan 25th day of Septr
1776 Aged 25.
Lewis Pryse Senr died at Woodstock
the 12th day of March 1779
in the 63 Year of his Age
To Perpetuate the memory of her Husband
and their only Son
This Monument was erected by
Margaret Pryse.

Close to this is another inscribed as follows, viz.

In Memory of John Pugh Pryse Esq.
Successively deputed to Parliament
By the Counties of Cardigan and Merioneth
Whom, a lively Genius, and improved Understanding

Recommended by an amiable Sincerity of Manners,
By Candour, Benevolence, and Integrity of Life,
Deservedly endeared to all that knew him.
He was a kind and hospitable Neighbour, a dutiful Son,
A warm, and steady friend, a disinterested Senator;
Honest in Principle, uniform in Conduct
His Mother Maria Charlotta,
Daughter of Row^{d} Pugh of Rug
In the county of Merioneth, M. D.
Has to her dearly beloved Son, erected
This Monument of her Grief and tender Affection.
He died the 13th of Jan^{y} 1774 aged 34.

At the east end of the chancel, on the north side of the communion table, are two monuments, the upper one for Cornelius Le Brun, Esq. and is inscribed as follows:

Here lies
interred the Body
of Cornelius Le Brun Esq.
born at Cologn in Germany
the 4th day of December 1627, and
dyed the 10th day of September 1703
at Nanteos in this County
In tender duty to whose memory
this Mon^{t} was set up at the
Expence, and by the order
of his Daughter
Anne.

On the one underneath is inscribed,

Here lie the earthly remains of John Jones
of Nant Eôs in the County of Cardigan, Esq. Lieuten^{t} Coll. of
a Foot Regim^{t} raised there for the service of K^{g} Charles y^{e} Ist of Bl^{d} Memory
who by the Grace of God was true

To the Church in time of persecution
To the King in time of Rebellion
when for doing good, he suffered much evil
and after when it lay in his power he required none.
Who in the midst of much business and tedious Trouble
was a great example of Learning Himself, and a Furtherer of it to others.
A Loving Husband,
A tender Father,
And a faithful Friend,
Who lived to see this Kingdom restor'd, but was called to receive his reward
in a better,
In the year of our Lord 1666, of his own Age 32.
To the pious and well deserved Remembrance of whom,
This Memorial was set up in the year 1708 by his Daughter Anne
The disconsolate relict of the above Inscrib'd
Cornelius Le Brun Esq.
With whom and her Father she hopes in God's good time to rest here
In peace, and at the last Day with them to partake of
A Happy Resurrection.

On the south side of the communion table, at the east end of the chancel, is a monument with a Latin inscription, thus:

Virum liberalum
Ingenio præstantiorem
Memoria felicissimum,
Scientiaque omni modo cultum, quæris viator
His jacet.
Venerandi hic nempe quiescunt manes
Thomæ Povelli Militis,
Causidici olim consultissimus,
Dein Camoriæ septentrionalis apud Ludovicus
Judicis intaminati
Scaccarij postea Baronis et Banci regij
Regnum capessente Gulielmo 3° judicis,
Post capitalem Angliæ justiciarum primarij

Qui cum reipublicæ vicissitudinis morem gerere
Conscientia prohiberet
Per sedecim, qui reliqui erant vitæ, annos,
Inopes, et oppressos consilio gratis sublevando,
Si quis alius sui muneris civis
Utilitati publicæ egregie consuluit
Obijt die 22° januarij A. D. 170$\frac{4}{5}$ Ætatis suæ 73°
Morbo diuturno confectus
Quem tamen mira animi constantia
Salva etiam mortis articulo æquanimitate
sustinuit.
Pietatis ergo Patri charissimus
Gulielmus Powell F. H.

On the south side of the chancel is a very handsome mural monument, bearing the following inscription, viz.

In memory of the Rev^{d} William Powell LL. D.
of Nanteos,
Who died December 21st 1780 Aged 75.
His hospitable House was open to all;
His fortune was a blessing to himself,
And enabled him to be a blessing to others.
He lived unfeignedly beloved
And died universally lamented.
Also of Elizabeth his wife,
Daughter of Athelstan Owen of Rhiwsaeson Esq.
And of Mrs. Ann Corbet of Ynysymaengwyn
Her conduct as a Wife and Mother was exemplary
And to all her acquaintance amiable
She left one Son and two Daughters
The eldest of whom died at an early Age at School in London;
And was buried here
Whose opening perfections of Body and Mind answered
the fondest wishes and Hopes of her Relations.

Close by the last, on a handsome mural monument, is inscribed,

In memory of Thomas Powell of Nanteos, Esq.
He lived respected, and beloved,
He died unfeignedly lamented,
16th April 1797 Aged 52 years.

He married Elinor Maurice Corbet of Lloran, and Ynsymaengwyne
by whom he had five Children; William Edward,
Elinor Elizabeth, Richard Owen, Anne Corbetta
Who with his Wife survived him,
and Thomas who lies buried beneath with his Father.

Near this is an old stone monument for William Powel, Esq. and Avarina his wife, on which is engraved the following, viz.

M. S.
Near this place lie the
Bodies of William Powell Esq. Son of
Sir Thomas Powell Knight & of
Avarina his wife Daughter of
Cornelius Le Brun Esq.
She died January 9th 1728 aged 53 years
He May 8th 1738 in the 80th year of his Age
Having lived together upwards of 31 years
in uninterrupted Harmony and Affection
She among other excellencies
Possessed an understanding superior to
most of her Sex, and for y^e^ good Conduct and
Government of her affairs, and Family, left
few Equals.
He was Master of sound sense and prudence
formed on Experience, and regulated by
Temper and Moderation
His Duty to the best of Fathers
Whose virtues and principles he inherited with

his Fortune, was exceeded only by his
Piety to his Creator.
Both well discharged the several duties of
Christians, Parents, Friends, and were re-
markably eminent for their singular
Benevolence and Hospitality.
They had Issue three Sons;
Thomas, John who died in Africa May 7th 1737,
and William, and two Daughters, Eliz. and Ann.
Their Eldest Son,
Out of a pious regard to the memory of his
dear parents, has caused this stone to be
erected.
Here also lie the bodies of William, Charles, and
of Ann Portrey, Son and Daughter of Rich^{d}
Portrey of Ynys cedwin in y^{e} county of
Brecon Esq. by the abovementioned Eliz.
Both died Infants.

Besides the above, there are several flat stones in the pavement of the chancel, covering the graves of several families; and there is also an achievement of the late Dr. Powel. In an ancient ode, entitled, "The Memorials of the Tombs of the Warriors," is the following: "Yn Llanbadarn bêdd Cynon." In Llanbadarn is the grave of Cynon.

A flat stone in the chancel also covers the grave of the late Mr. Lewis Morris, the celebrated antiquarian. His father was Morris Pritchard Morris, originally a cooper, but afterwards a corn-dealer, and lived at Pentrev Eirianell, a village in the Isle of Anglesey. He had five children by his wife Margaret, of whom Lewis was the eldest son, and was born on the 1st of March, 1702. His education was merely such as the village school afforded, and he was brought up as a land-surveyor. But

But after this he filled different offices under government. The first post which he procured, was that of collector of the customs and salt duties at Holyhead. In the year 1737, the Admiralty appointed him to survey the coast of Wales, which he satisfactorily accomplished; and the work was made public in 1748. In the same period we find that he had the appointment of the surveyorship of the crown lands in Wales, and in the year 1750, he had the additional offices of agent and superintendant of the king's mines in the principality. He drew up an historical description of the mineralogy within the sphere of his jurisdiction, but the work was never published. It is obvious that the multiplicity of Mr. Morris's employment must have too much immersed him in the bustle of business to give full scope to literary pursuits. However, at every opportunity of leisure, he sedulously applied himself to the sublimer branches of science, without being able to fix his mind upon any one in particular; but he was considered eminent for his knowledge in mineralogy, and still more so for his skill in mechanism. He bestowed much attention upon music, and was a good performer upon several instruments, as the harp, violin, flute, and horn. It was he who first put the harp into the hands of blind Parry, the well-known musician and composer, and he gave the rudiments, which taught that son of harmony to delight the world. He was a good Welsh poet, and there are several of his compositions in his native language, printed in the collection, by David Jones, of Trevriw, called "Diddan wch Teuluaidd," wherein may be seen that his chief excellence lay in satire and humour. But he must be most revered as a critic, and for his knowledge in the ancient British history; yet in neither of these branches did he leave any thing in a state fit for the press. He wrote a great variety of notes on

the different authors, and the more obscure points of the early account of these islands. He also planned a valuable work, entitled, "Celtic Remains," in two volumes, of the nature of an historical, topographical, and etymological dictionary, into which was entered, by way of common place, every article which occurred in the course of his reading, that appeared appropriate for the design. This work is now in the hands of the Reverend Walter Davies, but has never been published.

It ought not to be forgotten that it was Lewis Morris that brought forward Goronwy Owen, one of the first Welsh poets of modern times. This truly fine genius, who received his education, and who was afterwards maintained at the university of Oxford, by the munificence of Lewis Morris, buoyed himself up, for some time, with the hope that his talents would be the means of bringing him to a small preferment in the church; but at length despairing of finding a patron of sufficient influence, he removed with his family to America, where he finally settled as professor of humanity, at the college of Williamsburgh, in Virginia, where he died, as it is supposed, about the year 1770.

Lewis Morris passed the latter part of his life at Penbryn, in this county, a small mansion of his own, which had devolved to him by his second marriage. As he had, amongst his various pursuits, bestowed some attention on physic and surgery, he was of great benefit in administering relief to the afflicted poor of his neighbourhood.

Towards the close of his life Mr. Morris suffered severely in his health from the ague, the dropsy, and the asthma; and in consequence of a complication of those and other disorders, he died on the 11th of April, 1765, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was first married on the 29th of March, 1729, to Eli-

zabeth Griffiths, heiress of Ty Wrdyn, near Holyhead. Of this marriage he had issue Lewis, born on the 29th of December, (his mother being sixteen years and five days old) who died young; Margaret, who was born on the 31st of March, 1761, and Eleanor, born on the 30th of January, 1732.

His second wife was Ann Lloyd, heiress of Penbryn, whom he married 20th of October, 1749; and she died on the 10th of March 1786. There were nine children by this marriage, viz. Lewis, who died in 1779, in Jamaica, aged twenty-nine years. John, who died at Penbryn, aged fourteen. Elizabeth: and Jane, who died at nine months old. Jane, the second, married to Mr. Cuthberth. William, now living in this county. Richard, who died young. Mary, and Pryse, who died September, 1797.

There are here two ancient stone crosses, about nine or ten feet from each other. One of them stands in a reclining posture, having fallen from its original situation, which was perpendicular. It is seven feet eight inches in height above ground, one foot one inch in breadth at the upper part, but ten inches only in breadth at the lower part, and four inches and a half in thickness. On the west side, at the upper part, is a cross in alto relievo, and beneath it many other carvings, though the rude hand of time has almost obliterated them, except it is the figure of a skeleton, the lowermost carving of all. On the east side is also a cross, more elegant in its dimensions; and beneath it several specimens of lattice work, the whole in relief. It is also divided into compartments. The north and south sides are similar, being each covered with imitations of twisted ropes, in the manner of four rings joined. These have been generally called Runic Knots, or circles, and may be seen on many ancient monuments in Wales,

and were commonly made use of in the eighth and ninth centuries. See Pl. XVI. Fig. 1.

The other is probably of much greater antiquity than the former. It is an exact representation of a cross, and though one of its arms is broken off, yet enough remains to shew the irregularity of the lines traced on the east front. From its base to its vertex is five feet two inches, its breadth, at the lower part, one foot three inches, and near the transverse beam one foot. The length of the tranverse beam, as it now appears, is rather more than three feet. The east front is ornamented with two lines, which are traced round the cross, but the other sides are quite plain. It is now almost buried in rubbish, and stands with the other on the south side of the church. See Pl. XVI. Fig. 2.

In this parish are several seats of ancient families, and nearest to the village, is

PLAS CRUG,

Which stands on a mound (whence it takes its name) near the banks of the Rhyddol, in the centre of a large marsh, called for eminence, Môrfa, or the Marsh. It is now the property of the Powel family, of Nanteos.

It is mentioned in a poem, which celebrates Llewelyn the Great, composed by Einion ab Gwgan, about the year 1244. He says, " The spear of Llewelyn flashes in a hand accustomed to martial deeds. It kills and puts its enemies to flight by the palace of Rheidiol."

" Llewychedig llawn yn llaw reddvrawl,
Yn lladd dy wrth ladd iwrth lys Rheidiawl."

Fig. 1.

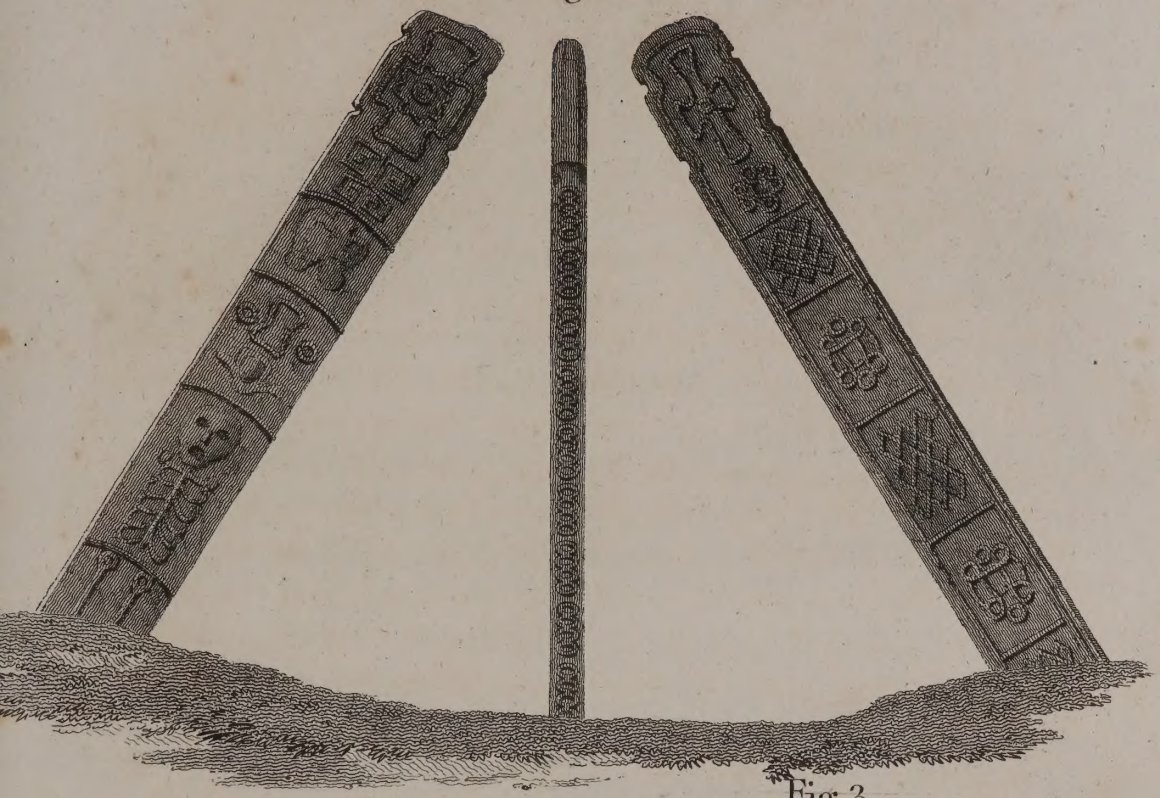


Fig. 3.

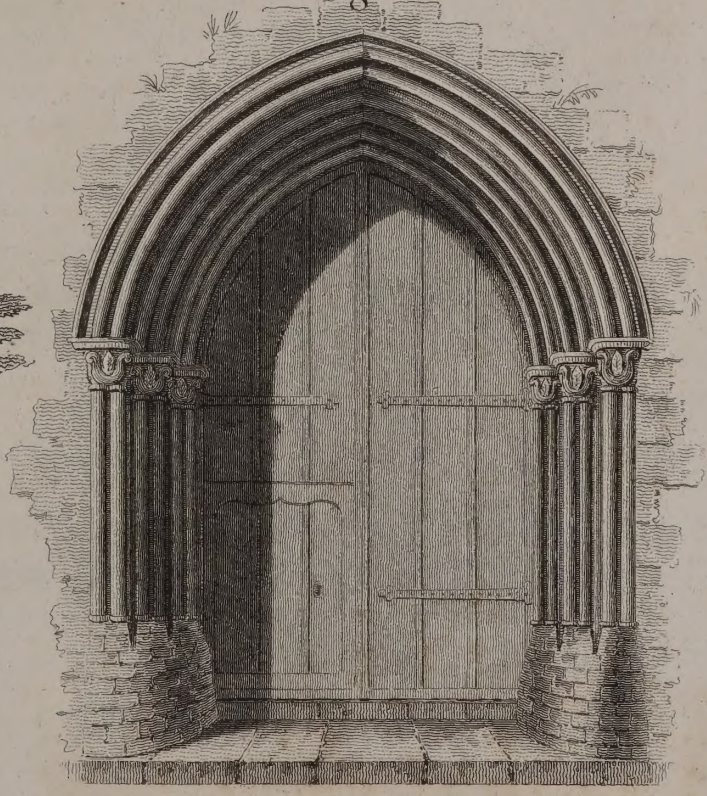
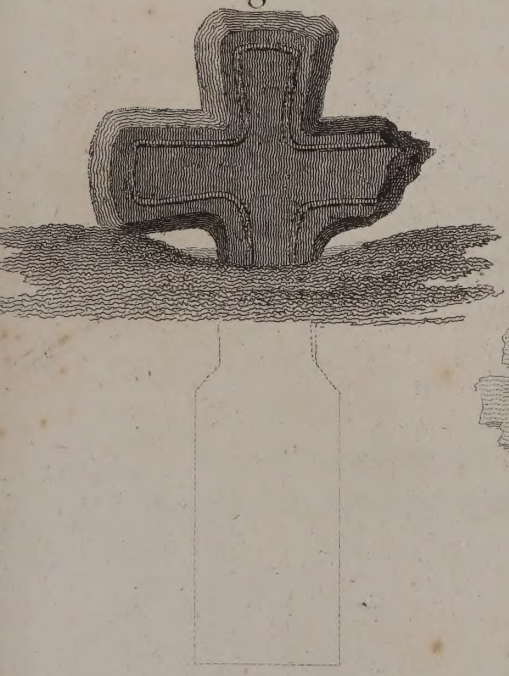


Fig. 2.



Published Dec. 1 1808 by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row.

In the year 1116 Grufydd ab Cynan encamped here the day before his attack on Aberystwyth Castle; and, during his stay, gave great offence to the monks of Llanbadarn, having taken some cattle for his men out of the sanctuary belonging to that church.

GLASGRUG

Stands near the Rheidol, and is now only a farm-house. It formerly belonged to

Morgan David Llwyd, who bore the arms of Cadivor ap Dynavol, ... = Eliz. dau. to Watⁿ Thomas, of Llwyn Yerwerth.

Edward Morgan, eldest son, .. = ... dau. and heir to Hugh David ap Hugh, &c. of Llanarth.

Mary, daughter and heiress.

This Mary married James Lewes, of Cwmiowen, Esq. by which Glasgrug became his property: he had a son named

John Lewes, of Glasgrûg, Esq. a justice of the peace for the county, in 1656.... = Maudlen, dau. and heir to Rhys, third son of Morgan David, Esq.

John Lewes, &c. .... = Lowri, dau. to Hew Tudur, of Llanegryn, in Meirionyddshire.

James Lewes, &c. .... = Mary, dau. to David Lloyd, of Cynvryn.

James Lewis having no issue, this estate fell to his sister Mary, wife to John Philips, of Dôlhaydd, and it is now the property of Col. Lewes Lloyd, of that place.

GOGERTHAN

Stands in a forest of fir, and has a very respectable appearance. It is celebrated as the birth-place of Rhydderch ab Jevan

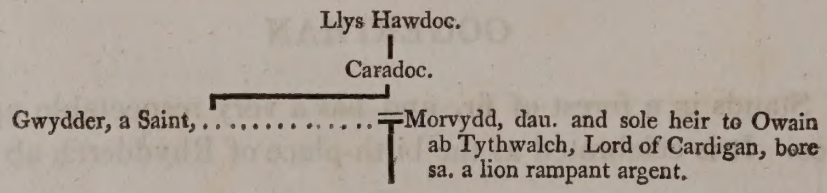
Llwyd, a poet of the first rank, who lived in the next age after Dafydd ab Gwilym: he was owner of this estate, and brought up at Oxford. Among other works of his, we have a curious ode in English, which shews the pronunciation of that language in those days, of which, perhaps, no other proof in the world can be brought, and which appears very curious.

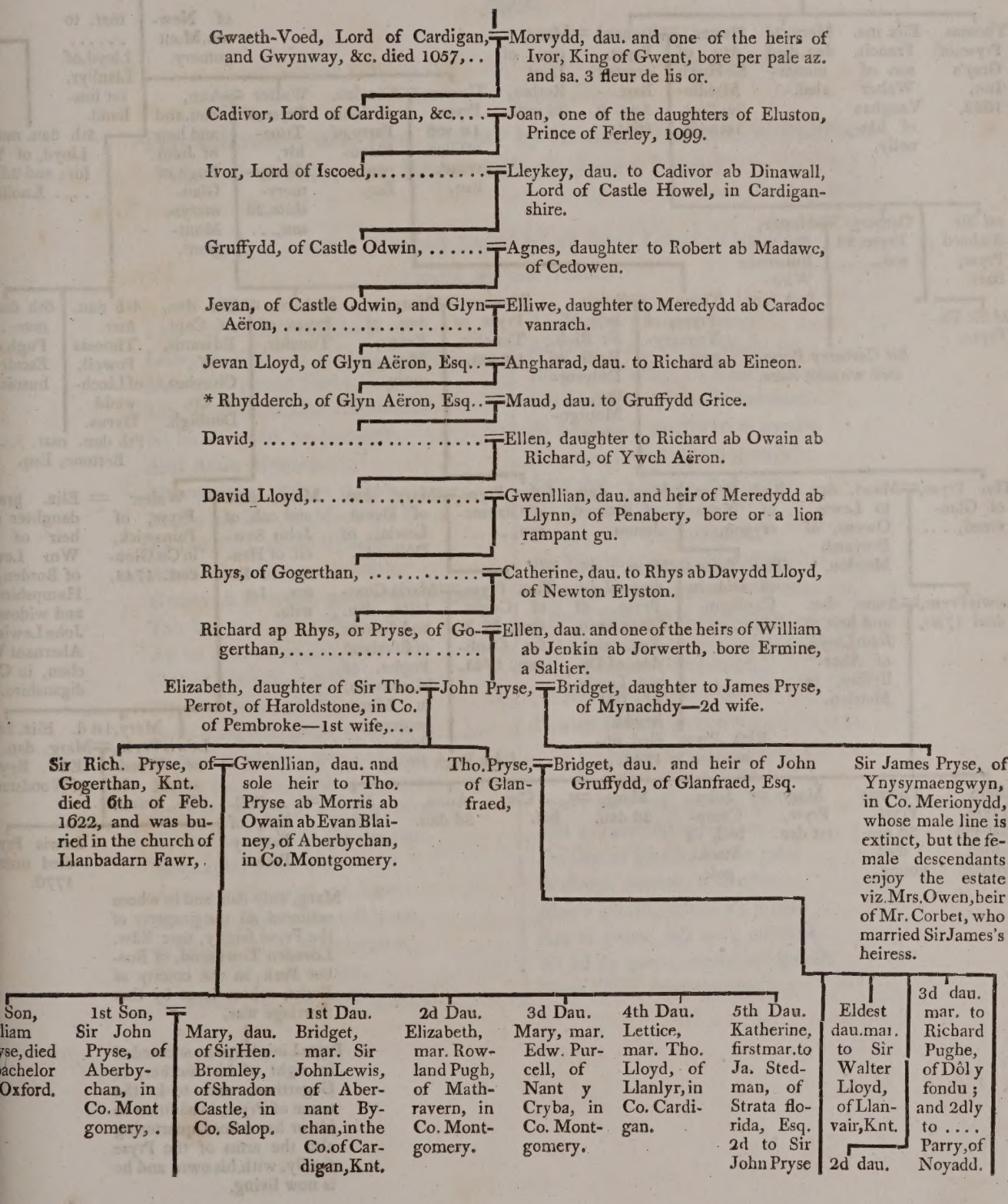
The following is the character given of Sir Richard Pryse, son of Sir Richard, who was created a baronet, August 9, 1641, in a MS. entitled, " A true Character of the Deportment for these eighteen years last past, of the principal Gentry within the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, in South Wales," written about the year 1661.

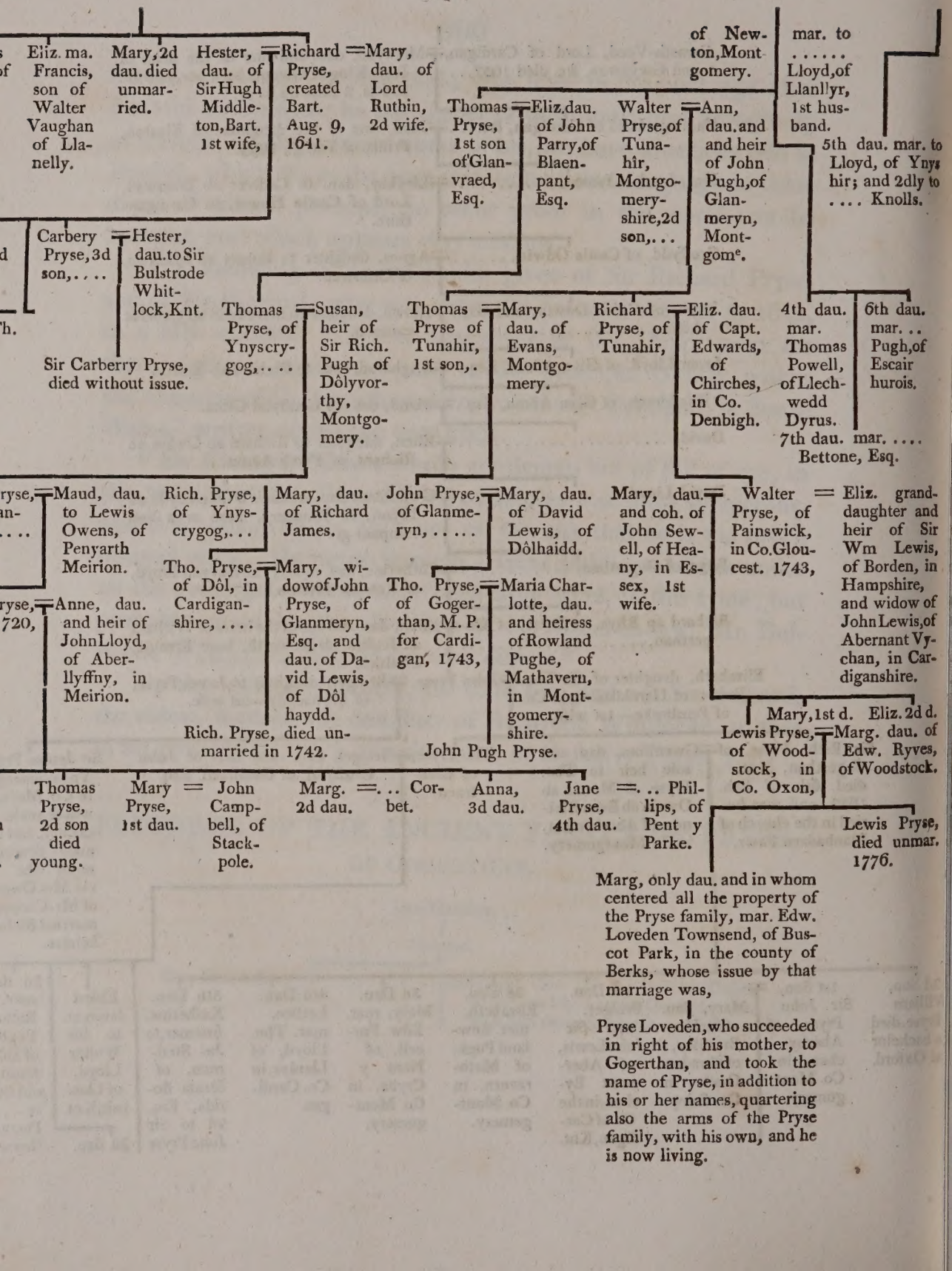
" Sir Richard Price, a young gentleman not of full of age, in the tyme that the discovery of principles was most dangerous, and it is conceived he hath not as yet any that he is too much obliged unto. He ranne through several publique offices under all the governments that have been from 1652, to this tyme; but probably more by the direction of his father-in-law, Mr. Bulstrode Whitlocke, than by his own desires."

By the pedigree Carbery, the third son, and not Sir Richard, the eldest, married the daughter of Bulstrode Whitlocke, so that in all probability this is the character of Carberry Pryse, Esq.

PEDIGREE OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF PRYSE, OF GOGERTHAN.


Llys Hawdoc.
Caradoc.
Gwydder, a Saint, ...
Morvydd, dau. and sole heir to Owain ab Tythwalch, Lord of Cardigan, bore sa. a lion rampant argent.


Gwaeth-Voed, Lord of Cardigan, and Gwynway, &c. died 1057,..
Morvydd, dau. and one of the heirs of Ivor, King of Gwent, bore per pale az. and sa. 3 fleur de lis or.
Cadivor, Lord of Cardigan, &c....
Joan, one of the daughters of Eluston, Prince of Ferley, 1099.
Ivor, Lord of Iscoed,.....
Lleykey, dau. to Cadivor ab Dinawall, Lord of Castle Howel, in Cardiganshire.
Gruffydd, of Castle Odwin, ...
Agnes, daughter to Robert ab Madawc, of Cedowen.
Jevan, of Castle Odwin, and Glyn Aëron, ...
Elliwe, daughter to Meredydd ab Caradoc vanrach.
Jevan Lloyd, of Glyn Aëron, Esq..
Angharad, dau. to Richard ab Eineon.
* Rhydderch, of Glyn Aëron, Esq..
Maud, dau. to Gruffydd Grice.
David, ...
Ellen, daughter to Richard ab Owain ab Richard, of Ywch Aëron.
David Lloyd,.....
Gwenllian, dau. and heir of Meredydd ab Llynn, of Penabery, bore or a lion rampant gu.
Rhys, of Gogerthan, ...
Catherine, dau. to Rhys ab Davydd Lloyd, of Newton Elyston.
Richard ap Rhys, or Pryse, of Gogerthan,.....
Ellen, dau. and one of the heirs of William ab Jenkin ab Jorwerth, bore Ermine, a Saltier.
Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Tho. Perrot, of Haroldstone, in Co. of Pembroke—1st wife,...
John Pryse,
Bridget, daughter to James Pryse, of Mynachdy—2d wife.
Sir Rich. Pryse, of Gogerthan, Knt. died 6th of Feb. 1622, and was buried in the church of Llanbadarn Fawr,.
Gwenllian, dau. and sole heir to Tho. Pryse ab Morris ab Owain ab Evan Blainey, of Aberbychan, in Co. Montgomery.
Tho. Pryse, of Glanfraed,
Bridget, dau. and heir of John Gruffydd, of Glanfraed, Esq.
Sir James Pryse, of Ynysymaengwyn, in Co. Merionydd, whose male line is extinct, but the female descendants enjoy the estate viz. Mrs. Owen, heir of Mr. Corbet, who married Sir James's heiress.
Son, liam yse, died achelor Oxford.
1st Son, Sir John Pryse, of Aberbychan, in Co. Montgomery, .
Mary, dau. of Sir Hen. Bromley, of Shradon Castle, in Co. Salop.
1st Dau. Bridget, mar. Sir John Lewis, of Abernant Bychan, in the Co. of Cardigan, Knt.
2d Dau. Elizabeth, mar. Rowland Pugh, of Mathravern, in Co. Montgomery.
3d Dau. Mary, mar. Edw. Purcell, of Nant y Cryba, in Co. Montgomery.
4th Dau. Lettice, mar. Tho. Lloyd, of Llanlyr, in Co. Cardigan.
5th Dau. Katherine, first mar. to Ja. Stedman, of Strata florida, Esq. 2d to Sir John Pryse
Eldest dau. mar. to Sir Walter Lloyd, of Llanvair, Knt.
2d dau.
3d dau. mar. to Richard Pughe, of Dôl y fondu; and 2dly to .... Parry, of Noyadd.


Eliz. ma. Francis, son of Walter Vaughan of Llanelly.
Mary, 2d dau. died unmarried.
Hester, dau. of Sir Hugh Middleton, Bart. 1st wife,
Richard Pryse, created Bart. Aug. 9, 1641.
Mary, dau. of Lord Ruthin, 2d wife.
of Newton, Montgomery.
mar. to ..... Lloyd, of Llanllyr, 1st husband.
5th dau. mar. to Lloyd, of Ynys hir; and 2dly to .... Knolls.
Carbery Pryse, 3d son, ...
Hester, dau. to Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, Knt.
Sir Carberry Pryse, died without issue.
Thomas Pryse, 1st son of Glanvraed, Esq.
Eliz. dau. of John Parry, of Blaenpant, Esq.
Walter Pryse, of Tunahir, Montgomeryshire, 2d son, ...
Ann, dau. and and heir of John Pugh, of Glanmeryn, Montgome.
Thomas Pryse, of Ynyscrygog, ...
Susan, heir of Sir Rich. Pugh of Dôlyvorthy, Montgomery.
Thomas Pryse of Tunahir, 1st son,.
Mary, dau. of Evans, Montgomery.
Richard Pryse, of Tunahir,
Eliz. dau. of Capt. Edwards, of Chirches, in Co. Denbigh.
4th dau. mar. Thomas Powell, of Llechwedd Dyrus.
6th dau. mar. .. Pugh, of Escairhurois.
7th dau. mar. .... Bettone, Esq.
ryse, ...
Maud, dau. to Lewis Owens, of Penyarth Meirion.
Rich. Pryse, of Ynyscrygog, ...
Mary, dau. of Richard James.
John Pryse, of Glanmeryn, ...
Mary, dau. of David Lewis, of Dôlhaidd.
Mary, dau. and coh. of John Sewell, of Heany, in Essex, 1st wife.
Walter Pryse, of Painswick, in Co. Glocest. 1743,
Eliz. granddaughter and heir of Sir Wm Lewis, of Borden, in Hampshire, and widow of John Lewis, of Abernant Vychan, in Cardiganshire.
ryse, 720,
Anne, dau. and heir of John Lloyd, of Aberllyffny, in Meirion.
Tho. Pryse, of Dôl, in Cardiganshire, ...
Mary, widow of John Pryse, of Glanmeryn, Esq. and dau. of David Lewis, of Dôl haydd.
Tho. Pryse, of Gogerthan, M. P. for Cardigan, 1743,
Maria Charlotte, dau. and heiress of Rowland Pughe, of Mathavern, in Montgomeryshire.
Rich. Pryse, died unmarried in 1742.
John Pugh Pryse.
Mary, 1st d. Eliz. 2d d.
Lewis Pryse, of Woodstock, in Co. Oxon,
Marg. dau. of Edw. Ryves, of Woodstock.
Thomas Pryse, 2d son died young.
Mary Pryse, 1st dau.
John Campbell, of Stackpole.
Marg. 2d dau.
.. Corbet.
Anna, 3d dau.
Jane Pryse, 4th dau.
.. Phillips, of Pent y Parke.
Lewis Pryse, died unmar. 1776.
Marg, only dau. and in whom centered all the property of the Pryse family, mar. Edw. Loveden Townsend, of Buscot Park, in the county of Berks, whose issue by that marriage was,
Pryse Loveden, who succeeded in right of his mother, to Gogerthan, and took the name of Pryse, in addition to his or her names, quartering also the arms of the Pryse family, with his own, and he is now living.

The following are Two Poems by David Nanmor, a bard on Llio, and Rhydderch ab Jevan Llwyd.

Cywydd i wallt Llio, merch Rhydderch ab Jevan Llwyd o Ogerddan; o waith Dafydd Nanmor.

Llio Eurwallt, lliw Arian,
Llewych Mellt, ar y Lluwch mân:
Mae ar ei phenn Seren Serch,
Lliw rhuddaur, Llio Rhydderch.
Ni bu ar wydd, yn ber iach,
Afal Anna felynach;
Mewn moled, mân a melyn
Mae'n un lliw, ar Maen yn Llyn.
Ar Iâd Llïo, rhoed llyweth
A'r Noblau Aur, yn y blêth:
Gwnewch ar blêth, ganpleth i'w gwan
Tair brwynen tua'r Bronnau,
Ag na fynned gwenn fanwallt,
Griban Gwydd, i gribo 'i gwallt;
Dyger i wenn, er dêg rôd,
Grîb o esgyrn, geirw bysgod.
Mae ar ei phenn, mor hoff yw,
Mawr fanwallt, Mair o Fynyw;
Mae o'r un wallt, am warr Non
Ar fronnau 'r Môr Forwynion.
Mihangel, oedd wallt felyn
Ag un wallt, oegê yw Nyn;
Un lliw, ydyw'r Fantell honn,
A Chawgiau, y Marchogion,
Mal Efydd, mil o ofyn,
Ai Mollt Nêf, am wallt y Nyn?
Ai plisg, y gneunen wisgi?
Ai Dellt Aur, yw dy Wallt ti?
Llwyn neu ddau, i'r llam a ddoeth
Llwyd Banadl, Llio 'n bennoeth.
Ai Llenngêl, yw llwyn ei gwallt.
A'i main Gwrel mewn gorallt?
Dwy did, a wisgid wasgawdl,
Da osodiad hyd ei Sawdl.
Y mae dwy dîd, o Sidan,
An Llïo 'n glôg, melyn glân;
I mae'n debyg, mewn deubeth,
I flaen ffiam felen ei phleth.
Llwyn penn, lle caid llunio parch
Lliw Paderau'r Patriarch;
Ar Iâd bûn, eriod y bu
O wisy Iarlles, îs gorllu;
Neu ail Cyrs, neu wiail caits
Fal Aur, neu Afal Oraits.
Mawr yw'r twf, mae ar Iâd hon
Mîl o winwydd melynion
Un lliw ei gwallt, yn lle gwir
A chwyr Aberth, o chribir.
Mae'r gwallt, mwya a'r y gaid
Am ei gwarr, fall mwg curaidd;
Ni âd dy gwyn, mewn tw' gwallt
Farw Llio, frialleuwaltt.

Cywydd i Ddafydd ab Rhydderch ab Jevan Llwyd o Gogerddan, o waith Dafydd Nanmor.

Hawdd ammawr blaenawr, y blaid
I'r Siryf a'r cwrseriaid;
Dafydd, a rydd, dydd a dûr
Llwydd nerthog, llid nai Arthur.
O Dafydd esilltydd serch,
Hwn o wreiddiau, hên Rydderch;
Un dyn yw, a dynn dann Iau,
Un gweryl, a'r naw gorau.
Tynned gwys, tros y ddwysir
Heb un tolc, i benn y tîr.
Na Newidied safed Saint,
Nag a gwyr, nag a'i geraint;
Mal am Gadpen, yn hên hau,
Tir Sithia, torri salthau.
Wrth ei Lîn, a'i frenhiniaeth,
Ei wttres ef, y tair saeth;
Yr un sut, fu 'r ynys well,
E roes gwbl o'er ysgubell;
Ag nid aeth, un saeth nôs Iau,
Yn ei ddyrnaid yn ddarnau.
Dafydd, a orfydd fal Arth,
Llwyd heboch, holl Deheubarth.
Galwed ar ei ganfed gwr,
Bawb o'i genedl, bob gannwr;
A gwasgen, ar fyrr ennyd,
Heb hen gâs en pennau gyd;
Ni adan, ei rann ar ôl,
Na drwg iddo 'n drag'wyddol.
Llawer ysgwïer, dysg oedd,
Adraethant, dair o Ieithoed;
Mwy synwyr, a wyr, o Iaith
Yn naturiol, na'u teiriaith.
Nidd llai, a wisgai, am wyr
Na Gynan, naw ugeinwyr;
Awr i daw, gan wr diorn,
Leifiau gant, gann lëf ei Gorn.
Pann dd'wetto, fo'n curo, cant
Y Dëan, oll a dawant;
Mae ê'n mynnu, mewn maenawr,
Ffonn drom iawn, a phenn dûr, mawr!
Gair ffwg, gorau gwr a ffonn,
Gyrre asid, ar gryfion.
Dafydd Llwyd, a faddai llu,
Heb giliaw, na bygylu;
A lle dêl, y Llwyd a'i wyr
Y lladdant y lluyddwyr.
A fu ar y llu, wr Llwyd,
Fwy ei Arddwrn, a'i Forddwyd?
Ag ni bu, mewn llu, na llys
Well wyneb i'r holl ynys.
O'r ddwysir, wr urddasol
Nid â neb, ond yn ei ôl.
Gwyr o lewder, gorwledydd;
Mynnwn ei wart, ni mynn wyr
Onid ddewrion anturwyr.
Nid oes falchder yn of 'Eryr,
A fo balch, 'fe â heb wyr;
A ro bùdd, i wyr heb wall
A fynn gwyr, fwy nag arall
Ef a wnaeth, bob gwas' naethur,
Hwyntan wnaeth, ynte yn wr,
Gwr a wella, gwyr yn wellwell,
A'r gwyr a wna'r gwr yn well.
Nad êl Dîor, yn ei Guras.
Na bo gwaeth, er neb o'i gâs:
Llaw Fair, rhag colli f'Eryr,
A llaw Dduw, rhag lladd ei wyr.

RHYWARTHEN

Formerly belonged to Richard Lewis, who, leaving a daughter and heir named Elizabeth, the estate went with her in marriage to Morgan Lloyd, son of Watkin Morgan, who was second son of Morgan David Lloyd, of Glasgrûg, in this parish. She had issue by him,

Tho. Lloyd, Esq. of Rhywarthen, living in 1693. = Eliz. daughter to Jenkin Vychan, of Caethle, in Merionethshire.
Morgan Lloyd, Esq..... = Bridget, daughter to David Lloyd, of Crynvryn, Esq.
Morgan Lloyd, Esq..... = Mary, daughter to Thomas Pryse, of Glanvraed.
Thomas Lloyd, Esq..... = Jane, daughter and coh. to Thomas Pughe, of Gollygôch.
Thomas Lloyd, Esq. 1766, = Eliz. daughter to Wilmot, Lord Lisburne.

CWMCYVNI,

Called also Cwm-cynvelin, is the residence of Matthew Davies, Esq. who inherited it from his uncle Matthew Evans. Mr. Davies built the present house, and has made large purchases of land adjoining it.

PENGLAIS.

The present house was built by Roderic Richards. His father was Richard Rhydderch. Roderic Richards left it to William Richards his son, who was father to the present proprietor. It stands in a very delightful situation, commanding a charming view of the town, castle, and harbour, of Aberystwyth, and an extensive view of sea and coast as far as the mouth of the river Teivy.

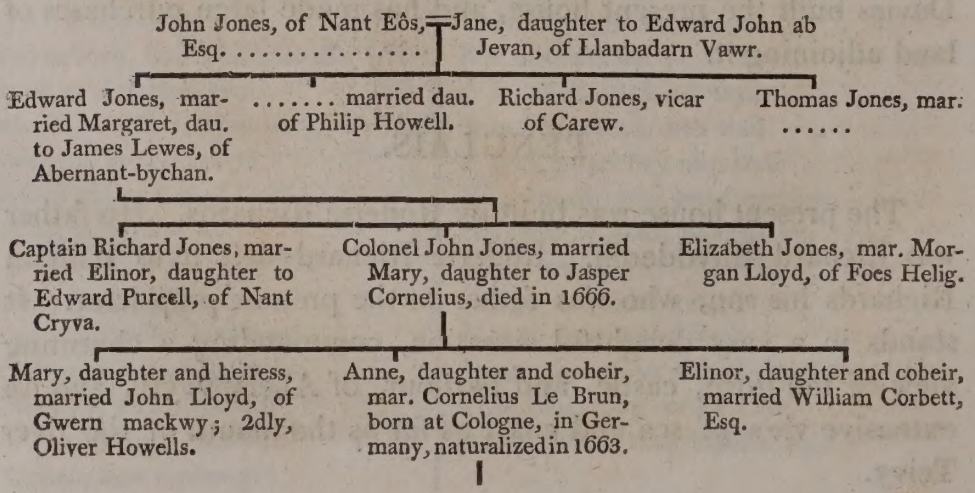
VRONVRAITH

Formerly belonged to Mr. Lloyd, of Tan y Castell, of whom it was purchased by John Morgan. He left it to his eldest son Thomas Morgan, who, about the year 1784, sold it to Sir Thomas Bonsal, Knt. whose family now possess it.

NANTEOS

Is a very handsome structure, and stands beautifully embosomed in a fine wood. In the dining-room and gallery are a great many family portraits, and three or four excellent Flemish paintings. Among the former are those of Colonel Jones and his lady, Cornelius Le Brun, Esq. Sir Thomas Powell, Knt. and the late Dr. Powell.

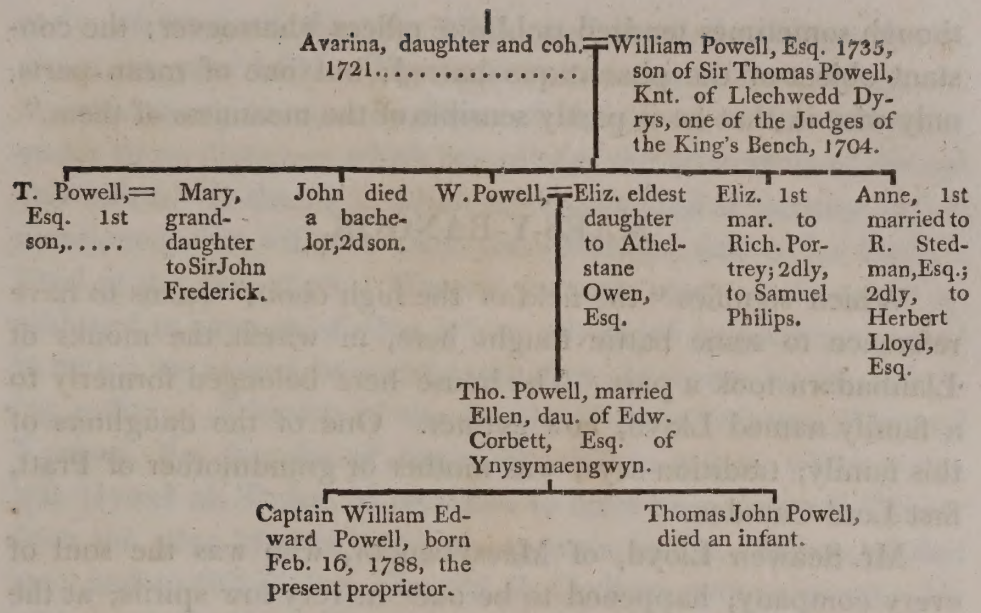
The genealogy of this family runs thus,


John Jones, of Nant Eôs, Esq. .....
Jane, daughter to Edward John ab Jevan, of Llanbadarn Vawr.
Edward Jones, married Margaret, dau. to James Lewes, of Abernant-bychan.
..... married dau. of Philip Howell.
Richard Jones, vicar of Carew.
Thomas Jones, mar. .....
Captain Richard Jones, married Elinor, daughter to Edward Purcell, of Nant Cryva.
Colonel John Jones, married Mary, daughter to Jasper Cornelius, died in 1666.
Elizabeth Jones, mar. Morgan Lloyd, of Foes Helig.
Mary, daughter and heiress, married John Lloyd, of Gwern mackwy; 2dly, Oliver Howells.
Anne, daughter and coheir, mar. Cornelius Le Brun, born at Cologne, in Germany, naturalized in 1663.
Elinor, daughter and coheir, married William Corbett, Esq.

S.R.Meyrick del. J.Storer. sc.

NANT EÔS.

London Published by Longman Hurst Rees and Orme, Paternoster Row, Dec.r 1, 1808.


Avarina, daughter and coh. 1721.....
William Powell, Esq. 1735, son of Sir Thomas Powell, Knt. of Llechwedd Dyrys, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, 1704.
T. Powell, Esq. 1st son,.....
Mary, grand-daughter to Sir John Frederick.
John died a bachelor, 2d son.
W. Powell,
Eliz. eldest daughter to Athelstane Owen, Esq.
Eliz. 1st mar. to Rich. Portrey; 2dly, to Samuel Philips.
Anne, 1st married to R. Stedman, Esq.; 2dly, to Herbert Lloyd, Esq.
Tho. Powell, married Ellen, dau. of Edw. Corbett, Esq. of Ynysymaengwyn.
Captain William Edward Powell, born Feb. 16, 1788, the present proprietor.
Thomas John Powell, died an infant.

The following character is ascribed to Colonel John Jones, which by comparison with that given of him on the monument, may serve to enable us to form a true idea of this man. It is extracted from a MS. written about the year 1661, and entitled, "A true character of the deportment for these eighteen years last past, of the principal gentry within the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, in South Wales."

"John Jones, one that appeared in the first publique differences for monarchy, and much suffered by reason thereof; yet in 1647, he assisted the reducing of Aberystwyth, a garrison then holden for the King, it was thought upon a personall injury offered him; his principles being, without question, stedfastly fixed for monarchy, and the true heir thereof; for he was constantly imprisoned, on all securing, payd a deepe fine in Goldsmith's Hall, decimated, and grievously sequestered declyned,

though sometimes tendred publique offices whatsoever; the constant object of the phanatique hatred; but one of mean parts, only wise in that he is partly sensible of the meanness of them."

MAES-Y-BANGOR,

Which signifies "the field of the high choir," seems to have reference to some battle fought here, in which the monks of Llanbadarn took a part. The house here belonged formerly to a family named Lloyd, now extinct. One of the daughters of this family, tradition says, was mother or grandmother of Pratt, first Lord Camden.

Mr. Scawen Lloyd, of Maesybangor, who was the soul of every company, happened to be once in very low spirits, at the abbey, in the time of Mr. Stedman: Mr. Edward Richards, of Ystradmeirig, being present, was requested to write Scawen's epitaph, it being agreed by the company, that as he was so silent he must die in a few minutes. Richards wrote the following;

Fax I'm gone and laid upon my back,
Grim Death *has cool'd my temper in a crack:*
No certain lease of life we mortals hold,
Death in *all shapes* attacks the young and old.

Fax was Scawen Lloyd's oath; *Cool your temper*, *In a crack*, *In all shapes*, his common-place phrases, which he made use of on all occasions where he thought them applicable.

At Bro Gynin, in this parish, was born that celebrated bard Davydd ab Gwilym. The time of his birth cannot be fixed with any great precision, as there is nothing certain handed down to us. However, it appears very probable, that he was born as

early, at least, as the year 1340; and he died, without doubt, about the year 1400. The bard lived to an advanced age, for he informs us, in more than one of his poems, of his labouring under those distresses which are always the attendants of the old and infirm. If then it is admitted that he died at the time before mentioned, that will give sixty years from the date of his birth, if fixed at the year 1340. Many arguments, and proofs, might be adduced in support of what is here advanced respecting a period in which we cannot be widely mistaken; however, let the following suffice. A person of the family of the celebrated Ednyved Vychan, the founder of one of the fifteen tribes, whose name was Hywel ab Tudur, is recorded to have been dean of Bangor from the year 1359 to 1370, as appears by the archives of that see; and to this divine, Davydd ab Gwilym wrote a poem. He addressed another to Captain Rhys Gwgan, which he composed when distressed on being deprived of his beloved Morvudd, and in this he invokes the demons of mischief to injure his successful rival Cynfrig Cynin, or Bwa back, i. e. Little Hunch-back, whom he wished to expose to the danger of their influence, by sending him with Captain Rhys Gwgan, when the latter joined the English army at the head of three hundred Welshmen to follow Edward III. to France, in one of the wars with that kingdom. The last of the wars which that king had with France commenced in 1369; and it is probable that Dafydd ab Gwilym could not, from his infancy, have written the poem before mentioned, at the time of any of the former wars; therefore we must conclude that this was the period when Captain Rhys Gwgan embarked for France, and consequently the poem was composed about the year 1369. Besides that the bard died about the year 1400, may be inferred from the following circumstances. If he

had lived a little subsequent to that time he would have seen Owain Glgndwrdwg in the height of his glory; and there can hardly be a doubt, that he would have expressed himself as a well-wisher of Owain, or, if influenced by motives hostile to the views of that hero, he would not have passed over that event in silence. But that Dafydd ab Gwilym was not alive at that period, is clearly evinced from Iolo Goch's having written an elegy on his death. Iolo, as may be seen in his works, was very old when he received an invitation to reside in the house of his patron Owain, on the commencement of his insurrection against Henry IV. It appears that Iolo did not long survive his acceptance of this offer, though Owain's hostilities continued against the English government till about the year 1416; and Iolo only commemorates the beginning of these troubles. It may therefore be safely concluded that Iolo wrote the elegy on Davydd ab Gwylym, before he went to the court of Owain, which was in the year 1400; and probably it was but a little before that event. Some ancient bard informs us that Taliesin had foretold the honour to be conferred on Bro Gynin, in being the birth-place of a poet whose muse should be as the sweetness of wine.

" Am Ddafydd, gelfydd goelfin—praff awdwr
" Prophwydod Taliesin,
" Y genid ym Mro Gynin
" Brydydd a'i gywdd fal gwin."

The father of Davydd ab Gwilym was Gwilym Gam, who was the son of Davydd ab Jeuan ab Hywel, ab Cynwrig, ab Gronwy, ab Meredydd ab Madog ab Jorwerth ab Llwarch ab Bran. This Lwarch ab Bran was the founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales. His mother was Ardualvul, sister

to Llewelyn ab Gwilym Vychan, of Emlyn, a person of great renown, and who is, in some accounts, styled Lord of Cardigan. He was certainly owner of Dôl goch in this county.

There are many accounts concerning the birth of Davydd ab Gwilym, which collectively seem to prove that it was illegitimate, or that his grandfather and uncle finding his mother pregnant, in a fit of anger, cruelly turned her out of doors; that she then sought protection from her lover, who immediately married her; and that they then visited Ifor Hael, a cousin of the husband, who afterwards proved the patron and benefactor of Davydd ab Gwilym. Soon after this a reconciliation took place, and the infant Davydd was taken into the care of his uncle Llewelyn ab Gwilym. This uncle being himself a man of learning and talents, was not a little delighted with the promising qualities he discovered in his nephew. He therefore undertook the pleasing task of instructing Davydd in every accomplishment conducive to the attainment of poetry. At the age of fifteen Davydd returned to his parents. We have but slight notices of his youthful days handed down; a few extemporary verses, and some satirical retorts on his parents, are however preserved. It seems that he was not on good terms with his parents, and that repeated provocations at length raised their disputes to such a pitch, that the young bard was obliged again to quit his home. He then took refuge at Maesaleg, the abode of his relation Ivor Hael, or Ivor the generous. Ivor appointed him his steward, and tutor to his daughter, and shewed him every kindness, as did also all Ivor's family. Dafydd's bosom in return glowed with gratitude. But between the tutor and his fair pupil, mutual sentiments arose of a more endearing nature, which, at last, kindled into a flame that could not escape the

penetrating eye of Ivor. Such, however, was his attachment to Dafydd, that he did not appear to frown on his temerity. However he vented his severity on his daughter, and sent her to a nunnery in Anglesea. Her faithful bard in vain followed her to that island, and hired himself as a servant to the abbot of a neighbouring monastery, thinking again to see the beloved object of his wishes. Probably it was during his stay in such capacity that he composed those beautiful poems to his inamorato under the character of a nun. Finding all his endeavours fruitless, he returned to South Wales, to the house of his benefactor, which he ever after found an agreeable home, and occasionally resided there and at the place of his birth. During his residence with Ivor he was elected chief bard of Glamorgan, on which account he was often styled Davydd Morganwg, and Ivor's Bard. Being at the hall of his uncle at Emlyn, during the Christmas holydays, a bard named Rhys Meigan, alighted at the house, and desired Davydd arrogantly to put up his horse, addressing him in verse. This produced a contention between them in verse, which afterwards inflamed to open hostility. Rhys Meigan had, at a meeting of the bards, thrown out reflections the most irritating on Davydd, who, at a future assembly, prepared a satiric ode, and recited it publicly. This so affected the feelings of Rhys Meigan, that he fell down and expired on the spot. This remarkable incident is decidedly corroborated in the contest between Dafydd ab Gwilym and Gruffydd Grug. See the Collection of Poems published by Owen, in 1789, No. 124, and 125. Dafydd ab Gwilym being handsome and accomplished, became the favourite of all the ladies. The Rev. David Jones, of Llanfair, in his Collection of British poetry, tells us, that he had been told by an old woman, that in her youth she had been acquainted

with another aged dame, that had conversed with Davydd ab Gwilym, and that she described him as tall and thin, with auburn hair flowing about his shoulders in beautiful ringlets. This antiquary lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Dafydd tells us himself that the girls used to whisper at church that he wore his sister's hair. His dress was agreeable to the costume of the times; long trowsers, a close jacket, tied round with a sash, suspending a sword of considerable length, and over the whole a loose flowing gown trimmed with fur, with a round cap on his head. These he took care to set off to the best advantage, as he was inclined to be one of the greatest beaus of the age. There is a strange story of one of Davydd's adventures of gallantry, which perhaps may be worth inserting. It is said, that he went to visit each of his mistresses, and appointed a meeting with them under an oak in the neighbourhood, all of them at the same hour. He climbed up the tree, where concealed he might see the event of this meeting. Every one was punctual, and equally astonished to perceive any female there besides herself. However, discovering the trick, they each agreed to kill him; when the bard, peeping from his station amongst the branches, replied,

Y buttein wen fain fwynaf—o honoch,
I honno maddeuaf,
Tan frig pren, a heulwn haf
Teg anterth, t'rawed gyntaf!

If you can be so cruel—
Then let the kind wanton jade,
Who oft'nest met me in this shade
On summers' morn, by love inclin'd,
Let her strike first, and I'm resign'd.

These words had the desired effect. They began to question each other's purity, and the destruction of each other's dress was the inevitable consequence. In the heat of the conflict, Davydd quitting his seat, walked off in perfect security.

Davydd, however, had a great affection for a beautiful and virtuous young woman of the name of Dyddgu, and, for a long time, was assiduous to obtain her hand, but unfortunately he proved unsuccessful. After this he became enamoured of Morfudd, the daughter of Madog Lawgam, whom he had seen at Rhosyr, in Anglesea, where by some means he attracted her notice. After composing about thirty poems to her he obtained her in marriage. As the marriage had not been performed in church, her relations disliked the union, and encouraged a wealthy old man, the before-mentioned Cynvrig Gnin bwa bach, to become the rival of Davydd, and succeeded in taking away Morvudd, to get her formally married to Cynvrig. But after some time Davydd regained her; but being discovered, was imprisoned. This was in consequence of his inability to pay a fine imposed on him for the offence; but he was released by the county of Glamorgan, which discharged the fine. However he still continued his attachment to his Morfudd, and lost no opportunity of procuring interviews. Davydd lived in habits of intimacy with the poets of his time, and was particularly intimate with Madog Benvras, of Maelor, and Grufyd Gryd, of Anglesea. He survived his relations, his patrons, and his fair Morfudd, many years. His uncle, he lost early in life, who was killed by the hand of an assassin; which event the bard laments in the most pathetic strains, in his elegy on the occasion. But he had a consolation in Ivor, whose friendship was unbounded. On the death of Ivor, Davydd returned pensive and sad to Bro Gynin,

his paternal home; and there bewailed the loss of his patron during the remainder of his days.

On his death-bed Davydd was not forsaken by his faithful muse; he then composed some elegiac verses highly expressive of the resignation and hope with which he awaited his approaching dissolution. He died about the year 1400, and was buried at Ystrad flûr Abbey.

In this parish is the hamlet of

ABERYSTWYTH,

Which is a very pleasant summer retreat, and is improving yearly. The roads, which ought to be the first consideration of those who wish to improve any place, have of late been made equally as good as the best in England. Leland says, " Abreostuthe hath been waullyd, and hathe greate privilegis, and is a bettar market than Cairdigan." Camden says, " Aberystwith is the most populous town in the whole county," and that " it was fortified with walls by Gilbert de Clare, and Walter Bec, an Englishman, held it a long time against the Welsh." Part of this old wall of the town still remains on the side next the sea, but stripped of its facing. It is at present the largest town in the county, and the number of strangers who visit it in the summer season increasing, have caused a considerable number of new houses to be built. A great many of these are the property of Sir Thomas Bonsal, Knt. of Fronvraith. Here are three very good inns, and a handsome town-hall, under which the market is held. This has been of late used as a playhouse, though the foundation of a new one has been laid. Assemblies are held here during the summer, and the place bids fair to rival the

English watering-places. The herring fishery flourished here about thirty years ago; and that fish, as well as cod, is frequently caught at present. The harbour is not sufficiently large or commodious for the utmost extent of trade, of which the place, from its situation, is capable, the bar, at its entrance, preventing ships of any considerable burthen from entering, except in spring tides. The trade it carries on at present is from the exportation of lead, calamine, oak bark, and corn, and a few manufactured goods to Bristol and Liverpool. An attempt, however, has been made to erect a pier on one of those ridges of rocks called the Weeg; but the scale seems to be too small. Had two piers been made on each of those ridges, which would have afforded the strongest foundations, the harbours would have been handsome, capacious, and convenient. Besides, by cutting a passage across the road to the north of the town, and carrying it along the marsh into the sea, for the Rhyddol just at the angle it makes when it takes a south-westerly course, an excellent back water would have been at hand, and would have always cleared away any bar that might have formed at the mouth of the harbour, and kept it clear from mud. The utility of this measure would soon be discovered, and might, perhaps, be the means of saving the lives of hundreds who have perished in the tempestuous bay of Cardigan, owing to the want of a harbour to make for. There are two markets in every week here, one on Mondays for butter, cheese, fruit, and such like; and the other on Saturdays for meat. The first Monday in November, and that in May, are called Hireing Mondays; in Welsh, Dywllun y Cyflogan, and a vast number of persons meet here to hire servants, by ancient custom.

The coast is grand, and the marine prospect particularly fine.

S.H.Meyrick del. J.Greig sc.

ABERYSTWYTH CASTLE.

London. Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme, Paternoster Row Dec.1.1808.

The rocks are lofty, black, and excavated. The layers of slate, in general, dip downwards, forming an angle with the sea of 135°, and the cliffs are, in every respect, of an opposite character to those of limestone, which line the coast of Pembrokeshire and Glamorganshire. The bathing here is well conducted; and, in general, there is a good sandy bottom at all hours of the tide, notwithstanding the beach is wholly composed of pebbles. Of the rivers here, Leland, in his Collectanea, says as follows: "A montibus eisdem, (i. e. Elennith) Estuth erumpit et superiores Hereticæ regionis partes transpenetrando sub Aberustuth in mare descendit." Of these Elennith Mountains, which are situated to the east of Ystrad flûr Abbey, the proper name is Maelennith. They separate Cardiganshire from Radnorshire, in which latter county was a cantref called by the same name. Powel, in his History of Wales, tells us, that in the year 1206, "there was such an abundance of fish at Aberystwyth, that the like number was never known to have come there in the memory of man before."

The number of ships registered at the port of Aberystwyth is 210, the tonnage 8120, and the number of seamen employed 762. The largest vessel is 207 tons, and the smallest 18. There is about fourteen feet of water on the bar at spring-tides. The Duke of Leeds, as Lord of the Manor of Vaenor, has a duty of five shillings per ton on coals carried coastwise, which was first granted by King Charles II.

The castle is situated on a rock jutting out into the sea, and has a most romantic appearance. Its situation was well chosen, before the invention of gunpowder made elevated places of more consequence, to protect the town from invasion by sea. Gilbert de Strongbow, son of Richard de Clare, having frequently peti-

tioned of King Henry I. for leave to obtain some lands in Wales, was informed, that he might endeavour to win and possess the lands and inheritance of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn. This he accordingly did, immediately collecting his forces, and having landed in Cardiganshire, reduced the country to subjection with little difficulty. A short time after the death of King Henry I, this Richard de Clare, a nobleman of high birth, and Lord of Cardiganshire, passed from England into Wales, accompanied by Brian of Wallingford, and many of his soldiers. At the passage of Coed Grono, in Monmouthshire, and at the entrance into the wood he dismissed him and his attendants, though much against their will, and proceeded on his journey unarmed; from too great a presumption of security, preceded only by a minstrel and a singer, who played and sung alternately. The Welsh awaiting his arrival, with Jorwerth, brother of Morgan of Caerleon, at their head, and others of his family, rushed upon him unawares from the thickets, and killed him and many of his followers. Gilbert then built two castles, one in the direction of Pembrokeshire, called by Warrington, Dingeraint, perhaps at Cilgerran, and the other at Aberystwith, in the year 1109. It was, of course, the policy of this intruder to embroil the native proprietors with the King of England, that his own house might be aggrandized by conquests and confiscations. About the year 1111, Grufydd ab Rhys came over from Ireland, where he had been brought up from his childhood. He had not resided more than two years in his native country, before he was accused of aiming at the sovereignty of South Wales. King Henry made several attempts to possess his person; but the vigilance of his friends defeated every conspiracy. In the course of time he was enabled to act on the offensive. The reason he had given of his voyage to South Wales

was, that he might see his sister Nest, who had been concubine to King Henry; and after her connection with that monarch was married to Gerald de Windson, governor of Pembroke Castle. He had retreated to Grufydd ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales, where he was assured of protection; and the attempt of King Henry to bribe this monarch to violate the rights of hospitality, was made not in vain. He found in this savage, a being contemptible enough to undertake his directions; fortunately, however, they were frustrated by the escape of Grufyth ap Rhys from his court. He afterwards was so successful in his enterprizes against Caermarthen Castle, Gwyr Castle, and one belonging to William de Londres, that several of the chieftains of Cardigan espoused his cause. He suddenly came to Cardigan Iscoed, and laid siege to a fortress which the Earl of Strigyl had erected at Blaen Porth Gwyddan, in that neighbourhood, which he took and burned to the ground. He then laid siege to a fortress called Strath Peithyll, in Cardigan, belonging to the steward of the Earl of Strigyl, which he took by assault, and put the garrison to the sword. Advancing to Plâs grûg, a fortified mansion on the banks of the Rhydoll, between Aberystwyth and Llanbadarn, he there encamped. Here he ventured to take some cattle for the use of his army out of some fields belonging to Llanbadarn church, and lying within the precincts of that sanctuary, they were regarded as sacred. See Welsh Chron. p. 179. This was an impolitic, though it might be a necessary measure, as it was likely to injure his reputation with his countrymen, by wounding their religious feelings. He then proposed, on the following day, to lay siege to the castle of Aberystwyth. The governor, acquainted with his design, sent to Ystradmeirig Castle for a reinforcement, which arrived in safety during the night

time. Ignorant of this, Gryfydd ap Rhys preserved no order among his troops, and confident of success, appeared before the place; but being drawn into an ambuscade, his forces were defeated with much slaughter, and he himself compelled to quit that province. He fought, however, with better fortune in the year 1135: for he took and razed the castle, and slew the Normans and Saxons that were settled in Cardiganshire. Some of those who escaped fled by sea to England. Gryfydd then restored to the Welsh their lands and habitations, of which they had been deprived. This castle was reinstated by Cadwallader, second son to Gryfydd ab Cynan, who married Alice, daughter to Richard, Earl of Clare, Lord of Caredigiaion, or Cardiganshire, and lived at the castle of Aberystwyth. He had been forced, by the severity of his brother, to reside some time in England, and to solicit the assistance of Henry. As he returned to Wales in the year 1179, under the safe conduct of the King of England, he was murdered; as they were Englishmen, King Henry most justly had the murderers hanged. It was again destroyed by Owen Gwynedd, the eldest son and successor of Grufydd ab Cynan, on account of his brother's contumacy. It continued to experience all the vicissitudes of predatory warfare, alternately fortified and overthrown. It was demolished by Maelgwn the usurper, as he feared he could not maintain it against Llewelyn, in 1208, though he had before fortified it. Notwithstanding this, Llewelyn rebuilt and garrisoned it. But in the tenth year of the reign of Edward I. Rhys, the son of Maelgwn and Grufydd Meredydd, took it from Llewelyn, and retained it, till it fell into the hands of the English.

King Edward I. rebuilt it in the year 1277, and returned to England in triumph. But the oppressions exercised by the

S. H. Meyrick, del. J. Greig, sculp.

ENTRANCE OF ABERYSTWITH CASTLE.

London: Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme, Paternoster Row, Dec. 1, 1808.

rulers of the marches did not permit the peace concluded between the Prince of Wales, and the King of England, to continue. Among the few successes of the Welsh the year before their subjection to the English monarch, is to be numbered the splendid capture of this newly-erected English fortress. It was afterwards, of course, given up to the crown of England.

In the year 1404 it was taken by Owen Glendwr, during one of his most vigorous campaigns. Three years after Prince Henry came against it, and took it upon articles; but it was soon after retaken by Owen, through stratagem. In the following year, however, the English again took this castle.

From the year 1408 this castle remained in the undisturbed possession of the English government. William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, in the 35th of Henry VIII. had a grant of the office of Captain of the castle and town of Aberystwyth. It was besieged and taken in the year 1647, by the parliament forces, it having been garrisoned for King Charles. Since that time it has been only a picturesque heap of ruins, the gateway, and several towers in the walls, alone marking its former extent. In front of the gateway is a modern ravelin, thrown up during the siege in 1747; the rest of the building was the work of Edward I. The castle now belongs to Colonel Johnes, M.P. of Havôd Uchdryd, who having granted a long lease of it to Mr. Probart, of Shrewsbury, steward to Earl Powis, this gentleman has converted it to a delightful purpose, having made walks in it, in the most judicious places, and it is now the promenade of the fashionables, who retire to Aberystwyth during the summer season.

Aberystwyth derives its name from being built exactly opposite the " Aber," or mouth of the Ystwyth, i. e. where it falls into

the Rheiddol. But before the sea had so much encroached on this shore, a castle had been erected at the mouth of the Rheiddol. This castle is thus noted with Castell Mabwnewn, in Powel's History of Wales. "The year ensuing (1164) the Lord Rees seeing he was not able to maintain his estate with such lands as the king had appointed him, entered the lands of Roger de Clare, Earle of Gloucester, (for by the Earle's means was his nephew murthered) and wanne the castles of Aberheidol and of the sonnes of Wynyaon, and rased them. And so in short time he brought all Caerdigan to his subjection."

The old church stood to the west of the town, between the house of Lady Price and the Castle.

The present church was erected by subscription, and dedicated to St. Michael, and a gallery presented to it, bearing the following inscription: "This gallery was erected at the expence of Mrs. Margaret Pryse, A. D. 1790." The only incumbent that has been since, is Richard Morgan, of Llanbadarn Vawr. It is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Llanbadarn.

In digging to plant a hedge on Pendînas Hill, just by this town, was found a golden angel of Henry VII. See Plate XX. Fig. I.

The following is a Copy of a Letter to the Secretary of the Antiquarian Society, from John Meyrick, Esq. on the Subject, dated Petersburgh House, May 1, 1802.

SIR,

I have taken the liberty of sending to you, for the inspection of the Antiquarian Society, a coin found by some men who were digging a trench on the top of Pendinas Hill, at Aberystwyth, in Cardiganshire, for the purpose of planting a

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

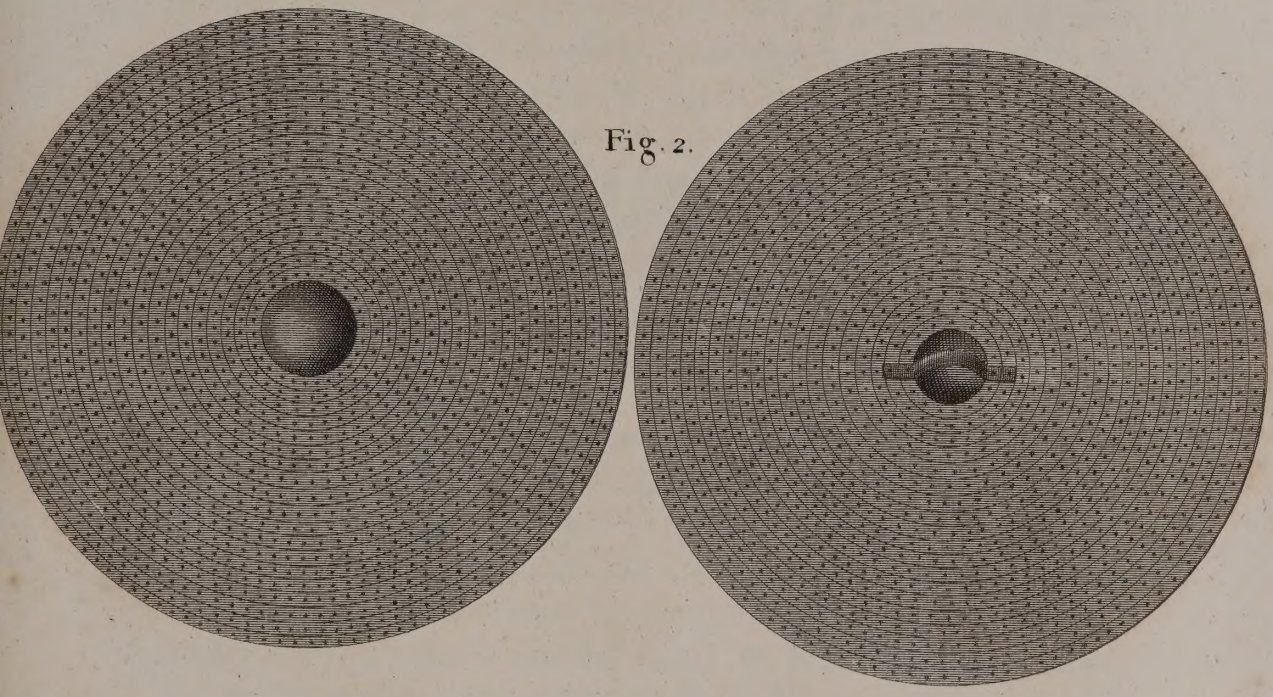
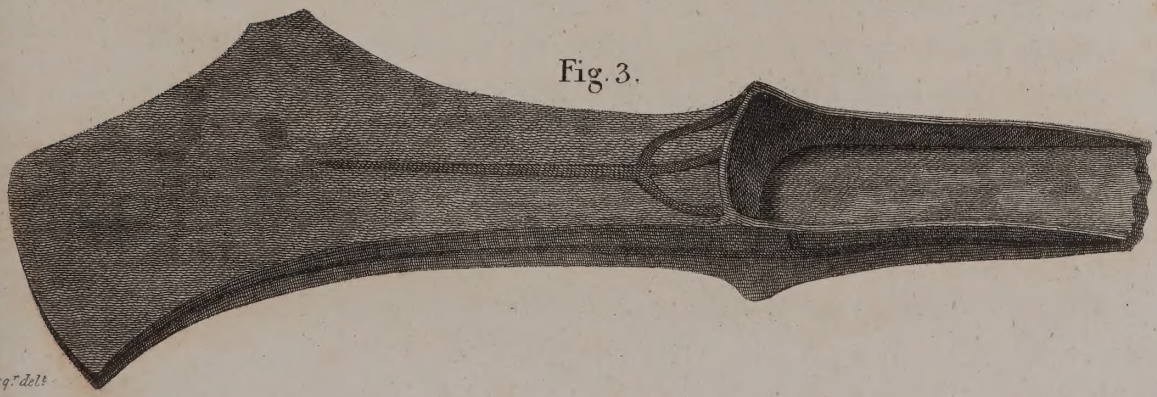


Fig. 3.



Esq.r del.t

J.Greig.s

London: Published by Longman Hurst Rees & Orme, Paternoster Row Dec.r 1.1808.

hedge. It is in good preservation, and is one of the angels coined in the reign of Henry VII. On one side is a ship at sea, whose planks seem to fold over each other, and whose quarter deck, and forecastle, are surrounded with net-work, to prevent accidents, &c. This ship is charged with an escutcheon of the royal arms, France and England, quarterly; above which appear a cross fastened to the mast, the top of which may be seen over it. It seems to allude to the word Cruce in the circumscription. On the dexter side of this cross is the letter H, for Henry; on the sinister, the combined rose of the houses of York and Lancaster. Round this is inscribed PER CRUCE TVA SALVA NOS XPE RED. By thy cross, Oh! Christ our Redeemer, save us. On the reverse is Saint Michael the Archangel, thrusting a spear, terminated at one end with a cross-crosslet, into a dragon's mouth. He has both his legs on the dragon, which circumstance particularizes the angels of this reign from those of the preceding ones. Around this is HENRIC. DI GRA. REX ANG. Z. FRA. Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France. The diameter of the coin is one inch and an eighth, its weight eighty grains, and its fineness, as the money of that age, twenty-three carats, three grains and a half of fine gold, and half a carat of alloy. The value at that period 6s. 8d. but it was raised to 7s. 6d. in the reign of Henry VIII.; to 8s. in the reign of Edward VI.; to 10s. in the reign of Elizabeth, of which value it continued during the reign of James I. and Charles I.; after which reign, the coining of angels was discontinued, owing to the introduction of guineas in the protectorship. As Henry did not place the seven after his name, the only method of distinguishing them from those of Henry VI. (the only Henry who had coined them, excepting Henry VIII. who placed the eight

after his name), is from the rose on the sinister side of the mast, instead of a fleur de lis.

Shakespear, in his play of Henry IV. mentions the angel, but in a double sense. He makes the Lord Chief Justice compare Falstaff to an ill angel; who, in reply, says, "Not so, my Lord, your ill angel is light, &c." and continues the equivoque for some time. As it does not appear that any angels were coined in the reign of Henry IV. Shakespear, when he wrote this, must have had in mind those of Queen Elizabeth. The learned commentator Stevens says, that "as light as a clipt angel," was a comparison frequently used in old comedies.

Henry VII. when Earl of Richmond, set sail from Harfleur, in Normandy, with a small army of about two thousand men, and landed, without opposition, at Milford Haven, in Wales. This he did in hopes that the Welsh, who regarded him as their countryman, and who had been previously attached to his cause, by the means of the Duke of Buckingham, would join his army. His hopes were not only realized, but Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who had been appointed governor of South Wales by Richard III. deserted to him. These angels were certainly not coined till after his accession to the throne; and although a standing army, during peace, had its origin in this reign, it was confined solely to the yeomen of the guard, instituted for a body guard to the King. This then proves that no soldiers were then stationed at Aberystwyth, nor does it appear that any were there till the time of Oliver Cromwell, who encamped on Pendinas Hill, the vestiges of which appear to this day. His object in so doing was to extirpate a banditti who dwelt in the castle of Aberystwyth, and continually infested the town and its vicinity. Lord Clarendon tells us, that the parliament wanted money so much, that when

they could not procure it in the usual manner, they had recourse to a deputation from the Lords and Commons, who were sent into the city for a supply. From these two last circumstances it is almost evident, that although angels were not coined during the protectorship, yet so great was the want of money, that they passed current at that time.

If, Sir, this tends to clear up any doubts in history, or points in antiquity, it will afford the highest satisfaction to, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN MEYRICK.

A celt, or British battle-axe, was also found in Pendinas Hill. See Pl. XX. Fig. III.[1]

As the privileges of this borough are said to have been a long time usurped by individuals,[t] a translation of the charter, in the Appendix, might tend, perhaps, to replacing these rights and immunities in the hands of those to whom they legally belong. The Charter is as follows.

The King, to all to whom, &c. greeting. We have inspected certain letters patent of confirmation of our Lord, Henry VI. the late King of England, our forefather, made in these words:—Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting, We have inspected letters patent of our most beloved Lord and Father, King, defunct, made in these words:—Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all bailiffs, and their vassals, to whom these present

[t] See Morrisian Miscellany in the Gentleman's Magazine.

letters should come, greeting, We have inspected the Charter of our Lord the King, late King of England, after a decree from the throne, made in these words:—Richard, by the grace of God, King of England, and France, and Lord of Ireland, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, dukes, earls, barons, justiciaries, viscounts, provosts, ministers, to all bailiffs, and their vassals, greeting. We have inspected the Charter, which our Lord, of illustrious memory, late King of England, our grandfather, made in these words:—Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justiciaries, viscounts, provosts, ministers, and to all bailiffs, and their vassals, greeting, Know ye, that we will and grant that our Vill of Lanbadar be a free burgh, moreover We grant also to our burgesses of the same burgh, and their heirs, that their Vill of Lanbadar be inclosed with ditches and walls; that they have a market town, with a corporation, and other customs and liberties pertaining to such guild; and that no one who is not of that guild shall carry on any trade in the aforesaid burgh, unless by the will of the same burgesses. We grant moreover to them, and to their heirs, that if any one, a native of any other place, hath dwelt, and held any land in the same, and hath been in the aforesaid guild and corporation, and hath payed lot and scot, with the same our burgesses, for one year and a day, without impeachment, then certainly he cannot be demanded by his master, but shall for ever remain a free man in the said burgh. Besides these, We grant to our aforesaid burgesses of Lanbadar, and their heirs, that they have soc[u],

[u] Soc means power to execute laws, whence such an enfranchised place is called Soca, and its inhabitants, amenable to these laws, Socmen.

and sac[x], and toll, and tithe, and infangenethof;[y] and that they have exemption throughout our whole territories, from God-bote,[z] passage,[a] pontage,[b] and stallage,[c] and from lean,[d] and danegelt,[e] and taywite,[f] and all other customs and exactions, throughout the whole of our dominions, as well in England, as in all our other territories; and We grant that our aforesaid burgesses of Llanbadar have moreover all other liberties and exemptions throughout our whole territories, as our burgesses of Montgomery have. We will moreover, and grant to our aforesaid burgesses of Lanbadar, that they have every year, without any hindrance, two fairs in the aforesaid burgh. To wit, one at the Pentecost, of four days continuance, to wit, on the eve, and the day, and the two days following; and the other at the feast of St. Michael, of eight days continuance, to wit, on the eve, the day of St. Michael, and the six days following; and one market there on a Monday in every week, with all liberties, and free customs, to fairs, and markets of this kind, belonging. We will moreover that all merchants of our land, and merchants of other lands which are at peace with us coming with their merchandize to the aforesaid burgh, and staying there, and retiring from thence,

[x] Sac, liberty of holding plea in judicial matters.

[y] Infangenethof, from the Saxon words Fang, or Fangen, to take, and Theot, a thief, which Bracton tells us was a privilege granted unto Lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee, lib. iii. c. 35.

[z] Theolonium, or God-bote, a fine for offences against God.

[a] Loftage, a payment for carrying of things, or wares, sold by the last.

[b] Pontage, payment at bridges.

[c] Stallage, a duty paid for stalls.

[d] Lean, that is, loan or tribute.

[e] Danegelt, a tax levied on the English originally to buy off the Danes after their invasion, afterwards applied to other purposes.

[f] Taywite, a fine.

have liberty to come, to stop, and retire as well by water as by land, and that they have free entrance into our territories, and free egress from our territories, without any impediment from our bailiffs, and others, by observing the due and right customs; Wherefore we will and strictly command that the aforesaid Vill of Llanbader be a free burgh, and that they have two fairs every year, at the Pentecost, and at the feast of St. Michael, and one market every week on a Monday, and that they have the aforesaid liberties, and exemptions from molestation, without restriction, well and peaceably, freely and quietly, fully and entirely, as is aforesaid, the liberty of our City of London not being injured. To which are witness, the venerable fathers R. Bath and Wells, and Th. Hereford, bishops; William de Valence, his uncle, for Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Roger Mortimer, Antony Beck, archdeacon of Dunolm, Hugh Fitz Otto, Walke de Helynn, Richard de Bost, and others. Given under our hand at Westminster, on the twenty-eighth day of December, in the sixth year of our reign. We also grant and confirm, for Us and our heirs, as far as in Us is, the aforesaid concessions, ratifications, possessions, and grants, to our aforesaid burgesses of Lanbader, and their heirs and successors, as the aforesaid charter fully testifies, and as the same burgesses, and their predecessors, the liberties and exemptions contained in the aforesaid charter hitherto have rationally used and enjoyed. To which are witness, the venerable fathers, the Bishop of Winchester, our chancellor, J. Ely, and W. Norwich, bishops, Thomas Wake, Henry Percy, and others. Given under our hand at Eltham, on the twenty-eighth day of March, in the fifth year of our reign.— We have inspected also the charter of our Lord Edward, formerly Prince of Wales, our great grandfather, made in these

words:—Edward, son of the illustrious King of England, Prince of Wales, Earl of Chester, Pont, and Montreuil, to all bailiffs, and their vassals of Sub Aëron, greeting. Because in our general council lately held at London, which, under our privy seal, was signified to our Justiciary of South Wales, at the celebration of the Pentecost at Lampader, was sent to be proclaimed, We have ordained that a market be held at Lampader every week, on a Monday, according to the tenor of the charter of the said burgesses, and granted by our Lord the King our father. And that all buyings and sellings by water from Aëron to the river Dovey, shall be transacted in our said burgh of Lampader. We command you, that you cause the aforesaid market publicly to be proclaimed, and strictly forbidden on our part, to any one under our peace, bringing any merchandize into our said land, to negociate without the town, except in bread or hire, and other victuals bought in the gross in our said burgh, which after the manner of buying in the country, might lawfully be sold. Given under our seal, by Walke Haklutt, our Justiciary at Carmarthen, our Chancellor of South Wales and West Wales, the fourth day of August, in the thirty-third year of the reign of King Edward, our father. We also, the said concessions, and grant, as well of our great-great-grandfather, and of our great-grandfather, as of our grandfather aforesaid, the same ratifications, possessions, and grants, by the grace of our special council, and by the assent of our council, for Us and our heirs, as far as in Us is, accept, approve, ratify, and the same to our beloved burgesses of the aforesaid town, and their heirs and successors, We grant and confirm, as are testified fully in the aforesaid charter. Moreover, willing to increase our gracious favour to the aforesaid burgesses, We grant to them, for Us and our heirs, as much as in Us is, that it be

lawful for them, or their predecessors, burgesses in the aforesaid town, any one, or any liberties or exemptions from molestation contained in the said charters on any emergency, hitherto not made use of; that they themselves nevertheless, and their heirs and successors, burgesses of the said town, wherever necessary, shall fully enjoy and use the same liberties and exemptions, without any let or hindrance of us or our heirs, justiciaries, escheators, viscounts, or other bailiffs, or any of our ministers whatsoever. And further, as a still greater mark of our favour, we have granted for Us and our heirs, as much as in Us is, to the aforesaid burgesses of our aforesaid burgh, which is in the county of Caerdigan, in South Wales, that neither they, nor their heirs and successors, at any time, shall be convicted by any law suits under any appeals of rights, injuries, transgressions, crimes, calumnies, or demands whatsoever, imposed on them, or to be imposed on them, within the said county, or in the county of Caermarthen, but by burgesses of the said burgh, or by English burgesses of the same county; and that the same, or their heirs and successors, have brief returns from us, and our heirs, in all things touching the burgesses of the same burgh for the time being, and in any thing which shall arise within the same town. So that no viscount, bailiff, or other minister of Us or our heirs, shall enter that town to execute any brief made there, unless for the defence of the bailiffs of the same town; and that the same burgesses, and their heirs and successors, moreover, have common of pasture for their animals, and reasonable estovers of housebote and haybote, with the inhabitants of the county round about the said town, in the same estovers of pastures and feedings, as the same burgesses and their predecessors, common and estovers in their pastures and feedings ought to have, and from the time of the conquest

of Wales, made by our aforesaid great-great-grandfather, the same common and estovers they have been accustomed to have. Wherefore we will, and strictly command, for us and our heirs, that neither the aforesaid burgesses, nor their heirs or successors, at any time, shall be convicted by any law suits under any appeals of rights, injuries, transgressions, crimes, or calumnies, or demands whatsoever, imposed on them, or to be imposed on them, within the aforesaid counties, but by burgesses of the aforesaid burgh, or by English burgesses of the same counties; and that the same burgesses, and their heirs and successors, have a brief return from Us, and our heirs, in all things touching the burgesses of the same town for the time being, and which arise within the same town. So that no viscount, bailiff, or any other minister of ours, or our heirs, shall enter that town to exercise any brief there made, unless for the defence of the bailiff of the said town. And that the same burgesses, and their heirs and successors, moreover, have common of pasture for their animals, and reasonable estovers of housebote and haybote with the inhabitants of the county round the aforesaid town, in the pastures and feedings of the same inhabitants, as the same burgesses, and their predecessors, common and estovers aforesaid, in their pastures and feedings ought to have, and from the time of the conquest of Wales, made by our great-great-grandfather aforesaid, the same common and estovers as they have been accustomed to have, as is aforesaid. To which are witnesses the venerable fathers S. Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, our Chancellor; Thomas, Bishop of Exeter, our Treasurer; John, King of Castille and Lyons, Duke of Lancaster; Edmund, Earl of Cambridge; Thomas Wodestock, Earl of Buckingham; our most beloved uncle, Richard Arundel; Thomas Beauchamp,

Earl of Warwick; William Beauchamp, our Chamberlain; Hugh de Segrave, Seneschal of our Hospitium; John de Fordham, Keeper of our Privy Seal, and others. Given under our hand at Westminster, on the twelfth day of June, in the third year of our reign. We also, the grants and confirmations aforesaid, and all and singular aforesaid contained in the aforesaid charter, having ratified them, and granted the same for Us and our heirs, as much as in us is, accept, approve, and now to the burgesses of the aforesaid burgh, and their heirs and successors, by the tenor of these presents, we grant and confirm, as the aforesaid charter strictly testifies, and as the same burgesses the liberties and restrictions contained in the aforesaid charter ought themselves to enjoy; and which liberties and restrictions aforesaid, their ancestors and predecessors, burgesses of the same burgh, from the time of the grant and confirmation of them aforesaid, have been accustomed reasonably to use and enjoy. In testimony of which We have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness myself at Westminster, on the twelfth day of May, in the third year of our reign. We also, the said letters patent of grants and confirmations of liberties and restrictions of this kind, not in the slightest degree revoked by our own approbation, and by the advice of our lords spiritual and temporal, in our parliament at Westminster now assembled, in the third year of our reign, approve, ratify, and confirm, as the aforesaid letters strictly testify; and as the same burgesses ought to use and enjoy the liberties and restrictions, and their ancestors and predecessors, burgesses of the said burgh, those liberties and restrictions from the time of the grant and confirmation aforesaid, have been accustomed to use and enjoy. In testimony of which, We have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness myself at

Leicester, the twenty-first day of February, in the fourth year of our reign. We also, the aforesaid charters, and all and singular therein contained, having ratified and granted them for Us and our heirs, as far as in us is, accept and approve; and to our well beloved, the present burgesses of the said burgh, and their heirs, according to the tenor of these presents, do grant and confirm, as the aforesaid charters in themselves strictly testify. In testimony of which, the King himself is witness at Westminster, on the twentieth day of November.

LLANVIHANGL GENAU'R GLYN,

Called also Llavihangl al castell Gualter, is near the sea-coast, and a very extensive parish. Here is a curious echo that iterates twice.

The castle, called Castell Gualter, was erected by Walter Espec, or Especke, to protect his territories which lie in this part of Cardiganshire. It was destroyed in the year 1135, by Cadwallader and Owain Gwyneth, the sons of Grufydd ab Cynan, at the time they took Aberystwyth Castle. Walter Espec is mentioned in the Welsh Chronicle as accompanying King John in the year 1217 into Wales during the rebellion of the barons; but as Walter Espec ended his life in a monastic habit at Rievale, in the year 1158, which abbey he had founded, this Walter was probably a descendant. Walter Espec married one Adelina, who with him founded the priory of Kirkham, in Yorkshire, anno 1122, on account of losing his son by a fall from his horse. He founded the abbey of Rievalle, anno 1131, and that of Warden, in Bedfordshire, in 1136. His daughter Adelina married Peter, Lord Roos, from whom his grace the Duke of Rutland derives his pedigree. Leland gives him a great character

for wit, modesty, sincerity, and loyalty; to which he adds, that he was above the common stature, a pious, and a powerful baron. Genau'r glyn stood in what was formerly called Penwedic; and we are told in the Welsh chronicle, that "In the year 1116 Grufydd ab Cynan destroyed all Cardiganshire as far as Penwedic. He then assaulted the castle of Stradpythyll, (which belonged to Ralph, Earl Gilbert's steward) and got it, and slew the men that were within." This castle probably stood near the river Pythyll, which runs through the Gogerthan estate into the river Clarach. In the year 1152, Meredith and Rhys, the sons of Grufydd ap Rhys, did lead their forces to Penwedic, before the castle, (probably castell Gwalter) which did belong to Howel, the son of Prince Owen Gwynedd, and with great pains took it.

CHURCH.

The church stands on the brow of a hill, on the top of which is Castell Gualter. It is built in the form of a cross, and is neatly fitted up within. The great tithes of this parish were granted to Lord Castlemaine, by King Henry VIII, at the dissolution, and have since passed into the Chichester family, one of whom, John Palmer Chichester, at present enjoys them. It formerly belonged to the Vale Royal in Cheshire. It is a vicarage, and the names of the five last incumbents are; 1712, Howel Penry, A. M.; 1730, —— Gwynne, of Lanlery; 1780, William Powell, D. D. of Nanteos; 1800, Richard Lloyd, A. M. of Abertrinant; 1805, Lewis Evans, of Lanbadarn Vawr. This living is in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. Part of Cyvoath y Brennin pay the great tithes to the vicar, and he also receives one fourth of the small tithes throughout the parish.

On a board, fastened up in the church, are the names of its benefactors, thus inscribed:

Benefactors to this Parish
David Jones late of Cevngwyn
Yeoman left sixty Pounds, the interest
thereof towards teaching poor children
of this Parish.
Hugh Edward of Cynnullmawr left five
Pounds, the interest thereof to the same
use.
Evan Watkin late of Cynnullmâwr
Gent left twenty Pounds the Interest
thereof to the same use.
Richd Morgn Chch Wardn 1762.

The font is an ancient hexagonal bason, supported by a square pillar, on two steps.

On the south side of the chancel, is a mural monument, with the following inscription:

D. O. M. S.
Effare Marmor
Elizabetha
Edward Herbert optimi
Civis subditi Filia
Hoeli Penry A. M.
Conjux dilectissima
LX annos nata XXXI nupta
Pia felix munifica
Cælo reddita pridie
Calend. Jan. Anº Dnⁱ
MDCCXII
—— Post funera vivit
Hoc exiguum licet Pietatis
Et amoris posuit M. M. M.

Besides the church and Eglwys vâch, on Cwmswmlog hill are the remains of a chapel erected by Sir Hugh Middleton, in the reign of King James, for the use of his miners.

In this parish are several remains of Druidical structures. The most remarkable is that generally called Gwely Taliesin, or Taliesin's bed. This is Taliesin ben beirdd, mentioned before in this work, and who flourished about the year 540; but on attentively considering this structure, we shall readily pronounce such an account to be wholly fabulous. The popular superstition respecting this is, that should any one sleep in this bed for one night, he would the next day become either a poet, or an ideot. A large heap of earth has been raised, and surrounded by two circles of stones, the innermost of which is twenty-seven feet in diameter, and the outer one about thirty-one feet. In the centre of this is the gwely, which is composed of six stones, five placed so as to make an oblong chest, and another for its cover. The covering stone has been taken off, and thrown on one side, and measures upwards of six feet in length, and three feet six inches in width. The chest itself is three feet in depth, six feet long, and two feet three inches broad. In this chest was, many years ago, found a human skull; therefore, whether this was a cromlêch, and the skull that of a victim sacrificed, or the sepulchral tumulus of an Arch Druid, and this the remains of his reverend head, is a subject of conjecture. That it was not the grave of Taliesin, we may collect from the following considerations. He flourished when Christianity had taken deep root in Wales, and his works throughout evince his sincere belief in the Christian doctrines. It was the custom, after the introduction of Christianity into Britain, to make frequent use of the cross, and this emblem was always carved on the sepulchral monuments of

devout persons of that period, as we have many examples even in this country. As Taliesin therefore was celebrated as a pious Christian, as well as an excellent poet, such a monument would undoubtedly be erected to him, and probably was in North Wales, where he spent the latter part of his life. This druidical relict is situated on a mountain, called Pen Sarn ddu, between the rivers Ceulan and Clettwr.

In a field, called Lletty ngharad bach, belonging to the farm of Yurglawdd, are two stones, of which the vulgar say there is a prophecy, that when the third appears the end of the world will be at hand. One of the stones has a prismatic shape, and has several circular excavations on its sides, communicating with one another. The other is flat, and has two of these excavations on its upper side, but not communicating with each other. These were, doubtless, used by the Druids in their sacrifices.

On the top of another hill, called Pembryn pellau, is a cist-faen, or stone chest, but to what purpose applied by the Druids, the learned are not yet agreed. And on the top of a mountain, called Moel Llyn, is a carnedd, or heap of stones, erected in commemoration of some event, though what, is not at this time known.

At a farm in this parish, called Llwyn Glâs, belonging to Mr. John Hughes, is preserved one of those singular pieces of antiquity called Cylleth hirion, or very long knives. It is fourteen inches and a half in length from the tip of the handle to the point of the blade. The handle is horn, ornamented with brass, and of a peculiar construction, being excavated at top, as a resting-place, and support for the thumb, which is placed over it, when held in the hand like a dagger, for the greater force of the plunge. The

blade is ornamented with gold inlaid. As this knife was used by the Saxons in the time of Gwrtheyrn, or Vortigern, it will be necessary to enter at large into that part of his history connected with it. After the death of the blessed Gwrthevyr, the Britons again elected Gwrtheyrn to be king, whom they had before deposed for his wicked and pusillanimous conduct. Rhonwen, or Rowena, wished for nothing more, for after he was made king she sent messengers to Germany to inform her father that Gwrthevyr, his inveterate enemy, was no more. Then Hengist raised three hundred thousand armed men, and set sail for Britain; but the Britons observing so large a fleet, fortified the harbour, so that the Saxons could not land. On this they pretended to come to assist Gwrtheyrn to regain his crown: he permitted them to land, and Hengist appointed a future day for a conference, and proposed that both parties should come unarmed, and meet on the first of May following on Salisbury Plain. After this had been agreed to, Hengist, thinking that by destroying the chiefs of the Britons, they would then be easily conquered, desired each of his nobles and knights to bring a very long sharp pointed knife with him concealed in his sleeve; and that when he should say, " Nemet eour saxes," each should kill the Briton next to him. This was accordingly done, and about three hundred noblemen were massacred; none of the British princes escaped except Eidiol, Earl of Gloucester, who escaped by means of a pole he found under his feet, and with which he slew seventy Saxons. The meaning of " Nemet eour saxes," is, take your knives. This happened A. D. 473. One of these knives, but of a more magnificent kind, and belonging to a Saxon nobleman, was seen, and is described by the author of Drych y Prif Oesoed. He says, " the blade was about seven inches long, and more than half an inch broad. Five of

the seven inches were two-edged. The hilt was of ivory, curiously wrought, having the image of a naked woman, with a globe in her left hand, and her right hand resting on her hip. There was a young man carved on her right side, with a glory round his head. The sheath was also of ivory curiously wrought."

About the year 1759, some labourers belonging to the Gogerthan estate, digging turf in Gors fochno, turned up a tanned leathern quarter boot. It was quite perfect, and made to lace up in front. It was pointed at the toe, gradually diminishing, the sole and upper leather so united as to appear all one piece of leather. It was of an enormous length, and after quitting that distance to which the toe would reach, curved upwards towards the middle of the leg, nearly the length of two feet. Mr. Morgan, the agent for the Gogerthan estate, presented it to John Pugh Pryse, Esq. who carried it out of the county. This was undoubtedly a great curiosity, and was certainly worn some time between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries; but towards establishing the exact period, it will be necessary to take a view of the different forms of boots and shoes within those periods. "High shoes, reaching nearly to the middle of the legs, and fastened by lacing in front, and which may also properly enough be considered as a species of half boots, were in use in this country as early as the tenth century; and the only apparent difference between the high shoes of the ancients and moderns seems to have been, that the former laced close down to the toes, and the latter to the instep only."[s]

Among the various innovations made in dress by the Normans during the twelfth century, none met with more marked,

[s] See Strutt's Habits of the Anglo Saxons, p. 48.

or more deserved disapprobation, than that of lengthening the toes of the shoes, and bringing them forward to a sharp point. This custom, according to William of Malmsbury,[h] first took place in the reign of William Rufus, and as the Welsh copied the Norman dress, it no doubt soon after found its way into their country. According to Orderic Vitalis,[i] the practice was introduced by a man who had distorted feet, in order to conceal the deformity; but, he adds, the fashion was no sooner made known, than all those who were fond of novelty thought proper to follow it; and the shoes were made by the shoemakers in the form of a scorpion's tail. These shoes were called *pigaciæ*, and adopted by persons of every class, both rich and poor. Soon after a courtier, whose name was Robert, improved upon the first idea by filling the vacant part of the shoe with tow, and twisting it round in the form of a ram's horn: this silly fashion drew forth much applause. It was followed by the greater part of the nobility; and the author, for this happy invention, was honoured with the cognomen Cornadus, or horned. The long pointed shoes were vehemently inveighed against by the clergy, and Anselm, the archbishop of Canterbury, was one of the principal opponents to them. The picked pointed boots were called Ocreæ rostratæ; these and the shoes were sometimes terminated with the representation of a bird's bill, or some such ornament, which was turned upwards, and was often sustained by gold or silver chains fastened to the knee. The ecclesiastics said this was an attempt to belie the scriptures, where it is affirmed, that no man can add a cubit to his stature. So far as we can judge from the illuminations of the twelfth century, the fashion did not long maintain its ground.

[h] Will. Malmesb. lib. iv. c. 1.

[i] Ord. Vit. Eccl. Hist. lib. viii. p. 682.

It was however afterwards revived, and even carried to a more preposterous extent; but, in the reign of Queen Mary, we are told by Bulver,[k] the people in general laid aside the long points, and had their shoes made square-toed, which they carried to such absurdity, that a proclamation was issued that no man should wear his shoes above six inches square at the toes.

In the sumptuary laws established in the third year of Edward IV, there is a clause forbidding any shoemaker to make the toes of the shoes and boots to exceed the length of two inches.

In all the paintings from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, we find that, except in the reign of William Rufus, the length of the shoes was suffered to trail on the ground. Now the curve I think is so great a peculiarity, that we may safely ascribe the boot in question to the twelfth century, and as the Normans did not wear them in battle, it must have belonged to some Welsh gentleman. Giraldus, indeed, who lived in the end of the twelfth century, tells us, that the Welsh used in his time high shoes made of untanned leather.

The labourers who dig turf in Gors vochno, frequently meet with stumps of trees buried in the bog. These turn out very profitable to them, and though quite black when taken up, yet split into fine laths, which are used in building.

In this parish is a large furnace, called Dovey furnace, erected about the year 1755, by Vernon, Kendal, and Co. an English company. They melted iron ore, and cast it into pigs. It is not now worked.

On that immense tract of land called Gors vochno, near the

[k] See his Pedigree of the English Gallant, p. 548.

river Dovey, is a tumulus, called Moel ynys, and also Tommen lâs; but whether it has been used as a covering to the fallen in battle, as the word tommen would lead one to suppose, or whether it is only called so from its resemblance to one, is not now known. A sand near it is called Traeth Maelgwn.

YNYS HIR

Is a large old-fashioned house, formerly belonging to the Lloyds, and afterwards to the Knowles family. It then became the property of —— Bowen, of Upton, in Pembrokeshire, Esq. by his marriage with Miss Knowles the heiress. He left a daughter, who married —— Skyrme, of Pembrokeshire, Esq. who acquired in her right, and afterwards sold it to Mr. John Hughes, his tenant. Mr. Hughes, about the year 1780, sold it to Matthew Davies, Esq. of Cwmeyvni, in whose possession it still continues.

PENPONTBREN

Is now the property of Herbert Lloyd, attorney at law, of Caermarthen, who bought it of Charles Griffiths, about nine years ago. The family of Griffiths had resided here many generations.

RHOSCELLAN,

Now a part of the property of Captain Powel, of Nant Eôs, came to be joined to that estate according to the following pedigree:

Rhys Meredydd, Lord of Towyn, married, as in the descent of Vaughan, of Pembryn,

Rhydderch, ... = first, Margaret, daughter and heir to John Lloyd ap David ap Llewelyn, of Ceven maelgoed.

David, second son, ... = Lowry, dau. to Richard ap Rhys David Lloyd.

Richard, ... = Lowry, daughter to Richard Pryse, of Gogerthan, Esq.

Watkin, ... = Elen, daughter to Hugh Prys, of Llanvendiged, in Meirion.

David Vaughan, the first who lived at Rhôscellan, = Jane, daughter to Thomas Winne James, of Llanbadarn vawr.

John Vaughan, ... = Jane, daughter to Lewis Evans, descended from Wilkok, Lord of Mowddwis, now in the possession of the Mittons, by an heir female. (See Camden's Mongomeryshire.

Mary Vaughan, daughter and heir to this estate, married George, son of Edward Jones, of Nant Eôs.

GLANVRAED

Stands on a hill to the south of the river Lery, and is noted for having been the birth-place of that eminent naturalist and antiquary, Edward Lloyd, an account of whose life is in manuscript in the Ashmolean Museum, and was published by the Rev. N. Owen, with other papers, under the title of "British Remains." In a manuscript account of benefactors, at the Ashmolean Museum, is a drawing of Edward Lloyd, supposed to be an accurate likeness; in which he appears to have been a jolly looking person. As I consider Memoirs of the Life of Edward Llwyd to be of a most interesting nature to all persons who may deem this history worth their perusal, I shall in this place transcribe the above-mentioned MS. and add the observations and notes of Mr. N. Owen.

"Edward Lloyd,[1] or Lhwyd, was the natural son of (A)

[1] Mr. Lloyd, or Lhwyd's account of himself is, "I don't profess to be an Englishman, but an old Briton, and, according to our British genealogies,

Lloyd, of Lhan Vorda, near Oswestry, or Oswaldstree, in the county of Salop, Esq. by Bridget, second daughter of —— Price, of Glanfrid, in Cardiganshire, Esq. He was entered in Jesus College, Oxford, October 31, 1682, and was matriculated on the 17th of November following, being then (though he writes himself only eighteen) twenty-two years of age (B). It is highly probable that he had shewn some inclinations towards, perhaps had made some progress in, the study of natural history, before he became a member of the University; for this year the building for Mr. Ashmole's benefaction being finished, his collection was sent to Oxford, and intrusted to the care of Robert Plott, LL. D. In the year following they were confirmed to the University by the founder's letter read in convocation; and in 1684 Mr. Lhwyd was employed in digesting the specimens, and comparing the catalogues; which have this note in the title page, 'Accurante Edwardo Luidio procustode, ann. 1684.'

"In this station of under-keeper he continued till the year 1694, collecting specimens in natural history, as he informs us in the preface to the Lythophylacium Britannicum, when he suc-

descended in the male line from Elidyr Lydanwyn, the son of Meirchion, the son of Cenen, the son of Coel Kistheavick, alias Coel Godhebog, in the province of Riged, in Scotland, in the fourth century, before the Saxons came into Great Britain." See a Letterto the Scots and Irish, Malcome's Tracts, p. 18, or Nicholson's Appendix to the Irish Historical Library, p. 97. His pedigree runs thus: Edward, ap Edward, ap Edward, ap Sion, ap Sion, ap Sion, ap Rich, ap Meredyd, ap Madoc, ap Griffri Vychan, ap Blad, ap Gwion, ap Radvarch, ap Aper, ap Gurgi, ap Hedd Molwynoc, ap Greddf, ap Zymyr, ap Llawr, ap Llawfrodadd Varvoc, ap Aper, ap Tydwel Glôf, ap Rodri Mawr, ap Mervyn Vrych, ap Gwrhyad, ap Elidyr, ap Sandef, ap Atkwn, ap Tegid, ap Reid, ap Dawc, ap Llywarch Hên, ap Elidyr Lydanwyn, &c. This pedigree, in his own hand writing, is in the Museum.

ceeded to the head-keeper's place, vacant by the resignation of his friend and patron Dr. Plott. The great progress he made in those studies which the nature of his office prompted him to pursue, is very visible in the Lythophylacium Britannicum just mentioned; by which it appears that he had either visited or settled correspondences in almost every part of Great Britain. In 1693 he was employed in collecting materials relative to Wales, for the new edition of Camden's Britannia, at the desire, and probably, the expence, of Mr. Gibson (C). About this time I conjecture that he intended, perhaps by the persuasion of his friends, to travel to Armorica; but in what station, or for what purpose, (D) I know not; most likely in search of natural curiosities.

His extensive knowledge in this part of learning, as well as that of antiquities, had made him sufficiently known to the world. But as a complete acquaintance with these branches of literature is not attainable in a sedentary life, he earnestly entertained a desire of visiting such countries as might afford materials for the improvement of his own knowledge, and the service of the public.

To such a design his own finances were by no means equal. The public therefore readily accepted his proposals, and engaged for an annual subscription for five years, in order to enable him to collect whatever might throw any light upon the languages, antiquities, or natural history, of those countries he proposed to visit. It began in the year 1696; at which time he set out for Wales, neglecting nothing curious, or useful, to be met with in his way thither. He returned to Oxford 1697, (E) probably bringing with him part of that large collection of Welsh fossils now preserved in the lower room of the Museum, which he did not live to digest.

In 1698 I find him in different parts of Wales (F) and the counties adjoining. This year he finished the Lythophylacium Britannicum, which he expected the university would have printed at their own expense (G), but he was deceived; and it would perhaps never have been made public, had not some of his noble and learned patrons undertaken it at their own charge. One hundred and twenty impressions only were struck off at the expense of the Lord Chancellor Somers, the Earl of Dorset, Lord Halifax, Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Hans Sloan, Dr. Aston, Dr. Geoffray, of Paris, Dr. Martin Lister, Dr. Tancred Robinson; under the care and inspection of the last-mentioned. But as that gentleman had not the specimens by him, of which it treats, nor the author to consult upon every difficulty, it appeared so full of inaccuracies, as to need as well as deserve a second edition.[m]

In the year 1699 (H) I find him at Anglesey, on a visit to his intimate friend Mr. Henry Rowlands, author of the Mona Antiqua. Soon after that he went into Scotland (H), and in the beginning of the following year to Ireland (H). The assistance he received from the learned in each of these kingdoms, he gratefully acknowledges in the preface to the Archæologia. Towards the close of 1700 he came back from Ireland to Cornwall, applying himself to the study of the Cornish language, and in collecting uncommon plants and fossils. His curiosity and indefatigable

[m] It is certain that a new edition of this work was preparing for the press by Mr. Lhwyd. In a printed paper, signifying what books were already printed, or under the press, at the Theatre in Oxon, this is mentioned, Edwardi Luidü, &c. Ed. 2. This paper was the imprimatur of a Charlet, dated June 1, 1709. Mr. Lhwyd mentioned this intended edition in several of his letters to Dr. Lister; but, dying soon after, it was never printed, nor can I learn what became of the papers belonging to it.

industry next led him to cross the Channel, in order to obtain (I) Armorican antiquities, on the coast of France. But he had scarce been there any time before he was taken up as a spy, his papers were seized, and himself committed as a prisoner to the castle of Brest. A stop was here put to his inquiries, and he was obliged to depart the kingdom, injured as well as unsatisfied; having seen, as his friend **** tells him, " too few of their ancient monuments in France, and too much of their barbarous modern manners (K)."

After these adventures he returned to Oxford in the spring of the year 1701, having collected sufficient materials for the work he had promised to undertake. His friend, Mr. Humphrey Foulks, in a letter dated about this time, advises him to give the public a brief account of his travels in a sixpenny pamphlet; and it is much to be wished, as things have turned out, he had complied with this request. In the summer following he was created M. A. by the convocation, die 21mo Julii (L). By a letter to Mr. Henry Rowlands it appears, that he made an excursion to Cambridge, in search of a map of Britain and Ireland, by Giraldus Cambrensis. Being disappointed in his expectations, as he tells that gentleman, he copied Giraldus's Epistles, and lingered out his time between the public library, that of Benet College and Trinity.

After his return to Oxford he employed himself in preparing the first specimen of his five years labour and industry, the Archæologia Britannica, for the press; which, owing to the dilatoriness of the printers, of which he complains much in his letters and elsewhere (M), did not appear till 1707.

However this might be, it met with the approbation of all men of sense and learning; though many of his subscribers, who understood but little of the subjects it treats of, were highly dissa-

tisfied. A true character of it is drawn up, by an impartial judge, in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 311.[n]

Nov. 1708, he was proposed, at a meeting of the Royal Society, at Gresham College, as a candidate for a fellowship; and he was admitted as such, though his election was violently opposed by Dr. Woodward; of which more will be said hereafter.

In the next spring ($170\frac{8}{9}$), the place of Superior Beadle in Divinity became vacant, by the promotion of Mr. Caswell to the Professorship of Astronomy, in the room of Dr. Gregory, deceased. Four candidates appeared immediately, viz. Mr. Hatchett, formerly of Merton-College; Mr. Hearne, of Edmund-Hall; Mr. Lhwyd, and Mr. Colinge, of New-College: but they were soon reduced to two, by the death of the first, and the resignation of the second (N) in favour of Mr. Lhwyd, their interest being much the same. There now remained only Mr. Lhwyd and Mr. Colinge, between whom the contest ran very high, each having fetched his friends from the most remote parts of the kingdom. On the day of election, March 11, 1708,[o] Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ-Church, to whose acquaintance he had been introduced by Brown Willis, Esq. brought seventy-one votes in favour of Mr. Lhwyd, thereby giving him a majority of twenty voices.[p]

He did not long enjoy this second mark of esteem conferred on him by the University, dying (O), after a few days illness, in the latter end of June, 1709. He was buried in the parish-church of St. Michael, Oxford, in the South, or Welsh aisle, as it called, being the burial-place of the members of Jesus-College.

[n] This letter is often bound together with the Archæologia, printed in a folio sheet.

[o] See Register of the University, p. 40.

[p] This circumstance was related to me by that gentleman himself.

There is yet no stone, nor monument, to perpetuate his memory, as I can find. If there ever was one, the pews since built hide it from our view. Nor was such a memorial wanting for that purpose. He has left the best index of his abilities in his learned and laborious works. It may be proper in this place to mention what these are, more particularly, as well as some more private anecdotes relating to him; which, though not necessary to the design of these papers, may yet give a truer idea of his real character.

His Works are, Papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

No. 166. Art. 8. An account of a sort of paper made of Linum Asbestinum, found in the Isle of Anglesey.

No. 200. Art. 3. A letter to Christopher Hemmer concerning some regularly-figured stones found near Oxford.

No. 208. Art. 2. Part of a letter to Dr. Martin Lister, giving an account of locusts lately observed in Wales.

Art. 3. Extract of another letter to the same purpose, dated February 20, 1693.

Art. 4. An account of the burning of several hay-ricks by a fiery exhalation, or damp, and of the infectious quality of the grass of several grounds, dated Dolgelly, Jan. 20, 169$\frac{3}{4}$.

No. 213. Art. 5. Part of a letter to Dr. Lister, giving some further account of the fiery exhalation in Merionethshire, dated Oxford, Aug. 23, 1694.

No. 229. Part 8. Part of a letter to Dr. Tancred Robinson, concerning hail in Monmouthshire, dated Usk, June 15, 1697.

No. 243. Art. 4. Part of a letter, &c.

No. 252. Art. 6.

No. 269. Art. 1.

No. 292. Art. 1.
No. 295. Art. 5.
No. 314.
No. 316. Art. 6.
No. 334. Art. 4, 5, and 6.
No. 335. Art. 3 and 4.
No. 366. Art. 3. and 4.

These seven last, though written long before, were inserted in the Transactions after his death.

He published also,

Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum in Museo Ashmoleano; a folio, in ten sheets, bound up with the general Catalogue of the MSS. of England.

A Set of Parochial Queries, in order to complete his History of Wales

The Life of Elias Ashmole, published in the Continuation of the Supplement to Mr. Collier's great Historical Dictionary (O 2).

Carmen Britannicum Dialecto Cornub. ad Normana Poetarum Seculi Sexti, in the Oxford Verses, in Obit. Guliel. Tertii, &c.

A Catalogue of Local Words, paralleled with British or Welsh, published in Ray's Collection of English Words, not generally used. Vid. 2 Ed. 1691.

De Fluviorum, &c. in Britannia Nominibus Adversaria. This is a posthumous piece, published at the end of Baxter's Glossary.

Prælectio de Stellis Marinis Britannici Oceani, habit in Mus. Ashmol. in consequence of his promise made to the University on his being created A. M. See Appendix. This is printed in Linnæus's book De Stellis Marinis, and now in the new edition of the Lythophylacium.

But we are not to build our judgment of his learning and abilities upon those works alone which have his name prefixed to them. These will be equally discernible in Ray's Synopsis, Gibson's Cambden, Leyster's Historia Conchyliorum, Baxter's Glossary (P), and Nicholson's Historical Library, &c. Nor do either of these authors fail in duly and gratefully acknowledging his services and assistance.

It is said his collections for a second volume, which was to contain an account of the antiquities, monuments, &c. in the principality of Wales, were numerous, and well chosen: but upon account of a quarrel between him and Dr. Wynne (R), then Fellow [q] of the college, he refused to buy them, and they were purchased by Sir Thomas Seabright, of Beachwood, in Herefordshire, in whose library the greatest part of them remain. The reader is not to imagine that these papers are any ways ready for publication; had that been the case, they would probably long before this time have seen the light: but he had never digested them, nor indeed fairly transcribed them, or cleared them from those abbreviations peculiar to himself, which render it impossible for any person to undertake to publish them.

That his knowledge in both these branches of literature to which he particularly applied himself was very extensive, is allowed on all hands. His Archæologia will be always esteemed and valued by the lovers and patrons of the study of antiquities. Nor has philosophy less to be proud of her disciple, whose discoveries in natural history, and the great assistance he has given those who pursue the same sort of inquiries, have rendered him deservedly famous.

[q] Afterwards Principal, and Bishop of St. Asaph. See Brown Willes's Survey of that Cathedral, p. 97.

At the time he published his Lithophylacium Britannicum, the contention concerning the origin of those marine bodies found in the earth ran very high amongst the learned. While some asserted them to be the real exuviæ of animals, others degraded them into mere lusus naturæ, or lapides sui generis. He seemed to have steered a middle course. What his opinion was may be seen in the sixth letter, at the end of the Lythophylacium; it is translated by himself, and published by Mr. Ray. But this being diametrically opposite of Dr. Woodward's sentiments, who was a strong advocate for the Noetic deluge as the instrument whereby they were brought into the places where they were found, it so offended him, that it occasioned his shyness, nay, even rudeness, not only to Mr. Lhwyd, but to any person who professed a regard or friendship for him; and hence that opposition made to his being elected Fellow of the Royal Society (T).

I cannot, in this place, help observing, that the aforesaid gentleman has attacked our author in that part where he was least vulnerable, viz. for ranking the Belemnites amongst the extraneous fossils. "As to Mr. Lhwyd," says he, "he was much prejudiced, and ready to catch at any thing that might lessen the authority of what I have delivered." Whoever shall give himself the trouble to peruse the fourth letter annexed to the Lythop. Brit. which gave rise to this censure, or indeed any other of its author's performances, will find little appearance of dogmatism or prejudice; but, on the contrary, that modesty, candour, and ingenuousness, which becomes the inventor of any new system, and is the surest method of investigating the truth. Which of the two approached nearest to that real end of all inquiries, later discoveries have sufficiently shewn.

It might have been expected that such indefatigable labours would have met with a suitable encouragement from the public: but our author was one amongst the numerous instances of the world's ingratitude. It is certain that he possessed no estate, so that it is a wonder how he was enabled to support himself with the small preferments he enjoyed. The Keepership of the Museum has generally, but falsely, been supposed to be worth fifty pounds per annum; the founder, indeed, intended it should be so, and has specified that sum in the statutes of the Museum.

But this good design was prevented from being put in execution, by the advice of a gentleman, who, we are informed, was of some eminence in the church, because Mr. Llwyd's writings, savouring of Socinianism, had been unanswerably attacked by some orthodox members of the University, and who thought public injury the best method of resenting private disgusts. The salaries, therefore, of the several keepers arise only from the fees paid by strangers for their trouble in exhibiting the curiosities; and as the head keeper is answerable for the payment of the under-keeper, his own salary seldom exceeds twenty pounds. And I have reason to think Mr. Lhwyd's income was not more, since, during his absence, it was much neglected. Let us see now what assistance he met with from other quarters.

When he first published his proposals for travelling, he met with great encouragement. We have a list of his principal patrons prefixed to his Archæologia; but this public spirit soon cooled, and he found promises and performances very different things.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The subscriptions amounted in the year 1696, to.....	110	10	0
1697,.....	81	0	0
1698,.....	69	0	0
1699,.....	57	0	0
1700,.....	11	15	0
And from non-subscribers,.....	31	0	0
	£ 365	5	0

We see how much it decreased in a short time; nay, so mean were some of his pretended friends, as to refuse the payment of what they had expressly engaged for.

His chief friend was Dr. Martin Lister, in return for whose civilities he was very instrumental in procuring him a diploma for a Doctor's degree.

It is said, also, that he was in the number of those upon whom that great patron of learned men, Louis XIV. bestowed a pension; and this conjecture appears well-grounded, from what we find in the Preface to his Adversaria, at the end of Baxter's Glossary: "Quæ hic subjiciuntur D. Ed. Lhwydii Adversaria Anglico sermone conscripta, in hanc ordinem digesta fuere tanquam amplioris quod meditabatur operis Ιχνογραφια; quod nuperrime Gallicorum Regis patrocinis haud indignum judicavit."

The learned world have done that justice to his memory which was refused him during his lifetime. And if good acquaintance can add any testimony to a man's character, a long list of illustrious names may be seen amongst his correspondents. Those of them whose anxious labours have adorned this isle are, Anstis, Baxter, Flaherty, Gibson, Hicks, Humphreys (Bp.), Le Neve, Nicholson, Rowlands, Smith, Tanner, &c. Sibbald, Archer, Cole,

Dale, Lister, Morton, Molineaux, Ray, Richardson, Robinson, Sloane, &c. Foreigners, Rivinus, Langius, Olmius, Scheuter.

The elegant disposition of the specimens given by Mr. Ashmole to the Museum, and his own noble and valuable additions to them, evidently point out to us his genius, industry, and munificence.

If his labours had been confined only to that spot, the University would have had the greatest reason to remember him among her brightest ornaments and benefactors.

Had it not pleased God to put an early stop to his pursuits, he would, it is certain, have increased that character and reputation, which scarce any man, either before or since, ever gained in so short a time. These are all the materials I am at present master of, relating to him. Some abler hand may, one time or other, fill up these outlines, and complete the picture. My only view was to preserve some remembrance of a man, whose character, having the proofs of his abilities always before me, I so much admire.

NOTES.

(A.) The author of the Athenæ Oxon. says, he was the son of Edward Lloyd, of Kidwelly, in Caermarthenshire. The continuation of Mons. Bayle's Histor. Dict. has corrected this mistake in the most material points, but is wrong in calling his father Charles. What led both into an error was the finding, upon the matriculation books, three persons of the same name.

Copy of the Matriculation Books, and those of Jesus College.

Jesus Coll. Edwardus Lloyd, de comit. Salop. admissus Battelarius, Oct. 31, 1682.

Univer. Regist. Nov. 17, 1682, Edward Lloyd, 18 Edwardi Lloyd. fil. Oswaldstree, Salop, Gen.

Jesus Coll. Ed. Lloyd, de comit. Denbigh. admis. Battell. Feb. 24, 1684.

Univ. Reg. March 16, 1684, Ed. Lloyd, 16, Mich. Lloyd. fil. Llanynis, Denb. Pleb.

Univ. Reg. March 28, 1688. Ed. Lloyd, fil. Kidwelly, Carmar. Pleb.

Anthony Wood has fixed upon the last person, and applied the works of our author to him; whereas it appears, from various proofs, that he should have taken the first-mentioned; especially, also, as upon comparing the writing with those of later date, it corresponds exactly with his hand.

His father was a man of a dissolute life and morals, extremely extravagant in the indulgence of his amours; so that although there had been a marriage-contract drawn up between his parents, it was never executed; his father having so exhausted his finances, that his estate was sold to the ancestors of Sir Watkin Williams. The former part of the account I had from a near relation of his mother's now living, and the latter is confirmed by a passage in a letter to him from Humphrey Foulks, dated Oct. 8, 1701. "As for Mr. William Williams's, I believe you may have better hopes of it; Mr. Williams's tutor formally promises, upon the least notice from you, to meet you at Llanvorda. He is satisfied Sir William can[r] deny you nothing in that house." Penes Emanuel Da Costa, Lond.—"I have lately received a letter from Sir William Williams, wherein are these words:—'I'll not by any means lend any book, neither shall any part of my MS. be transcribed. If I should comply therein, the books, now only in the custody of cousin Vaughan and myself, would be dispersed and common in every gentleman's study, which I hope to prevent. And I suppose no reasonable person will blame my rejecting your request; being, as I hinted before, willing you should read any of them in my house, you promising, on your word, not to transcribe any part of them.' The very same repulse I had from his cousin Vaughan, and his widow since, though neither these gentlemen, nor any friends they have, ever make the least use of the MSS. nor do I know any one in Wales that would be curious of perusing or buying any of them, except at a very cheap rate." A letter from Mr. Lhwyd, to J. Antis, Esq. dated Oxford, July 20, 1701, in Mr. Astle's collection.—It is upon this account that I cannot yet discover where he was born or educated. Probably his mother retired to some private place, where she lay in. His father died soon after his birth, as appears by the parish register of Oswestry, where he was buried, March 3, 1662.

[r] He was denied.

(B.) It is agreed by every one, that he died in 1709, ætat 49, which proves him to have been born in 1660.

(C.) "I was informed that Mr. Lhwyd, of the Museum, was travelling in Wales, in order to pick up antiquities, &c. for the Britannia."

Oct. 14. 1693. *Letter from J. Aubrey, to Mr. Turner.*
See MS. Tanner, Bibl. Bodl. fo. 25. let. 70.

"I suppose you have been informed that the reason of my late journey into Wales was, because I have undertaken to add what I can to that part of Mr. Camden's Britannia." Letter from Mr. Lhwyd to J. Aubrey. See Lib. Ashm. G. 15.

(D.) "I have not heard any more of my intended voyage to America; and I begin now to suppose that design will fail." March 2, 1692. Letter from Mr. Lhwyd to J. Aubrey, in Ashmole's Library, G. 15.

(E.) "What is become of the honest Mr. Lhwyd? Is he in Oxford, or returned into Wales? I should be glad of any occasion of seeing him before his second journey." April 1, 1697. See a letter from Dr. Gibson to Mr. Tanner, MS. Tanner, Bibl. Bodl.

(F.) He thus writes to his friend Tanner from Pembroke:

"Yours of the second came to my hands, which is more than many of my letters do, for the country people are very curious to know whom the spies and conjurers correspond with, and what their intrigues are, which has been the only discouragement I met with since I left Oxford: but it will now soon be over, for in the counties that remain I and my[s] companions are pretty well known." Tanner MS. Bibl. Bodl.

To the same.

(G.) "I shall send Dr. Robinson my Lithology the first opportunity, to be printed at London; for he tells me some bookseller has promised to venture. Dr. Lister having given to the Museum to the value at least of 200l. of books, I was in hopes the University would print it; and, indeed, Dr. Adams,[t] Dr. Edwards,[u] and the Master of University College,[x] seemed very inclinable; but the present Vice-Chancellor[y] will hear nothing of it; though I told him to whom it was

[s] Wm. Jones, Robert Wynn, David Parry.
[t] Rector of Lincoln.
[u] Principal of Jesus.
[x] Dr. Arthur Charlet.
[y] Wm. Painter, D.D. Rector of Exeter College.

dedicated, and how great a benefactor he has been." See MSS. Tanner, Bibl. Bodl. fol. 22.

(H 1.) A letter from Mr. Lhwyd to Mr. Rowlands, dated Sligo, one half in Scotland. Vid. Mon. Ant. p. 336.

(H 2.) Amongst Mr. Da Costa's collection of letters, some are directed at this period of time to him. Dec. 12, 1699, at Glasgow; Dec. 20, 1699, at Edinburgh; Jan. 7, 1699, at Colerain, in Comit. Antrim, Ireland; Feb. 12, 1700, ib. Apr. 5. ib.

(H 3.) Part of a letter from Walter Thomas to Mr. Llwyd:—"I received yours of the 15th of Feb. from Colerain, and am glad of your return."

(I.) "I find at Falmouth, Dec. 6, 1700, then setting out for France." Da Costa's Letters.

(K.) His reception in Bretagne he humourously describes, in a letter to Mr. Hen. Rowlands, Mona Antiqua, p. 340.

N.B. It may be remarked, that in the letter he speaks often in the plural number. When he first set out on his travels he was attended by Robert Wynn, William Jones, and David Parry. The first of these left him in Cornwall, and returned to Oxford. Whether the other went with him to France, I cannot tell, but the last certainly did. It is said that the person who searched them for papers left a Cæsar's Commentaries in this gentleman's pocket, which book they so often read over, having no other employment, that they could repeat it memoriter. And I have heard a person, now living, say, that he has had a full proof of this assertion from Parry himself.

(L.) *Copy of the Chancellor's Letter.*

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and Gentlemen,

Whereas Mr. Edward Lhwyd, B. A. of the Museum, is near ten years standing in the University, the most of which he has spent in travelling the most remote parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to perfect himself in the knowledge of natural history, and antiquities; and by reason of his long absence he hath not been able to proceed to his degree, and do exercise regularly; and having been moved to recommend him unto you, that you will favour him in conferring the degree of A. M. upon him, he promising to read six solemn lectures upon natural history, one every year, during the space of six years, upon Friday immediately preceding Act-Saturday, at nine o'clock in the morning, whether there be a public act or not. This I consent to, and am,

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and Gentlemen,

Your affectionate friend, and servant,

ORMONDE.

St. James's Square,
July 14, 1701.

(M.) One reason he assigns for this delay is, that they had not a sufficient number of capital letters at the printing-house.

Another apology made to the public may be found in the Welsh Preface to the Archæology: "If the printer has been too tedious, because he had other men's works in his own hands at the same time, that fault cannot be laid at my door, because I have no authority over them. Their custom is, without acknowledging what they have in hand already, to undertake all they will be intrusted with, lest work or money fail, lest other workmen be admitted into their printing-house, and to neglect any work where the authors are the undertakers, rather than that of the London booksellers, unless they are threatened by those who have authority to turn them out of the printing-house. And if others complain to those, they will spare no sort of untruth to excuse themselves, and it is their profit and interest to be all in the same story." See the translation in Malcome's Proposals, Ed. 1739, p. 10.

But there is one remarkable circumstance relating to himself, which I find in a letter to him from Dr. Mill, Principal of Edmund Hall, dated Oxon, Feb. 1, 1706, to whom probably he had made the complaint before mentioned:—"As to what you say of the printers, I am no stranger to them and their ways; but I am satisfied, from such as will not deceive me, that your work is shamefully neglected: and why are you not here to rectify matters, and consult your own reputation, which suffers extremely by this neglect. Take the advice of a faithful friend, and come quickly and set all things to rights. It is unaccountable that you should live two or three miles off, in a village,[z] and leave a thing of this weighty concern in the hands of those who abuse you by shamefully neglecting it."

(N.) "Upon prospect of Mr. Caswell's succeeding Dr. Gregory, Mr. Hatchett, formerly gentleman commoner of Merton College, made interest for to be beadle; upon which my friends desired me to move forthwith, which accordingly I did, letting the University to know that I designed to appear. My pretensions were approved of, and it was commonly reported that I should be the man. Soon after were news that Mr. Collinge, B. L. and Sub-Warden of New-College, appeared,

z Ensham. "When I was at this place," says Mr. Hearne, "at Easter, 1706, Mr. Edward Lhwyd, since deceased, who often used to retire hither when he was drawing up the first volume of his Archæologia Brit. was pleased to tell me, that when he was last in Wales, amongst other old books, he purchased a MS. containing divers discourses, mostly by way of a letter, written by Jos. Monachus Eveshamensis. But this author was not a monk of Eynsham, near Oxford, sometimes written Evesham in the monuments of the church, but of the famous abbey of Evesham, in Worcestershire. The matter of the book is trivial," &c. Vid. Lel. Itin. vol. ii. 1711.

and had the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Lancaster, of Queen's, your college, Magdalen, and a great many more, on his side, which proved true enough; the Vice-Chancellor having gotten all Queen's, excepting one or two, and divers other to be for him. But, notwithstanding this, I should, in the opinion of deserving men, have outnumbered him, had not Mr. Lhwyd, of the Museum, struck in; upon notice of which, all my friends agreed, that I and Mr. Lhwyd must adjust matters, and not oppose one another, unless we designed both to lose it. I easily assented, especially when soon after we had the news of Mr. Hatchett's death, whose interest, except two or three, went over to Collinge. In the evening of the same day we heard of Mr. Caswell's being elected, I met Mr. Lhwyd; and though upon conferring our interest, it appeared I had a majority of voices, yet, because he is senior, and is a man of far better merits than I can pretend to, and withal because he is my intimate friend, I fairly agreed to desist. I had not done this so soon, had not Dr. Hudson, that afternoon, in the public library, and in Mr. Halley's hearing, told me that it would be the better way; adding, that he was sure that all men would upon that go over to Mr. Lhwyd, but that none of Lhwyd's, in case he should desist, would come over to me. But to confront the Doctor, Mr. Halley told him immediately, that he would be for me; but that he would not vote for Mr. Lhwyd, but would stay at home all the time of the election. And, to shew the Doctor was out in his assertion, several of my friends, since he made up the matter, declared for Mr. Collinge. I hope, however, that Mr. Lhwyd will carry his point, though it will infallibly be with great difficulty; especially if Mr. Caswell continues beadle six months longer, as it is said he will, insisting upon the statute.—Thus have I missed of a place which would have been very agreeable to me, and have made my studies much more easy than they are at present."

See Hearne's letter to Dr. Smith, Bib. Bodl. vol. ii. fol. 127. Oxon, Feb. 27, 1788.

" Mr. Caswell was admitted professor in a congregation on Thursday morning last; and next day, contrary to what had some time before been expected, at eight o'clock, was a convocation for filling up the beadleship. Mr. Lhwyd had one hundred and ninety-six, and Mr. Collinge one hundred and seventy-six votes. I am heartily glad Mr. Lhwyd, who had not a farthing salary from the Museum, but only made what he could by shewing as I do, has carried his point, which is purely owing to my desisting."

Oxon, March 15, 1708. See letter from Mr. Hearne to Dr. Smith, ib. fol. 127, vol. ii.

(O.) " We have lost a very valuable man, Mr. Edward Lhwyd, Keeper of the

Museum, and superior beadle in Divinity, who was taken with a pleurisy on Sunday last, in the afternoon, and died on Wednesday following, between ten and eleven o'clock in the evening, in the forty-ninth year of his age. What contributed to his disorder was an asthma he had had for several years. By his death you and I have lost a dear friend, and learning has suffered in no small degree."

" Mr. Lhwyd lies buried in the church of St. Michael; his body was conveyed from the Museum, where he died, and attended by the members of the common-room of Jesus College, and the beadles." Oxon, July 2, 1709. See letter from Mr. Hearne to Dr. Smith, Bib. Bodl. vol. i. fol. 138.

(O 2.) " Two or three days since, I saw in MS. a short account of the lives of Dr. Wallis, by Dr. Gregory; of Mr. Ashmole, by Mr. Lhwyd; and of Antony A. Wood, by Dr. Wood, of New College; which, with several others, are to be published in the three volumes of Mr. Collyer's Dictionary." Hearne to Dr. Smith, Bib. Bodl. vol. i. fol. 13. July 16, 1704.

(P.) " Mr. Lhwyd, I have been assured, spent a month, at least, in consulting and comparing things for the use of Dr. Hickes, such as related to the British language; which makes some wonder how he came to be left out among such as assisted. I cannot attribute it to the Doctor, but suppose it owing to some under-workers." See a letter from Hearne to Smith, dated Aug. 1, 1706. Bib. Bodl. fol. 48, vol. 1.

" I have heard it reported, that he also laid the plan, and had a great hand in composing the Hoglandia, a poem, in answer to the Muscipula of Dr. Holdsworth; but the reputed author of this piece, Mr. Richards, is now living somewhere in Monmouthshire."

(R). Mr. Borlase, in his Observations on the Antiquities of Cornwall, says, " that having had the favour of perusing all the MSS. relating to etimology in this library, the Cornish-English vocabulary was not among these papers, and therefore is supposed to be lost, and always to be regretted by the curious," p. 374.

" I think myself in this place bound in gratitude to mention, that upon my application to the present Sir Thomas Seabright, son of the gentleman before-mentioned, he with the greatest politeness allowed me free access to them; which kind and unmerited favour I have not yet been able to accept," 1760.

(R 2.) " My noble Lord thinks himself much obliged to you for the kind notice that you have given him touching Mr. Lhwyd's MSS. the refusal whereof was absolutely promised by Mr. Vice-Chancellor to my Lord Oxford; I therefore entreat you to call upon Dr. Lancaster forthwith, and induce him to write to

Oxford in my Lord's behalf, that the disposal of the things to Sir Thomas Seabright may be stopped. I shall write to both by the post, but that will come in later." Extract of a letter from Hum. Wanley to J. Anstis, Esq. dated Wimpole, Feb. 25, 1715. Ex collect. T. Astle.

(R 3.) The quarrel between Dr. Wynn and Mr. Lhwyd seems to have arisen from the following circumstances: Dr. Griffith Lloyd, of Lantleer, was appointed Principal of Jesus College. Mr. Lhwyd was very solicitous to obtain this piece of preferment for his friend David Parry, whose pedigree, and relation to this affair, are amongst those in Mr. Da Costa's collection. It appears that they did not arrive soon enough, which opportunity Dr. Wynn laid hold of to serve another person, who had thereby gained his interest, and thereby 1702. disappointed Mr. Parry. This occasioned that coolness and reserve between the Doctor and Mr. Lhwyd, which is the general consequence of such contests. But it was soon after heightened by the public notice the latter took of some inadvertent speeches which the Doctor had made use of concerning his work. In the preface to the Archæologia, he says, "It is the opinion of a great many, which in troth I am sorry for, says a gentleman who would seem concerned for this undertaking, that it consists only of etimology and Welsh and Irish vocabularies. Now there are not, perhaps, above half a dozen or half a score in the kingdom, that are curious that way. (The world expected, according to his promise and undertaking, a natural history, which is a study of established request, and that a great many are learned in.)—Half a dozen or half a score! A very comfortable number, truly, towards carrying off an impression; and a speech of great encouragement to all lovers of the antiquities of Britain and Ireland. Should we not expect that an impartial person would in the least have said three or four hundred, instead of half a score?" &c.

The Doctor, being offended at these and some other expressions, which were directly levelled at him, warmly resented them in a letter to Mr. Lhwyd, whose answer is no less sharp and severe. Copies of both are preserved in Wood's Study, at the Ashmolean Museum, No. 660, W.

It is to be wished that this animosity had ceased after the death of one of the parties, since by the survivor's influence the college was prevented from purchasing his valuable treasures, the loss of which opportunity they now lament.

(S.) "I am sorry as you can be that Mr. Lhwyd's papers, relating to the second part of his Archæology Brit. are not digested, and that there seems to be no one qualified for completing this great and useful work." Bib. Bodl. Hearne's letter to Dr. Smith, July 30, 1709. Fol. CXL.

" I cannot learn that Mr. Lhwyd digested any part of the second volume of the Archæologia Brit. so that excellent work is like to continue imperfect. He had collected a great many curiosities, amongst which are several books, both manuscript and printed. If he had made a will, I do not doubt but he would have bequeathed them to the University. They now of right belong to Lewis Price, of Cardigan, as being the nearest relation." Ib. July 16, 1709. Fol. 139.

(T). " Dr. Woodward, out of pure spleen against Mr. Lhwyd, who is a hundred times a better naturalist, opposed his election, and admission into the society, alleging, before they came to ballot, that he who was then proposed had endeavoured to overthrow his hypothesis in the late printed account of the Itinera Alpina. But our learned friend found a great number of unprepossessed gentlemen then present, who stood up in his defence, and brought him in, notwithstanding that silly, absurd, and malicious opposition." Letter from Smith to Lister, July 16, 1700. Smith's MS. Bib. Bodl. No. 58.

" This morning, at Gresham College, you were approved of in council, and being afterwards proposed in the general meeting, Dr. Woodward took occasion to make a very long speech against your election; but being answered very smartly by several members, and the Doctor finding nobody to second him, after above half an hour's debate, you were chosen with a very inconsiderable opposition. The Doctor's interest is so much lessened upon this controversy, that he is this year left out of the council." Letter from Dr. Thorpe to Mr. Lhwyd, in Wood's Study. W. 660.

For further testimonials of Mr. Lhwyd's character, see a letter from Dr. Smith to Mr. Hearne, Bib. Bodl. No. 76. H. 9.

" It is an excellent work, (speaking of the Archælogia) and most useful to such as study the most remote antiquities of the greater or lesser Britain: though the generality of writers are dissatisfied with it, I think without any reason."

Mr. Hearne says, " He was a man of indefatigable industry, and of an enterprising and daring genius, whom no difficulties or dangers would deter or frighten from prosecuting his laudable and worthy designs; and, therefore, as nothing uncommon and fit to be noted could escape his inquiry, so he would never rest satisfied till he came to a view of it himself." See his letter concerning some antiquities between Oxford and Windsor. 2 Ed. 1745, p. 144, 145.

Part of a Letter from Bishop Nicholson to the Rev. Dr. Charlet, Master of University College, Oxford.

"About ten days ago I had a letter from honest Mr. Lhwyd, who says he has thoughts (with Mr. Vice-Chancellor's leave) to pass from Cornwall, where he then was, into Bretagne in France, in order to pick up the remains of the Armorian dialect. This will be the finishing part of his collections; and then (about four months hence) you are to expect his return to Oxford, where he is to put up his materials into form. From Ireland he has brought above thirty parchment MSS. in the language of the natives. He met, he says, with O'Flaherty, the author of the Ogygria, who is a person affable and learned; but the late revolutions in that kingdom have reduced him to great poverty, and destroyed his books and papers. The Cornish language, he complains, is so extremely corrupted with English, that it is almost wholly perished. He has transcribed the only (two or three) books that are written in it; and has formed such a vocabulary out of them as he had formerly done out of the Irish and Highland Scotch. These books are the Guirimir, mentioned in the late edition of Camden. He supposed that word to be a corruption of Gwari Mirkl; which, in their dialect, signifies a miraculous play or interlude. The latest, of those he copied, was written by one Wm. Gordon, A. D. 1611. They were composed for the begetting in the common people a right notion of the Scriptures, and were acted in the memory of some not long since deceased. Having nothing of my own worth the troubling you with, I hope you will excuse my giving you this share of my friend's last favour; and believe me to be ever, Sir,

Your very faithful,

Salkeld, Nov. 14, 1700. As well as obliged servant,

WILL. NICOLSON."

The name of Lhwyd deservedly ought to be held in veneration by the sons of Ireland wherever found, and, one may add, by the Highlanders in Scotland, the Britons in Wales, and by all lovers of the Celtic learning and name. He it was who despised the fatigue of learning their language, and travelling wherever it was spoken, that he might attain its different dialects. He composed an excellent dictionary, considering it was the first of the kind. In it he promised a natural history of the minerals, vegetables, animals, &c. of the Highlands, Isles, and Ireland, with their ancient Irish names; which, if judiciously performed, would

prove a more valuable work than ever graced Ireland: but envious fate, by the death of Lhwyd, deprived them of so precious an acquisition.

He bore patiently the denial of promised helps, when basely deserted by his mean-spirited subscribers to the dictionary; yet before his death, the rude materials for the history were all collected, but so contracted for brevity, that none else could fit them for the press."

Glanvraed continued to belong to the Pryse family, a branch of that of Gogerthan, till Mary, eldest daughter of Lewis Pryce, carried it with her to John Campbell, Esq. of Stakpole, in the county of Pembroke, her husband. His eldest son, named Pryse Campbell, one of the Lords of the Treasury, and member for the borough of Cardigan, died, leaving a son, John, now Lord Cawdor, to whom the estate descended, and who sold it about five years ago to John Jones, Esq. of Dry Ormond, in this county, the present possessor.

The hamlets belonging to the parish of Genau'r Glynn, are Cyfoeth y Brenhin, Tygr Mynach, Cynnyll Mawr, Ceulan, and Maes mawr; Scybor coed, alias Eglwys Vach, and Henllys, and Scybor coen, and Scybor y gerastad.

EGLWYS FÂCH.

This church, which is also called Llanvihangel Capel Edwin, stands on the left of the road from Tal y bont to Machynlleth, and was founded by John Lloyd, of Ynys Hîr, A. D. 1623. It is a neat little building, and the entrance to its cemetery is through an antique-looking gateway. Over the south window of the chancel is the following inscription: HEC EC'C ERE'C PER IOHE LLOYD AN'O DI'N 1623. On the eastern pinnacle of

the roof stood formerly a curious sun-dial, made of stone, on which are the arms of Lloyd, viz. a cross patonce between four martlets, his initials, and the above date, carved on it.

On the eastern wall of the chancel, and within the church, is a shield, formerly emblazoned, painted on the wall, with the following quarterings; first, argent, a cross patonce sable between four martlets of the second: second, a chevron between three fleur de lis: third, three boars' heads couped sa.: fourth, a lion rampant within a border engrailed: fifth, a chevron between three roses proper: sixth, a griffon rampant sable.

The font is a circular stone bason, supported on a square stone pillar.

LLANGYNVELIN,

This parish is situated on high ground, which juts out into the bog called Gors fochno. It extends from Eurglawdd to the north to Lodge Mill, which is a line of nearly three miles. Its breadth might be nearly the same. It is celebrated as the birth-place of Deio ab Jevan Du, who flourished about the year 1480.

The following poems are his composition, and being addressed to Cardiganshire people, are here inserted.

Awdl i Foredydd ab Llewelyn, o uwch Aëron; o waith Deio ab Jeuan Du.

Mae M'redydd ddeurudd Aëron, ab Cynfarch
Yn canfod Cerddorion;
Mae'r Aur rhudd, mawr a rhoddion.
Melys yw, canmol a Sôn!

Mawr yw Son, Beirddion, am eu bûdd a'u Gwin
Ag ynnil dadanudd;
Mawr ydyw 'r dawn Meredudd!
Mwy yw 'r Gras, ymrîg ei Rudd.

Meredudd ddeurudd y Cerddorion
Arno, gwyl Iago, mae golygon?
Gwirod taladwy, a gae'r Tlodion,
Gwîn Osai, a fydd gam ei Weifion;
Gwîn, o Gaerfyrddin, i feirddion, a Chlêr
Gwedi i'r haedder, gydâ rhoddion.

Gwawdodyn hir.

Gwledd Fyrddin, a'i chwaer gwelodd Feirddion,
Seigiau ar ddrysau, heirdd a roeson;
Y Llynn Arogl, llyna yr Awron,
I'r Cwmmwd Perfedd, gwledd golyddon:
Drysau, Neuaddau, newyddion, bob dau,
Y Bwydau, a'r Seigiau'n wresogion.

Irlwyn, Ifor Hael, ar lann Afon,
Ym Morgannwg, gynt muriau gwynnion;
Tai Carrig ymrig, Ceredigion,
Ynglann Massaleg, ag Anrhegion;
Tir Padarn, a farn, hyd Fon, mam Gymry
A Gwr a ddyry, i Gerddorion.

Pann ballai ereill, o'r cyfeillion,
Yno y rhoddai, ynn' Aur rhuddion;
Nid unrhyw, yr Yw, a gwydd yr Onn,
Nid ydyw 'n debyg Pendefigion;
Nid un fydd crynwydd, crinion, heb gynnydd
Bennydd ag Irwydd, a ddwg Aëron.

Meredudd, yw Nudd, Awenyddion,
Mawr ydyw heddyw, dy Wahoddion!
Mab Llewelyn, llynn, y dillynnion,
Mae rhif y gwlith, o bur Fendithion;
Mae Ced, a gwiwged, Gwgon a'i Gleddrudd.
Meredudd, waywrudd, un o'i Wyrion.

Iawn yw ynn' goffa ein hen gyffion,
Ach Llowdden, a Gwenn, hyd ar Ganon;

Iawnach yw euro, yn Uwch Aëron,
Na llawer marchog Ynghaer Llëon;
Uchel iawn ydyw ei wychion belydr,
O'i Achau gwelydr, uwch ei galon.

Calon Uwch Aëron, a chiried, bïoedd
Hyd Bowys gwlad Ddyfed:
Cnewyllyn Cynfyn, pob Ced,
Cawn o'i fodd, cynn Ufudded.

Maredudd, Ufudd, ddefod, hael wellwell
Hil Ollwyn ab Cadrod;
Mae yn rhwym, mewn rhyw Ammod,
Morc i'r Glêr, mawr i cae 'r glôd!

Af a'i glod, mal ôd, mawl wydd, drwy Battent
Talu Rhent tâl Aur rhudd;
Af i'w Blas ef heb o ludd,
Af a'r Awdl, i Feredudd.

Cywydd i Ddafydd ab Tomas o Is Aëron, i ddiolch am Baun; o waith Deio ab Jeuan Du.

Hirhoedl a fo y'm Heryr,
Ar y lann, goruwch Llann Llyr;
Down beunydd dann ei Bennwn,
Dafydd hael pand ef oedd hwn.
Digon Is Aëron o Serch,
Dyn a'i Wreiddyn o Rydderch;
O'r Cwrd yn wastad wrda,
Y cad hwn yno caid da.
Sylfaen ffraeth Selyf un ffriw,
Sel a nôd Sulien ydyw;
Gwalch y ffair gwiliwch a phen
Gwyr Llanbedr ag Iarll unben;
Gwyrthfawr yw'r Gwr mawr i mi,
Gwyrthiau Alarch Gwrthaeli.

Nid unrhodd a dwy anrheg.
A gawn o'i Dai a gwên deg;
Clared wedi cael Arian,
Camrig, a'r ol C'lennig lân;
Aur yn rhad er anrhydedd,
Adar a meirch wedi 'r Medd.
Y Gwr a roes dan gwrr Onn,
Immi Baun y mab Einion:
Ei rodd ris rhoddwn er Aur,
A phlu rhodd fal fflwr Rhuddaur.
Yr ail Edn a'r ol ydyw,
A'i odran llaes o dri lliw;
Dulas ydyw 'r dail Sidan,
Du wyrdd a Meillionwyrdd mân
Llonaid yw y llwyn y dêl,
Llongwr yn dwyn lliw Angel.
Cyw garwdroed cauog Eurdrefn,
Cwrlyd a gyfyd o'i gefn;
Llafar y can llef o'er cau,
Llun lleidr yn llawn Llenadau;
Blaen Neidr o'i blu yn edrych,
Bliant yn dwyn trychant drych.
Tebyg yw mal y tybiem,
I'r Bwa glaw a'i big lem;
Un ffunud er hyd fo 'r Haf,
Golwg Gwr yn gwialaf;
Cyhyd hefyd a Hwyfell,
Carddediad Gwilliad o gell.
Gwisgo wneir gwisg wineurudd,
Gwisg Gwraig falch gwasgarog fydd;
Gwisgo a llusgo fell hyn,
Gwisg brawd ag ysgub Redyn;
Gwisg werdd heb un gwresgys gwasg.
Ystumog fegys Damasg;
A ffaling wrddling werddlas,
A phinagl Aur a phen glas
A chôb gled i achub glaw,

A Chlog fawr werthiog wrthaw.
Chwannog wyf i echwyna,
O drysor dyn dros Aur da;
Dwyn clod dann ammod a wnâf,
A dwyn Pan y dyn pennaf.
Gann Bann ni a gawn beunydd,
O'r dail i ddifyrru'r dydd;
Ag a gawn liw gwawn gwynaul
Blodeu'r Haf ar beldyr Haul.
Gad Fis ym' gwedi fy Son,
Gael, ei felenfael anfou;
Mi archaf adael Dafydd,
Fab Tomas fy urddas fydd,
Mewn ei Dai mwy na dwyses,
Mor deg yw'r anrheg a roes.

CHURCH.

The church is dedicated to Cynvelyn, the son of Bleiddyd ab Meirion ab Tibion ab Cunedda, a saint who founded a church at Welch Pool, in Montgomeryshire, about the beginning of the sixth century. It consists simply of a nave, and has a porch with an ancient pointed arch. It stands delightfully, overlooking the immense plain Gors Voshno. It is a perpetual curacy, and the tithes are held by John Palmer Chichester, Esq. who received them from the family of Lord Castlemaine, to whom they were granted by Henry VIII. The last three incumbents were as follow; —— Owen; Owen Owen; 1800, Evan Pugh of Pen y graig.

This living is in the gift of the Chichester family.

In the inside of the church are the remains of an ancient carved screen. The font is octagonal, and stands on two steps.

In this church is a mural monument for William and Anne Jones, and their son and daughter, all of this parish. It is divided into two tablets, and inscribed thus.

Here lieth interred Ann Wife
of William Jones late of this
Parish Gent deceas'd who died in
February 1730 Aged 36.
Also the said William Jones her
Husband died Oct^{r} 1736 Aged 36.
Also Jane Jones his 2nd wife who
died in August 1743 aged 51.
Also John Jones late of Liverpool
Brother of the said William Jones
who died in April
1767 Aged 60

Also William Jones
Esq. son of the before named
William Jones Gent. who died
the 5th April 1779 Aged 48.

Also Mary Ann Gilbertson
Daughter of the first named
William Jones, who departed
this life 17th of January 1797
Aged 67.

LODGE,

Now called Lodge Park, though its original name was Bôd vrigau. It belongs to the Pryses of Gogerthan.

DOL CLETIOR,

Or Cletwr mead, now the property of Major Gilbertson, who received it by will from his maternal uncle, William Jones.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Extract from Sir Joseph Ayloffe's Calendars of the ancient Charters, and of the Welsh and Scottish Rolls, now remaining in the Tower of London.

Rotulus Walliæ Anno sexto Regis Edwardi primi.

Membrana 11.

De castro et honore de Lampader-vawr commissis Roberto de Molis Teste rege apud Quenynton, 8 Martii.

Membrana 10 in Schedula.

De intendendo Willielmo de Valentia, avunculo regis, ad partes de Lampader transeundo pro negotiis regis expediendis. Teste rege apud Russhebir', 28 Augusti.

Anno 8. Membrana 8.

De castro de Cardigan commisso eidem Bogoni Teste rege apud Winton, 5 Januarii.

De protectione pro barchia cum hominibus in eadem Teste ut supra.

Membrana 11.

Pro custodiendo castrum et honorem de Lampader-vaur, com' Cardigan, 24 libr' Rogero de Molis in un' annum.

De deputando Radulphum de Broghton custodem & visorem operationem regis de Lampader-vaur per unum annum.

Burgenses de Lampader-vaur habent potestatem mercandizandi per totum regnum sine theolonio. Et in Hibernia per Dublin Drogheda & Kardygan.

Membrana 10.

De mittendo Willielmum de Valentia, avunculum regis, ad partes de Lampader, Suth-Wall', ad quædam negotia ordinando. 28 Augusti.

Anno 7. Membrana 9.

Confirmatio assignationis per Willielmum de Valencia, regis avunculum, factæ cujusdam particulæ terræ de Lampader-vaur. 1 Decembris.

De audiendo querelas et transgressiones factas abbati & conventui de Strata Florida in com' Cardigan. 11 Junii.

Anno 8. Membrana 8.

De committendo dicto Bogoni Castrum de Lampader-vaur, et omnia castra et terras in West-Walliæ custodienda. 5. Januarii.

Ibidem castrum de Cardygan eidem commissum, et diversa alia castra. Ut supra.

De faciendo sectam ad comitatum de Cardigan. 23 Mai.

Membrana 7.

De committendo Bogoni de Knovil castra et comitatus de Kermerdyn, et Cardygan et castra de Lampader', Dinawr', Karakenny and Landeveri, in West-Wallia, custodienda. 10 Junii.

Anno 9. Membrana 6.

De audiendo transgressiones et injurias in partibus de Lampader-vaur. 6 Julii.

De arrentando terras in partibus de Lampader-vaur. Ut supra.

Membrana 2.

Certificatio, et aprisa factæ apud Lampader-vaur, die Mercurii proxima post festum Purificationis Beatæ Virginis, anno prædicto.

Membrana 12. Dorso.

De inquirendo jus Angarad' quæ fuit uxor Oweni filii Maraduci ap Owyen, in Commoto de Anhunant in Kardgan, assinato in dotem ut dicit. 4 Januarii.

De elargando Nemora Griffini et Kanani filiorum Mereduci, abbatis de Thalarlawyn, Hoel filii Griffini ap Edenavet, Resi Vaughan, Johannis Sisfard, Humfridi de Bohun Comitis Herefor' & Essex', & Abbatis de Strata Florida. 10 Januarii.

Membrana 9. Dorso.

De seisina omnium terrarum Lewelini filii Oweni, infra ætatem, et in custodia regis existentis, facta per Rogerum de Moeles, ballivum regis de Lampader vaur. 15 Februarii.

Anno 10, Membrana 7.

De feofando burgenses, et alios villam de Lampader inhabitaturos. Apud Hortlebir' 24 Maii.

Membrana 4. In schedula consut'.

Concessio commotorum Melmemanner et Weymowith, in terra de Kardigan (quos Griffinus filius Mereduci, Kananus rebelles nunc tenent) Mereduci filio Resi facta permanum regis. Apud Rothelan' 28 Julii anno Reg. Edw. 10.

Membrana 9. Dorso.

De 15 cementariis eligendis, qui profecturi sunt usque Lampader, ad servitium regis faciendum. Apud Hertlebir'. 25 Maii.

Anno 12. Membrana 1.

De rebellibus in episcopatu Bangor justiciandis. Apud Lampader-vaur. 10 Novembris.

De nemoribus succindendis et passibus elargandis, in comitatu Cardigan, ad securitatem transeuntium. Apud Lampader. 14 Novembris.

Anno 13. Membrana 3.

Pro burgensibus de Kardygan, habendi leges et consuetudines quibus burgenses de Kermerdyn, usi sunt, et delibertatibus concessis eis. Teste rege apud Kadewelly. 9 Decembris.

Membrana 2.

De confirmatione pro abbate et conventu de Stratoflur'. Teste rege apud Westm'. 27 Maii.

Anno 16. Membrana 8.

De constituendo Humfridum de Bohun, comitem Hereford' & Essex', et Edmundum de Mortuo-mari, capitaneos et custodes Stretdenwy, et Cardiganshire. Apud Westm'. 5 Decembris.

Pro hominibus regis de Cardiganshire defendendis contra Resum filium Mereduci et fautores suos, et patria illa salvanda. Apud Westm'. 6 Decembris.

Anno 18.

De misis et expensis in operationibus castri de Lampader-vaur in West-Wallia positis, supervidendis et examinandis. Apud Westm'. 14 Januarii.

De concedendo terras in comitatu de Kardigan Galfrido Clement, pro fideli servitio suo. Apud Westm'. 10 Februarii.

Anno 19.

De concedendo episcopo Menevensi communiam in omnibus dominicis boscis regis in comitatu de Cardigan'. Apud Devises. 18 Septembris.

Anno 22.

Comitatus de Kermerdin, Cardigan, et omnes terræ in West-Wallia, sunt commissa custodiend' Willielmo de Caumvill. Apud Westm'. 1 Octobris.

De liberando Comitatus de Kermerdin et Cardigan, ac etiam terras et castra West-Walliæ Willielmo de Caumvill, propter interfectionem Walteri de Poderton, et Galfridi Clement, tenentium locum Roberti Tybetot. Ut supra.

No. 2.

Copy of a Deed of Trust between Dorothea Oliver, Widow, on the one Part, and John Lloyd, Esq. Hugh Rice, William Jones, John Rowlands, and, John Phillips, of the other Part.

This indenture, made the first day of July, in the twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord 1746, between Dorothea Oliver, of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, widow, of the one part, John Lloyd, of Tres y Bleided, in the county of Cardigan, Esq. Hugh Rice, clerk, minister of Lledred, in the said county of Cardigan, William Jones, clerk, vicar of Caron, in the same county, John Rowlands, vicar of Llandewy Brefi, in the same county, and John Phillips, clerk, vicar of Lampeter, in the same county, of the other part: Whereas Thomas Oliver, late of Dudley, aforesaid, now deceased, in and by his last will and testament, bearing date on or about the twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1745, gave and devised all those his lands called Ynys y Garn y Berfydd, in the parish of Lledred aforesaid, in order to maintain a Grammar school there, for the educating forty children in Parchell Ycha, in Lledred aforesaid, in the principles of the church of England, and as far beyond the grammar as the masters for the time being should be capable of teaching; and desired and requested the aforesaid Dorothea, his wife, to make a deed or feoffment to secure the said lands, and what other lands should be purchased by his said wife, in order to make his said gift amount in the whole to the sum of twenty pounds per annum, in order that a good school-master might teach school at Ynys y Garn, and also read prayers, and preach at the parish church there as often as he conveniently could; and that the deed of feoffment might be enrolled in Chancery, that the same might be for ever to the glory of God, and the benefit of that poor neighbourhood: and further ordered, that the rents and profits of the aforesaid lands, which were then in the possession of John Morris, and the lands to be purchased by his said wife, in order to make the yearly income of twenty pounds, or the interest of so much money, in case the lands were not purchased, should be applied in the first place to build a school-house, with what convenient speed might be; and when the said building was finished, he desired and willed that his said wife, during her life, might appoint a proper school-master to undertake the said grammar-school, to whom he gave the rents and profits before specified, to be paid him half yearly, and to his successors for ever; and if she refused such trust, he nominated and appointed the said John

Lloyd, and his heirs, to act in the said trust; and that the said charity might not be abused, he appointed the said John Lloyd, the minister of Lledred aforesaid, the vicar of Caron aforesaid, the vicar of Llandewy Brevy aforesaid, and the vicar of Lampeter aforesaid, for the time being, trustees of his said gift; and by his said will gave and devised all the rest and residue of his real and personal estates, not disposed of by his said will, to the said Dorothea, his wife, her heirs, executors, and administrators, and appointed her sole executrix of his said will, and in and by the said will, relation being thereunto had, may more fully appear.

And whereas the said Thomas Oliver departed this life soon after making the said will, and the said Dorothea, his wife, duly proved the same: And whereas the devise for such charitable purpose as aforesaid being void, by an act made in the ninth year of his present Majesty's reign, for restraining the disposition of lands, whereby the same became unalienable, she, the said Dorothea Oliver, became intitled to the aforesaid lands, in the possession of the said John Morris, under and by virtue of the said will. And whereas the said Dorothea Oliver, being nevertheless, out of regard to the memory of her said late husband, willing and desirous that such his charitable intention as aforesaid should not be disappointed, but should take effect, has lately erected, and built a school-house, at Ynys y Garn aforesaid, and therein has expended the sum of ....., and hath purchased such messuages, lands, and tenements, as hereinafter mentioned, with an intent to settle the same, together with the lands in the possession of the said John Morris, according to the directions of her said late husband's will, or as near the same as may be. Now this indenture witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings apiece, of lawful money of Great Britain, by them the said John Lloyd, Hugh Rice, William Jones, John Rowlands, and John Phillips, respectively, in hand paid to the said Dorothea Oliver, at or before the sealing and delivering of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, as also for the conveying and settling the said messuages, lands, and premises, to the uses, and upon the trusts hereinafter mentioned, and establishing a grammar-school at Ynys y Garn aforesaid, she, the said Dorothea Oliver, hath granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said John Lloyd, Hugh Rice, William Jones, John Rowlands, and John Philips, all that aforesaid school-house, erected and built by her the said Dorothea Oliver, at Ynys y Garn aforesaid, and also all that the aforesaid messuage or tenement, and lands, called or known by the several names of Ynis y Garn, and Ynis y Berfeed, in the parish of Lledred aforesaid, now or late in the tenure, or occupation of the said John Morris, as tenant thereof, at and under the yearly rent of two pounds fifteen shillings; and all that messuage or tenement and lands, with their appurtenances,

situate, lying, and being in the parish of Llanrhystid, in the said county of Cardigan, commonly called, or known by the name of Breroffessith, or by whatsoever name or names the same is called, distinguished, or known heretofore, late in the possession of Morris Evan, and now or late in possession, tenure, or occupation of Joseph Morris, and Benjamin Morris, their assigns, under tenants, or farmers, which said messuage or tenement is of the yearly value of eight pounds eighteen shillings; and also all that other messuage, or tenement, and lands, with their appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Llandyssil, in the said county of Cardigan, commonly called or known by the name of Pant y' skythan, and Blaen Jago, heretofore, or now or late in the possession, tenure, or occupation of Rees John, his assigns, under tenants, or farmers, which said messuage, or tenement, is of the yearly rent of seven pounds, and fifteen shillings; and all that messuage, or tenement, and lands, with their appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Caron, and county of Cardigan, and called or known by the name of Dolle, and now in the possession of Rees Thomas, his assigns, under tenants, and farmers; and also all that piece or parcel of ground, being part of a tenement called Snuth Timnon Oyr, and containing, by estimation, one acre, situate, lying, and being in the aforesaid parish of Lledred, in the said county of Cardigan, and now in the occupation of David William Smith, which said premises are together of the yearly value of twenty pounds, and ten shillings; and all and singular houses, outhouses, edifices, barns, stables, gardens, orchards, lands, meadows, leasows, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, furze, heath, wastes, ways, waters, water-courses, casements, commons, common of pasture, turbaries, commodities, advantages, emoluments, hereditaments, rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said messuages, lands, and premises, or any of them, belonging, or in anywise appertaining to, or with the same, now or at any time heretofore used, possessed, occupied, or enjoyed, or deemed accepted, reputed, taken, or known as part, parcel, or member thereof, or of any part thereof, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits, of all and singular the said premises, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, of her the said Dorothea Oliver, of, in, and to the same, and every part thereof, to have, and to hold the said messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and all and singular other the premises herein-before bargained and sold, or mentioned, or intended so to be, with their and every of their appurtenances, unto the said John Lloyd, Hugh Rice, William Jones, John Rowlands, and John Phillips, and the successors of them the said Hugh Rice, William Jones, John Rowlands, and John Phillips, vicars, or ministers of the several parishes of Lledred, Caren, Llandowy Brevy, and

Lampeter aforesaid, to the only proper use and behoof of the said John Lloyd, Hugh Rice, William Jones, John Rowlands, and John Phillips, and the successors of them the said Hugh Rice, William Jones, John Rowlands, and John Phillips, vicars, or ministers of the said several parishes for ever, upon the trust nevertheless, and to and for the several uses, intents, and purposes, and under and subject to the several provisoes herein-after mentioned, limited, expressed, and declared, of and concerning the same, (that is to say), upon trust, that they the said John Lloyd, Hugh Rice, William Jones, John Rowlands, and John Phillips, and such the successors of them the said Hugh Rice, William Jones, John Rowlands, and John Phillips, as aforesaid, do and shall for ever hereafter permit and suffer such person and persons, who shall from time to time be nominated and appointed by the said Dorothea Oliver, during her life, and after her decease, by the said John Lloyd, or his heirs, and duly licensed to teach school at Ynis y Garn aforesaid, to have, use, and occupy the said new erected school, for the teaching of grammar there, during such time as such person shall, for the time being, remain and continue schoolmaster of the said school, to the intent that the same may be and remain a perpetual grammar-school for ever; and upon this further trust, and confidence, that they the said John Lloyd, Hugh Rice, William Jones, John Rowlands, and John Phillips, and the successors of them the said Hugh Rice, William Jones, John Rowlands, and John Phillips, do and shall, in the first place, out of the rents and profits of the aforesaid messuages, lands, and premises, pay the herein-before mentioned sum of ..... to the said Dorothea Oliver, her executors, or administrators, which has been laid out and expended by her in the erecting and building the said school-house, and from and after payment thereof, do, and shall for ever hereafter pay the rents and profits of the said messuages, lands, and premises, from time to time, as the same shall be received by them, to the said schoolmaster of the said school for the time being, who shall be so nominated, and duly licensed as aforesaid, and shall annually teach and instruct forty children of Parcell Ycha aforesaid, in the Latin tongue, and principles of the church of England, as by law established, if such number shall be offered to him for that purpose, and in other respects comply with the above-recited will, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, or otherwise permit and suffer such schoolmaster to receive, and take such rents and profits to his own use, as and for a satisfaction for his care and pains in teaching and instructing the said children in manner aforesaid; and performing the intent of the said will. Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said John Lloyd, Hugh Rice, William Jones, John Rowlands, and John Phillips, and the successors of them the said Hugh Rice, William Jones, John Rowlands, and John Phillips, to deduct

and retain out of the rents and profits of the said premises, so much as shall, from time to time, be requisite and necessary for maintaining and keeping the said school-house in good and sufficient repair, and accordingly lay out and expend the same for that purpose. And also that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Dorothea Oliver, during her life, and to and for the said John Lloyd, and his heirs after her decease, to displace such schoolmaster for the time being, for any neglect or misbehaviour in his duty as schoolmaster of the said school, as she, he, or they, shall judge reasonable; and from time to time to nominate and appoint some other fit person to succeed him, any thing herein-before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, the parties first above-named, have to this present indenture set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written. DOROTHEA OLIVER.

Sealed and delivered (being first duly stampt) in the presence of

SIM. MOUNTFORT.

THO. HODGETTS.

And be it remembered, that the sixteenth day of October, in the year above-written, the aforesaid Dorothea Oliver came before our said Lord the King in his Chancery, and acknowledged the indenture aforesaid, and all, and every thing therein contained, and specified in form above written; and also the indenture aforesaid, was stampt according to the tenor of the statute made in the sixth year of the reign of the late King and Queen, William and Mary, of England, and so forth.

Inrolled the nineteenth day of November, in the year above-written.

This is a true copy from the original record, remaining in the chapel of Rolls, having been examined. JOHN KIPLING.

No. 3.

Copy of a Deed of Trust for establishing a Free Charity School, from Mr. Edward Richard, to the Bishop of St. David's, and others.

THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-second day of April, in the thirteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth; and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, *between* Edward Richard, of Ystraedmeyrick, in the county of Cardigan, gentleman, of the one part; and the Right Reverend Father in God, Charles, Lord Bishop of

Saint David's, the Right Honourable Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, the Reverend William Powel, of Nanteos, in the said county of Cardigan, Esquire; and Thomas Hughes, of Hendrefelin, in the said county of Cardigan, Esquire, of the other part. Whereas by Indenture inrolled in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery, bearing date on or about the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven, and made between the said Edward Richard, of the one part, and the said Right Reverend Father in God, Anthony, then Lord Bishop of St. David's, and the said Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, of the other part; reciting, that the said Edward Richard was desirous to erect a grammar-school in the village of Ystraedmeyrick, in the said county of Cardigan, for educating twelve poor boys, of the parish of Ystraedmeyrick aforesaid, in the principles of the church of England, in and as far beyond the grammar, as the master for the time being should be capable of teaching; and that in order that a good schoolmaster might teach school in the said village of Ystraedmeyrick, and also read prayers, and preach at the parish church of Ystraedmeyrick, as often as he conveniently could; and that such school might be for ever to the glory of God, and the benefit of that poor neighbourhood, he the said Edward Richard had agreed to give the messuage, tenement, and lands therein, and herein-after mentioned, to the said Anthony, Bishop of St. David's, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, and their heirs for ever in trust, that they should appoint a proper schoolmaster to teach school in the parish church of Ystraedmeyrick aforesaid, or elsewhere in the said parish of Ystraedmeyrick, and pay the rents and profits of the said premises, half-yearly, to such schoolmaster and his successors for ever; but subject to an annuity, or yearly rent charge, of four pounds, to Gwen Edward, mother of the said Edward Richard, during her life; and that the said Edward Richard, and Gwen Edward, his mother, should have the nomination of the said schoolmaster during their respective lives. It is witnessed that the said Edward Richard, in consideration of five shillings apiece therein mentioned, to have been paid by the said Anthony, Bishop of Saint David's, Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes; and also for conveying and settling the premises to the uses, and upon the trusts therein and herein-after mentioned, and for establishing a grammar-school at Ystraedmeyrick aforesaid, did grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said Anthony, Bishop of St. David's, Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, all that messuage, tenement, and lands, with the appurtenances, commonly called and known by the name of Brynpervedd, situate, lying, and being in the lordship of Sputty, in the parish of Ystraedmeyrick, in the county of Cardigan aforesaid, with

the Grange of Mervenidd, and belonging of late to the late dissolved monastery of Strataflorida, and one close of meadow ground thereto adjoining, and liberty upon the common thereto adjoining, and of cutting turf on the same, then or late in the possession, tenure, and occupation of Jane Morgan, widow, and that in as large, ample, and beneficial manner, to all intents and purposes, as the same was purchased from the said Jane Morgan; together with all and singular houses, out-houses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables, gardens, orchards, lands arable, and unarable, meadows, leasows, pastures, woods, underwoods, furze, heath, wastes, ways, waters, water-courses, commons, common of pasture, turvaries, commodities, advantages, casements, emoluments, rights, members, and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, or to or with the same, then, or at any time theretofore used, occupied, possessed, or enjoyed, or accepted, reputed, known, or taken as part, parcel, or member thereof, or of any part thereof; and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and services, of all and singular the said premises, and every part thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, use, possession, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, of him the said Edward Richard, of, in, and to the same, and to every part thereof; and all deeds, evidences, muniments, escripts, and writings, belonging to the same, or the title thereof, to hold the same unto, and to the only use and behoof of the said Anthony, then Bishop of Saint David's, and his successors, Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, and their heirs for ever, upon trust, and to and for the several uses, interests, and purposes, and under, and subject to the several powers and provinces therein, and hereinafter mentioned, limited, expressed, and declared, of and concerning the same, (that is to say), upon trust, that they the said Anthony, Lord Bishop of Saint David's, Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, and their heirs, did and should, in the first place, out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said premises, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto Gwen Edward, mother of the said Edward Richard, or her assigns, for and during the term of her natural life, one annuity, or yearly rent charge, of four pounds, by half yearly payments at May and Christmas, without any deduction whatsoever; and upon this further trust and confidence, that they the said Anthony, Lord Bishop of Saint David's, and his successors, Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, and their heirs for ever, did, and should for ever thereafter pay the rents, issues, and profits, of the said messuage, tenement, and lands, and other premises therein, and herein-before mentioned, from time to time, as the same shall be received by them, to the schoolmaster for the time being, who should be nominated by them, and duly

licensed to keep school in the parish church of Ystraedmeyrick, if permitted, or otherwise in the village of Ystraedmeyrick, and who should actually teach and instruct twelve poor boys in the said parish of Ystraedmeyrick, in the Latin tongue, and in the principles of the church of England, as by law established, if such number should be offered to him for that purpose. To the intent that there might be and remain a perpetual grammar-school in the said village of Ystraedmeyrick for ever, according to the true intent and meaning of the now reciting indenture, or otherwise permit and suffer such schoolmaster for the time being, to receive and take such rents and profits to his own use, as and for a satisfaction for his care and pains in teaching and instructing the said poor boys in manner aforesaid, and performing the true intent and meaning of the said now reciting indenture; and also that it should and might be lawful to and for the said Edward Richard, and Gwen Edward his mother, during the term of their natural lives, and to and for the said Anthony, Lord Bishop of St. David's, and his successors, Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, and their heirs for ever, after the decease of the said Edward Richard, and Gwen Edward his mother, to displace such schoolmaster for the time being, for any neglect or misbehaviour in his duty as schoolmaster of the said school, as he or they should judge reasonable, and appoint some other fit person to succeed him, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And whereas by another indenture, inrolled in his Majesty's High Court of Chancery, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one, and made between the said Edward Richard of the one part, and the Reverend Father in God, Charles, Lord Bishop of St. David's, and the said Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, of the other part, reciting the said herein-before recited indenture; and also reciting that the said Edward Richard was desirous that an additional number of twenty poor boys, of the parish of Spytty Ystraedmeyrick, should be educated as aforesaid, amounting in the whole to the number of thirty-two, and for and towards an augmentation to the salary of the schoolmaster, for his care and pains in educating, teaching, and instructing such last-mentioned number of poor boys, he the said Edward Richard had agreed to give the several messuages, tenements, and lands, therein and herein-after mentioned, to the said Charles, Lord Bishop of St. David's, Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, and their heirs for ever, in trust that they should appoint a proper schoolmaster to teach school in the parish church of Ystraedmeyrick aforesaid, or elsewhere in the said village of Ystraedmeyrick, and pay the rents, issues, and profits, of the said messuages, tenements, and lands, half yearly, to

such schoolmaster, and his successors, for ever, but that the said lands should be subject to the payment of the debts of the said Edward Richard; and that the said Edward Richard should have the nomination of the said schoolmaster during his life. It is witnessed that the said Edward Richard, in consideration of five shillings apiece to him in hand paid by the said Charles, Lord Bishop of Saint David's, Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, and for other the considerations therein mentioned, did grant, bargain, and sell unto the said Charles, Lord Bishop of Saint David's, Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, all those several and respective messuages, tenements, and lands, with the appurtenances formerly called or known by the several and respective name and names, Lle Tug Emanduyhen, otherwise called one sixth part of that ancient messuage, tenement, and lands, called or known by the several name and names of Mynachty Ffynon Oer, or Mynachty hen, being part and parcel of the possession of the then late dissolved monastery of Strataflorida, but then commonly called and known by the several name and names of Twymawr, and Twyyny Gwndwn, or by what other name or names soever the same then was, or at any time or times theretofore had been called, known, or distinguished, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Lledrod, in the said county of Cardigan, and then or late in the several possessions, tenures, or occupations of David Roberts and Richard Williams, their undertenants or assigns; also all that messuage, tenement, and lands, with the appurtenances, commonly called and known by the name of Bryngaw, or by what other name or names soever the same then was or were, or at any time or times theretofore had been called, known, or distinguished, situate, lying, and being in the said parish of Lledrod, in the said county of Cardigan, and then or late in the occupation of John Thomas, his under-tenants or assigns; and also all that messuage, tenement, and lands, with the appurtenances, commonly called and known by the name of Prygnant, or by what other name or names soever the same then was or were, or at any time theretofore had been called, known, or distinguished, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Llanfyhangel Croddyn, in the said county of Cardigan, and then, or then late in the occupation of Lewis Lewis, his under-tenants or assigns, together with all and singular houses, outhouses, edifices, buildings, barns, stables, gardens, orchards, lands, woods, underwoods, furze, heaths, wastes, commodities, rights, members, and appurtenances, to the said premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining, or to or with the same, then or at any time theretofore used, occupied, possessed, or enjoyed, or accepted, reputed, known, or taken as part, parcel, or member thereof, or of any part thereof, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders,

rents, issues, and services, of all and singular the said premises, and every part thereof, to hold the said last-mentioned premises, with the appurtenances, unto and to the only proper use and behoof, of the said Charles, Lord Bishop of Saint David's, and his successors, Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, and their heirs, for ever, upon the trust, and for the several uses, intents, and purposes, and under and subject to the payment of the debts of the said Edward Richard, and to the several powers and provisoes therein, and herein after limited, and expressed and declared, of and concerning the same, (that is to say), upon trust, that the said Charles, Lord Bishop of Saint David's, Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, and their heirs, did and should in the first place, out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said premises, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, the debts of the said Edward Richard, and from and after the payment thereof, upon this further trust and confidence, that they the said Charles, Lord Bishop of St. David's, and his successors, Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, and their heirs, for ever, did and should for ever thereafter pay the rents, issues, and profits, of the said several messuages, tenements, and lands, and other the premises therein and herein before mentioned, from time to time, as the same should be received by them, to the schoolmaster for the time being, who should be nominated by them, and duly licensed to keep school in the parish of Ystraedmeyrick aforesaid, if permitted, or otherwise in the village of Ystraedmeyrick, and who should actually teach and instruct thirty-two poor boys in the said parish of Spytty Ystraedmeyrick, in the Latin tongue, and in the principles of the church of England, as by law established, if such number should be offered to him for that purpose, to the intent that there might be and remain a perpetual grammar-school in the said village of Ystraedmeyrick for ever, according to the true intent and meaning of the now reciting indenture, or otherwise permit and suffer such schoolmaster for the time being, to receive and take such rents and profits to his own use, as and for a satisfaction for his care and pains in teaching and instructing the said poor boys in manner aforesaid, and performing the true intent and meaning of the now reciting indenture; and also that it should and might be lawful to and for the said Edward Richard, during the term of his natural life, and to and for the said Charles, Lord Bishop of St. David's, and his successors, Wilmot, Lord Viscount Lisburne, William Powell, James Lloyd, and Thomas Hughes, and their heirs for ever, after the decease of the said Edward Richard, to displace such schoolmaster for the time being, for any neglect or misbehaviour in his duty as schoolmaster of the said school, as he or they should judge reasonable, and appoint some other fit

person to succeed him, any thing therein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding, as in and by the said two several herein before recited indentures, relation being thereunto respectively had, may more fully and at large appear. And whereas the said Edward Richard being desirous that the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, so by him conveyed in trust as aforesaid, and the rents, issues, and annual profits thereof, should at all times hereafter be so ordered, managed, and disposed of, as to answer the beneficial intention of the said Edward Richard, in the most full and ample manner, and being sensible that the trusts by him declared in and by the said herein before recited indenture respecting the premises, will prove both as to the qualifications of the schoolmaster, and the description of the boys to be by him taught and instructed insufficient, and the said Edward Richard confiding, that the trustees of the said premises in present and future, will conscientiously and faithfully execute such further declarations of his mind and intentions respecting the premises, as are herein after expressed and contained, and which declarations the said Edward Richard doth hereby enjoin to be at all times hereafter, the rule of conduct to the said trustees, in the exercise and management of the trust in them reposed; and first the said Edward Richard doth direct that the schoolmaster to be from time to time appointed, shall be a person professing the religion of the church of England, of a good moral character, and well qualified to teach the Greek and Latin classics, as taught in the principal grammar-schools in England, so that boys therein instructed may be qualified for either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. And, secondly, the said Edward Richard doth hereby direct, that when at any time the said parish of Sputty Ystraedmeyrick shall not furnish the number of thirty-two boys, to be taught by the said schoolmaster, the deficient number shall be supplied from the adjacent parishes, or any other parish in the said county of Cardigan, until the full number of thirty-two boys shall be complete. And, thirdly, the said Edward Richard doth hereby direct, that the said clear and net annual income of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, so conveyed in trust as aforesaid, shall, from time to time, be divided into thirty-two parts, or shares, and that the schoolmaster of the school for the time being, shall be only entitled to receive so many parts, or shares thereof, as there shall be boys taught by him at the said school; the names of which boys, with their respective ages, and the place or parish to which they belong, shall annually be delivered by the said schoolmaster in writing, to the Bishop of Saint David's for the time being; and so many of the said thirty-two parts, or shares, of the said net annual income of the said lands, hereditaments, and premises, so conveyed in trust as aforesaid, as the said schoolmaster for the time being shall not be entitled to, on account of a deficient number

of boys as aforesaid, shall, from time to time, be paid to the Bishop of Saint David's for the time being, to be by him laid out in purchasing books, to be placed in a library for the use of the said school. And, fourthly, the said Edward Richard doth hereby further direct, that after his decease, the Bishop of Saint David's for the time being, shall be the visitor of the said school, so founded as aforesaid, and shall have full power and authority, in case of misbehaviour or neglect of duty, with the consent and approbation of the said other trustees, or any two of them, in writing, for that purpose first had and obtained, to remove and put out the said schoolmaster for the time being, and to appoint another to succeed, as often as they shall see occasion. And also like power for the said Bishop to do all such acts, and make all such rules, orders, and regulations, respecting the same, and the management and application of the revenue hereinbefore mentioned for the support thereof, as shall seem meet and most conducive to a due performance of the intention of the said Edward Richard, and to prevent any abuse of the said foundation, or the perversion or misapplication thereof. And, fifthly, the said Edward Richard doth hereby declare, that the said land and tenements so conveyed by him in trust as aforesaid, shall not in any manner be liable to the payments of his debts, such provision being no way necessary. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written. EDWARD RICHARD.

Acknowledged by the within named Lord Viscount Lisburne, on the third day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four. Before me,
W. GRAVES.

Sealed and delivered by the within named Edward Richard, (being first duly stamped) in the presence of
W. WILLIAMS, Clerk. DAVID WILLIAMS. CHARLES PRICE.

Sealed and delivered by the within named Lord Viscount Lisburne, (being first duly stamped) in the presence of
JAMES HUTCHINSON. WM. MILLMAN.

No. 4.

Copy of Mr. Edward Richards's last Will and Testament.

In the name of God.—This is the last will and testament of me Edward Richard, of the parish of Spytty Ystraedmeyrick, in the county of Cardigan, schoolmaster. I give and devise Swyddyffynnon Mill, in the parish of Lledred, in the said county, to James Lloyd, of Mabws, in the parish of Llanrhystid, in the said county, Esq. and to his heirs for ever, subject, nevertheless, to an annual rent of twenty shillings to my successors, in the free-school of Ystraedmeyrick, and all the inhabitants of Ystraedmeyrick, to grind for ever for half toll.

All the rest of my real estate, that is to say Brynperredd, in the said parish of Ystraedmeyrick, Tymawr, Penygwndan, and Bryngorw, in the said parish of Lledred, and Tyddyny Prignant, in the parish of Llanfyhangel Y croyddyn, all in the said county of Cardigan, I have given to the use of a free-school at Ystraedmeyrick, by a deed inrolled in Chancery, that my successors in the said school may receive the rents thereof, as long as they shall discharge their trust faithfully, but no longer, and may this my will confirm that deed. All my books I leave to my successors in the school, and their scholars, but to be used only in the library. All my goods and chattels I give to Thomas Hughes, of Hendrefelen, in the said parish of Spytty Ystraedmeyrick, Esq. and to John Jones, of Brynhope, in the parish of Caron, in the said county, surgeon, whom I nominate and appoint joint executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills by me heretofore made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-eighth day of February, 1777. Edward Richard.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the said Edward Richard, as his last will and testament, in the presence of us,

David Williams, Clerk. Thomas Morgan. John Hughes.

To my Executors.

My will is to do good to the present age, and no less to posterity. Let charity prevail over self-interest, and my effects be disposed of to the best advantage, and the money laid out in books for the library; my wearing apparel, and eatables in my house, you will give to the poor. Let it be done with discretion.

Edward Richard.

To my Successors in the School.

This school is not to be a sinecure; you must attend, and get your bread by labour and industry. This is my will, and I hope it will be observed; discharge therefore your trust faithfully, as knowing that you are accountable for your behaviour, not only to the trustees, but also to the Almighty. Let the school and library be kept in good repair, and improved to the utmost of your power.

EDWARD RICHARD, Ystraedmeyrick, February 28, 1777.

The Executors' will is, that the school and library of Ystraedmeyrick be called "RICHARD'S SCHOOL AND LIBRARY" for ever; and, that the monument be kept in repair, clean, and bright, which was erected by the executors, Thomas Hughes, Esq. and John Jones, surgeon.

No. 5.

List of the Archdeacons of Cardigan.

1147	David Fitzgerald succeeded to the Bishoprick of St. David's in 1147	Henry.
1162	Cadifor ap Deiniol, a man of learning, died in 1162.	
1203	..... Maurice, is mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis....	5 John.
1227	Meredith, son of Prince Rhys, died, and was buried at Saint David's in 1227.	
1501	Thomas Howell is the first mentioned by Le Neve, and is so styled, in 1501. Ath. Ox. vol. i. p. 637.....	16 Henry VII.
1547	Hugh Matthew, in 1547. Coll. Kennet. MS. H. p. 148...	1 Edw. VI.
1586	Richard Middleton, in 1586. Athen. Ox. vol. i. p. 757. He was present at a convocation held in 1623.....	28 Eliz.
1640	Thomas Brand, A. M. was present at a convocation in 1640,	16 Cha. I.
1660	Edward Vaughan, M. A. was installed October 23, 1660. Reg. Meneven.....	12 Cha. II.
1680	William Owen, S. T. P. died in 1680. Ath. Ox. vol. ii. p. 813.	32 Cha. II.
	John Williams, S. T. B.	
	John Shore, A. M.	
	Owen Evans, A. M.	
	M. Welchman, died May 28, 1739.	
1760	Edw. Yardley, in 1754 to 1760	Geo. II.
17..	—— Vincent, D. D.	Geo. III.
1797	—— Williams	Geo. III.

No. 6.

The following is a List of the Mayors of the Town and Liberties of Cardigan, from the earliest Period they can be traced.

Year.	Names.
1653	David Morgan, esq.
1654	Thomas Parry, esq.
1655	Thomas Parry, esq.
1656	Rice Gwynne, gent.
1657	Hector Phillipps, esq.
1658	Abel Griffine, esq.
1659	Robert Lloyd, esq.
1660	Hugh Bowen, gent. who died in office—the year served out by Rees Gwyn, gent.
1661	John Lewes, gent who dying, was succeeded in the same year by Richard Johnes, gent.
1662	Thomas Parry, esq.
1663	Abel Griffine, esq.
1664	John Morris, esq.
1665	Thomas Lewis, esq.
1666	Hector Phillipps, esq.
1667	Reynold Jenkins, esq.
1668	Matthew Griffine, esq.
1669	Bartholomew Young, esq.
1670	James Lloyd, esq.
1671	Arthur Bateman, esq.
1672	Robert Lloyd, esq.
1673	John Davids, gent.
1674	John Morris, esq.
1675	Thomas Lewes, esq.
1676	Thomas Lewis, esq.
1677	Henry Stedman, esq.
1678	Hector Phillipps, esq.
1679	Thomas Lewis, esq.
1680	James Lloyd, esq.
1681	Richard Lewis, esq.
1682	Mathew Griffiths, esq.
1683	Hector Morgan, gent.
1684	John Bowen, esq.
1685	John Morris, esq.
1686	Henry Stedman, esq.
1687	David Howells, esq.
1688	John Morris, esq.
1689	William Parry, esq.
1690	Charles Lewis, esq.
1691	Henry Davies, esq.
1692	Richard Owens, esq.
1693	John Knolles, esq.
1694	Samuel Hughes, esq.
1695	John Morris, esq.
1696	John Morris, esq.
1697	Edward Phillipps, esq.
1698	Henry Davies, esq.
1699	Henry Davies, esq.
1700	David Jones, esq.
1701	Edward Philipps, esq.
1702	James Stedman, esq.
1703	John Knolles, esq.
1704	John Knolles, esq.
1705	Henry Davies, esq.
1706	David Jones, esq.
1707	Edward Philipps, esq.
1708	David Howells, esq.
1709	John Parry, esq.
1710	Walter Lloyd, esq.
1711	Walter Lloyd, esq. re-elected.
1712	Henry Davies, esq.
1713	Thomas Knolles, esq.
1714	Walter Lloyd, esq.
1715	Edward Philipps, esq.
1716	Edward Philipps, esq.
1717	Stephen Parry, esq.
1718	Walter Lloyd, esq.

Year.	Names.
1719	Abell Griffiths, esq.
1720	Walter Lloyd, esq. Deputy Mayor.—The Mayor's name not mentioned.
1721	Walter Lloyd, esq.
1722	Thomas Pryse, Gogorthan, esq.
1723	Thomas Lloyd, esq.
1724	Thomas Lloyd, esq.
1725	William Parry, esq.
1726	Abell Griffiths, esq.
1727	Thomas Pryse, esq.
1728	William Jones, esq.
1729	Thomas Pryse, esq.
1730	Thomas Lloyd, esq.
1731	Richard Pryce, esq.
1732	John Lewis, esq.
1733	Richard Pryce, esq.
1734	James Lewes Gellydowyll, esq.
1735	Thomas Davies, esq.
1736	Thomas Pryse, esq.
1737	Thomas Davies, esq.
1738	Richard Pryce, esq.
1739	Thomas Davies, esq.
1740	Richard Pryce, esq.
1741	James Lewes, esq.
1742	Thomas Lloyd, esq.
1743	Richard Pryce, esq.
1744	David Lewes Dôlhaidd, esq.
1745	James Lewes, esq.
1746	David Parry, esq.
1747	John Lloyd, esq.
1748	David Parry, esq.
1749	John Lloyd, esq.
1750	Thomas Lloyd, esq.
1751	John Lloyd, esq.
1752	Walter Lloyd, esq.
1753	John Lloyd, esq.
1754	George Bowen, esq.
1755	Thomas Lloyd, esq.
1756	William Morgan, esq.
1757	John Davies, esq.
1758	William Morgan, esq.
1759	George Bowen, esq.
1760	John Lloyd, esq.
1761	George Bowen, esq.
1762	John Lloyd, esq.
1763	J. P. Pryse, Gogerthan, esq.
1764	John Lloyd, esq.
1765	Owen Brigstoke, esq.
1766	John Lloyd, esq.
1767	Walter Lloyd, esq.
1768	John Lewes, esq.
1769	Thomas Lloyd, Cwmgloine, esq.
1770	John Pughe Pryse, esq.
1771	Walter Lloyd, Coedmore, esq.
1772	Owen Brigstocke, esq.
1773	Walter Lloyd, esq.
1774	John Lewes, esq.
1775	Thomas Colby, Rhôs y gilwen, esq.
1776	John Lewes, esq.
1777	Walter Lloyd, esq.
1778	Thomas Lloyd, Cwmgloine, esq.
1779	William Lewes, esq.
1780	James Bowen, esq.
1781	Thomas Powell, Nanteos, esq.
1782	Walter Lloyd, esq.
1783	James Bowen, esq.
1784	William Lewes, esq.
1785	Thomas Lloyd, esq.
1786	James Bowen, esq.
1787	David Edward Lewes Lloyd, esq.
1788	Owen Brigstocke, esq.
1789	Thomas Lloyd, Coedmore, esq.
1790	William Lewis, esq.
1791	Llewelyn Parry, esq.
1792	John Davies, esq.
1793	James Bowen, esq.
1794	William Lewes, esq.
1795	Llewelin Parry, esq.
1796	Owen Lloyd, esq.
1797	Thomas Lloyd, esq.

Year.	Names.
1798	Owen Lloyd, esq.
1799	John Bowen, esq.
1800	Essex Bowen, esq.
1801	Thomas Lloyd, esq.
1802	John Bowen, esq.
1803	Owen Lloyd, esq.
1804	John Bowen, esq.
1805	James Bowen, esq.
1806	John Bowen, esq.

N. B. The time for electing the Mayor for the current year, 1807, is not yet come on. The present Common Councilmen are,[a]

William Lewes, Llysnewydd, esq.
Dav. Edw. Lewes Lloyd, Dôlhaidd, esq.
William Brigstocke, Blaenpant, esq.
Thomas Lloyd, of Bronwydd, esq.
Llewelin Parry Gernos, esq.
Colonel Lewis, Hanerch Ayron.
Thomas Lloyd, Coedmore, esq.
Colonel O. Lloyd, Cardigan.
John Bowen, Priory, esq.
James Bowen, Llwyngwair, esq.
Essex Bowen, Llwyngwair, esq.

No. 7.

Since this work went to press, the following particulars have come to my knowledge, and are therefore here added in the Appendix.

ABERYSTWYTH.

Lewis Morris, in his collection of charters, published in 1748, says, "The river Rheidiol seems, in ancient times, to have emptied itself into the sea near the castle of Aberystwyth;" and tradition adds, exactly where now stands a lime kiln. The river Ystwyth is said to have shaped its course by the foot of the mountain called Yr Allwen, and thence to the Rheidiol. The channel and pool of standing water are still to be seen. Afterwards to have been turned from Rhyd y velin into a new course by the side of Pendinas hill, and so straight into the sea. An attempt was then made to turn it into the new course of the Rheidiol, and the first cut for that purpose was abandoned, but still remains, appearing like an old fort. Another cut in this same rock being made nearer the sea, the present channel of the Ystwyth was formed in order to clear the bar at the entrance of the harbour.

It is said the present town of Aberystwyth was anciently called Llanbadarn gaerog, or the fortified Llanbadarn, and that the small village of Aberystwyth stood to the westward of the castle. This seems countenanced by the charter, in which it is several times called Llanbadarn, and not once Aberystwyth. When the name was changed does not appear; but in the grant of the office of weights

[a] There are two vacancies, which if filled, would make up the number.

and measures in the reign of Elizabeth to H. Philips, Esq. of Aberystwyth, by the mayor and burgesses, it is every where termed Aberystwyth. Parts of the walls are still standing, and may be seen between the house of Lady Caroline Price and that of the collector of the customs; and again near the house of correction. There were many gates in them, one of which stood in the street leading to Llanbadarn, called "Great dark gate;" another in the street leading to the anabaptist chapel, called "Little dark gate;" and another opposite the bridge. The walls formerly went from this last to the lime-kiln near the castle, where it joined it on the other side the gate by the mill stream to "Great dark gate," thence to "Little dark gate," and from that to the site of the collector's house, Lady Price's, and thence to the castle.

Aberystwyth castle was built in the form of an irregular pentagon, and double walled.

There is a small rock close to Craig glais, called "Bryn dioddau," or "the Criminal's mount," because all executions formerly took place there.

How the manors of Cardigan and Aberystwyth went out of the possession of the burgesses of those towns, or at what time, I am at a loss to conceive; though this circumstance could only have taken place between the time of King Henry VIII. and Charles II. as the following assignment of them by Richard Steele, Esq. clearly shews. As this therefore is now considered the first title-deed, I annex a copy of it.

"This indenture, made the eleventh day of October, in the nynth yeare of the reigne of our sovereigne Lord Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. between Richard Steele, of Newetowne, in the county of Montgomery, gent. of the one part, and James Lewes, of Abernantbychan, in the county of Cardigan, Esq. and Hector Phillipps, of Gibiland, in the said county of Cardigan, Esq. of the other part, witnesseth that the said Richard Steele, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred poundes, of lawful money of England, and twentie tuns of lead, unto him well and truly satisfied, paid and delivered by the said James Lewes, and Hector Phillipps, before the ensealing and delivery of these presentes, and whereof and wherewith the said Richard Steele dothe hereby acknowledge the recept, and thereof, and every part and parcel thereof doth exonerate, acquit, and discharge the said James Lewes, and Hector Phillips, their heirs, executors, and administrators, and any of them for ever, by these presents hath given, granted, bargained, sould, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain, sell, enfeoffe, and confirme, unto the said James Lewes, and Hector Phillipps, their heirs and assigns, all that the towne of Cardigan, in the county of Cardigan, and all those rents of assise of the burgenses of the towne of Cardigan, to be paid with the terms of Easter, St. Mi-

chael the Archangel, and all that garden called the Kinge's orchard, and the rent payable for the same by the particular thereof, amounting to one hundred and fourteene shillinges, eleven pence, and one halfpenny, yearely, and all those burgages there, and the rentes thereupon yssuing by particular thereof, amountinge yearly to twelvepence, and all those two censars there by particular thereof, amounting to twelve pence, and all that title of lands beneath or neere the Mars Estate of the Abbott of St. Dogmell, by particular thereof mentioned to have been demised amongst other things to Richard Bwyn, for or under the annual rent of twentie pence, and all those towles of strangers buyinge and sellinge, amountinge to three pence, per ann. and all that the towle of the faire houlden yearly within the town of Cardigan, in the feast of the Holy Trinitie, and the towle of the market thereat, all their rightes, members, and appurtenances, demised by particulars thereof mentioned to be demised to Roger Mill, by Sir Henry Prybant, Knight, deceased, and other commissioners of our said Lord the Kinge, while he was Prince, at the annual rent of twentie shillings, with nineteen shillings increased, or raised: And all those lands called Watergill, in the lordship of Cardigan beforesaid, with their whole appurtenances lyinge and beinge in Watergill, nowe or late in the tenure or occupation of Roderic ap Rees, by the particulars thereof mentioned to be lately demised, amongst other things, to Edward Powell, Esq. William Bradshaw, Esq. the father of the Bradshaws, William Bradshaw, and Edward Bradshaw, sons of the aforesaid William Bradshaw, for term of their lives, and the longest liver of them successively, under the yearly rent of thirty-eight shillings, with eleven shillings and fourpence increase toward the provision of his Majestie's household: And all that site of the Castle of Cardigan, now or late in the occupation of John Lewes, Esq. by particulars thereof mentioned to be of the annual rent or value of twelve-pence: And all that towne or manor of Aberystwyth, in the county of Cardigan, with all the whole rightes, members, and appurtenances demised, and all those rents of assize within the said towne of Aberystwyth, in the said county of Cardigan, by particulars thereof amounting to nine pounds, eighteen shillings, and sixpence: And all that towle of buying and selling yearly, from time to time coming, growing, or arising in the same towne, by particulars thereof mentioned, amongst other things, lately demised to Edward Prise, at the yearly rent of twentie shillings, except and reserved out of this present grant all that stile of the late Priory of Cardigan, of the yearly rent of foure and thirtye pounds, two water mills of the yearly rent of four pounds: And all that mill of Aberystwyth beforesaid, of the yearly rent of three poundes, with diverse land, with the custome of hearinges, of the yearly rent of fiftie and seven shillings, and divers premises, and divers chauntry landes within the said towne of Cardigan,

of the yearly rent of twelve poundes and eighteen shillings, granted in fee farm: All which premises in the townes of Cardigan and Aberystwyth, before by these presents granted, or mentioned to be granted, by the particulars thereof are mentioned to be altogether, and in the whole of the yearly rent or value of nineteen poundes, sixteen shillings, and three-pence and one halfpenny: Nevertheless one hundred and fourteen shillings, eleven-pence, and one halfpenny, for rent of assize, and thirty shillings and foure-pence in encrease in the towne of Cardigan: And four pounds for rent of assize, and one hundred and eighteene shillings, and sixpence, for rent of assize in the decaies in the town of Aberystwyth, in value paid for the premises, and not estimated nor valued: And all and singular farms, messuages, cottages, columbaries, edifices, buildings, barns, stalls, orchyards, gardens, loftes, courtlodges, lands, tenements, stange, meadows, feedings, pastures, leasowes, commons, lands, lordlands, escheat lands, customary lands, wastes, furrs, and heath, moors, marshes, waes, void grounds, bounds, paths, easments, woode, underwoode, coppice, woodlande, and trees whatsoever: And the land and soile of woode, underwoode, and trees, fruits, profits, commodities, streams, rivers, rivilette, waters, watercourses, fire firing, quarries, fowling, hunting, emoluments, immunities, and heriditaments whatsoever, with all and singular their whole rightes, members, and appurtenances, of what kind or nature, or by what names they are known, reputed, or taken: And also all and singular rentes, increase of rentes, and all heriots, from time to time, happening and falling uppon the said bargained premises: And all other yearly presents whatsoever, of, in, or uppon demise or grant, demises or grants, mentioned to be granted, of, in, or upon the said premises, or any part or parts thereof, as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as large and ample manner and form, as the said Richard Steele ever had and enjoyed the same, and except always and reserved out of these presents all knighte's fees, wardes, and marriages, all devises for or in respect thereof, and all advowsons, and douasons, free disposing and right of patronage of all and singular rectories, churches, and vicarages, chappels, and other ecclesiastical benefices, of the premisses, or to any of them in any manner of ways belonging, appertaining, incident or appendant; and except also all royall mines of gold and silver, in and uppon the premisses being or to be found, and all prerogatives to the said mines: And also all mites yssuing or payable, of and in respect of the premisses, or of any of them, in such manner and form as the said mites were heretofore paid or answered: And the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, of the same bargained premisses, and of each of them: And of any parte and parcell thereof, depending or appendant uppon any gift, grant, or demise thereof, or of any parte thereof made or granted: And also one indenture, bearing date

the seventeenth daie of August, Anno Dom. 1632, in the eight yeare of his Majestie's reigne, that now is made, sealed, delivered, and granted, by Sir Roger Heydon, Knight, Charles Harbord, William Striven, and Philip Ledon, to the said Richard Steele, touching the said bargained premisses: To have, hold, use, occupy, possess, and enjoy, all and singular the said towne of Cardigan, and all the said rents of assize, the said burden, burgages, issues, towles, landes, scite of the castles of Cardigan, all the said town or manor of Aberystwyth, farms, messuages, cottages, and all and singular other the said bargained premisses herein above particularly mentioned to be bargained and sold, with all and singular theire, and every of theire rightes, members, and appurtenances, and except before excepted unto the said James Lewes, and Hector Phillipps, theire heires and assigns, to the only proper uses and behoofs of the said James Lewes, and Hector Phillipps, theire heires and assignes for ever, in fee-farm to be holden of our Sovereign Lord the Kinge, his heires and successors, as of the principalitie of Wales, in free and common soccage, and not in capite or by knighte's service: Yeelding therefore yearely, and every year, of and for the said townes of Cardigan and Aberystwyth, and all and singular other the premisses herein before granted, with their whole rightes, members, and appurtenances, together with thirtie shillings and four-pence, of increase of rent included, thirteen poundes, seventeen shillings, nine-pence, and one halfpenny, of lawful money of England, to the handes of the receavor of the Kinge's Maj^{s} Exchequer, his heires and successors, at Westminster, or to the hands of the bailiffes or receivors of the said premisses for the time being, at the Feastes of St. Michael the Archangell, and the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, by equal portions yearely, to be paid for ever, the first payment to begin at that feast of the said feastes that shall first and next happen after the determination and expiration of the term of Trinitie and Trine yeares by indenture of our late Sovereign Lord King James, and of Thomas Trevor, Knight, now one of the Barons of the Exchequer of our said Sovereign Lord King Charles, and others, now deceassed, granted, and by the before said Thomas Trevor to Alexander Staples and Richard Ballin, Gent. of London, assigned, and not before, nor in any other manner whatsoever: And also yeelding, paying, performing, for all and singular the said premisses before granted, from time to time, after the expiration of the said term of Trinity and Trine yeares, such and so much mises, royalties, customes, duties, and services, as to our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, and to the Prince of Wales, for the time being, by reason of the said grants premissed in right of the principalitie of Wales, shall grow due, to be paid and performed: And the said Richard Steele doth by these presents for him, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, covenant, promise, and

grant, to and with the said James Lewes and Hector Phillipps, and their heires and assignes, that he the said Richard Steele, his heires and assignes, shall and will warrant and defend all and singular the said townes of Cardigan and Aberystwyth, and all and singular other the premisses herein-before bargained, sold, and warranted, and intended to be granted, and every part and parcel thereof, with all the rights, members, and appurtenances, unto the said James Lewes and Hector Phillipps, their heires and assignes, under the said rents, duties, and customs, against the said Richard Steele, his heirs, and all other retaining the same, to his or their use or benefit, or by, from, or under him, the said Richard Steele, his heirs or assignes, and every of them, and every of their heirs and assignes: And also the said Richard Steele, for him and his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and for each of them, doth hereby covenant, give, and grant, to and with the said James Lewes and Hector Phillipps, their, and each of their heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, that the said townes of Cardigan and Aberystwyth before mentioned, and all other the said premisses by these presents granted, bargained, and sold, or mentioned, meant, or intended to be granted, bargained, and sold, and every part and parcel thereof, with their, and every of their appertenances, from time to time, and at all times hereafter shall and may remain and continue to the said James Lewes and Hector Phillipps, and their heirs and assigns for ever, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, freed, exonerated, and discharged, as well and sufficiently safe and harmlesse, by the said Richard Steele, his heirs, executors, or administrators, of and from all and all manner of form and other bargains, sales, giftes, grantes, leases, jointures, bars, feofments, entailes, outlaries, extentes, plegite, judgments, bonds, recognizances, statutes, arising, and of the staple forfeitures, rents, arrearages of rents, future and springing uses, and of and from all other charges, titles, troubles, and incumbrances whatsoever, had, made, committed, granted, proved, occasioned, or suffered, or to be had, made, committed, granted, proved, occasioned, or suffered, by the said Richard Steele, his heirs or assigns, or by any other person or persons, by, from, or under his title, or by his means, assent, or permission, the said several particular yearly rents in these presents mentioned and referred to from and out of the same, and all such mistes and customes as shall be due to be paid to the Prince of Wales, for the time being, in right of the principalitie of Wales, only excepted: And also that the said James Lewes and Hector Phillipps, and their heirs and assigns, each of them, shall and may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupie, possess, and enjoy, to their only use and behooſes for ever, all and singular the said townes of Cardigan and Aberystwyth, and all other the said bargained premises before men-

tioned, and every part and parcel thereof, under the said several particular yearly rents before mentioned, without let or interruption, plea, suit in court, return, molestation, hindrance, or contradiction, of the said Richard Steele, his heirs or assigns, or of any person or persons, coming from or by, or under him, his heirs or assigns: And the said James Lewes and Hector Phillipps doe by these presents, for them and their several heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the said Richard Steele, his heirs, executors, and administrators, and to and with any of them, by these presents, that they the said James Lewes and Hector Phillipps, their heirs, executors, and assigns, do and shall yearely paie all such rents as shall at any time hereafter grow due and issueable out of the premisses, to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, as the same shall grow due, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall and will well and sufficiently safe and harmless the said Richard Steele, his heirs, executors, and administrators, and all his and their lands, rents, goods, cattles, and chattles, as well concerning the said rentes before in these presents mentioned, as also of and from all such costes, charge, troubles, and incumbrances, as the said Richard Steele, or his heirs, shall sustain, by reason of the non-payment of the said rents due out of the said granted premises, or any of them: And the said Richard Steele for him, his heirs, executors, and administrators, and for each of them, doth covenant and grant to and with the said James Lewes and Hector Phillipps, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and to and with each of them, by these presents, that he the said Richard Steele, and his heirs, shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter, within the space of these seven years next ensuing the date of these presents, at the reasonable request, costs, and charges, in the law, of the said James Lewes and Hector Phillipps, and either of them, their heirs or assigns, or some of them, make, acknowledge, execute, seal, and deliver, or cause to be made, acknowledged, executed, sealed, and delivered, unto or to the use of the said James Lewes and Hector Phillipps, their heirs or assigns, for each, all, and every such good, sure, lawful, sufficient, and indefeasable estate or estates, covenants and assurances in the law, as the said James Lewes and Hector Phillipps, or either of them, their heirs or assigns, or their counsel learned in the law, shall or may be left, devised, advised, and required, and for his the said assurance doe contain no other warrant than as before in and by these presents is mentioned and expressed: In witness whereof, the parties above-named to these present indentures have inter changeablyput their hand and seals, the daie and yeare first above written, Anno Dom. 1633.

RICHARD STEELE.

By Indenture, dated 1st May, 1660, the town and manor of Aberystwyth were granted by James Lewis and John Jones, Esqrs. to Margaret Jones, of Nanteos. This Margaret Jones was the mother of John Jones, Esq. grandfather of Avarina, wife of William Powel, Esq. who claimed the manor of Aberystwyth in her right, being one of the heirs at law to John Jones and Margaret Jones.

By Indenture, dated 8th March, 1669, a moiety of the town of Aberystwyth, &c. were granted to Thomas Powell, Esq. father of William Powell, Esq. by Thomas Lloyd of Brinele, Walter Pryse of Glangwern, and John Lloyd of Gwernvachwith. Thomas Powell did afterwards re-convey the premises to the heirs of John Jones, Esq. who had the other moiety.

By Indenture, dated 20th Dec. 13th Charles IId, 1673, the lordships of Llanbadarn Ystumtuen, and Dinas, with houses in Aberystwyth, and other lands, were conveyed by Sir Richard Pryse to John Jones, Esq.

By Indenture, 25th Nov. 1693, the manor of Aberystwyth was re-conveyed from Sir Thomas Powell, Knight, to Oliver of Howell's, of Gwernvannog, in the county of Carmarthen, and Mary his wife, one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Jones, Esq. of Nanteos. It seems that a qui tam action was brought by Bellamy against Williams the town clerk, and Mr. Pryse, of Gogerthan, for administering an illegal oath to the burgesses of Aberystwyth, to the detriment of Mr. Powell; and tried at Hereford, in the year 1726 or 7, in which Thomas Powell, Esq. gained the suit.

The Deed granting the Sale of the Office of weighing in Aberystwyth to Henry Phillipps, Gent. is as follows:

Villa de Aberustoythe.

Omnibus Reginæ fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum perveniet, Major Ballivi, et Burgenses Villæ Aberystwyth in comitatu Cardigan salutem in Domino sempiternam. Sciatis Nos præfates Majorem, Ballivos, et Burgenses pro nobis, et successoribus nostris (ob nonnullas bonas et speciales causas et considerationes nos ad præsens specialiter moventes). Dedisse, concessisse et hâc præsenti chartâ nostrâ confirmasse, dilecto nostro Henrico Phillips generoso filio Ricardi Phillips de Aberystwyth prædicti generosi, et hæredibus suis, officium ponderatoris, ac plenam, et legitimam potestatem et auctoritatem ponderare infra mesuagium sive domum in prædictâ Villâ de Aberystwyth communiter nuncupatam " the towne halle of Aberystwyth," omnia commoda ferriæ lanas et caseos quoscunque infra prædictam Villam de Aberystwyth dicta quoque modo per pondera rendenda seu vendibilia una cum omnibus feodis,

regardis, advantagiis, comoditatibus præfatis, et denariorem summis quibuscunque hujus modi officie, sive ponderationis de nostro spectandis, seu perveniendis, aut in ea parte usualiter propriæ seu communiter recipiendæ, nec non eundem Henricum Phillips et hæredes suos ponderatores, omnium commodorum ferriarum, lanarum et caseorum quorumque infra prædictam villam de Aberystwyth..... quoque modo per pondera, vendendorum, seu vendibiliorum ordinamus, facimus, et constatuimus per præsentes, Habendum gaudendum exercendum, et occupandum prædictum officium ponderationis, ac plenam potestatem et auctoritatem ponderandi infra mesuagium sive domum prædictam omnia commoda ferriæ, lanas et caseos quoscunque infra prædictam Villam de Aberystwyth..... quoque modo per pondera vendenda seu vendibilia una cum omnibus prædictis feodis, regardis, advantagiis, commoditatibus præfatis et denariorum summis supervendis, seu pervendendis præfato, Henrico Phillips, hæredibus et assignis suis per se, vel per sufficientem deputatum suum sive deputatos suos sufficientes de tempore in tempus in perpetuum absque competo seu aliquo alio proinde nobis vel successoribus nostris quoque modo reddendo, solvendo, vel faciendo. Et Nos omnes prædicti Major Ballivi, et Burgenses, et successores nostros totum prædictum officium ponderationis, necnon plenam potestatem et auctoritatem ponderandi infra mesuagium sive domum prœdictam omnia commoda, feriæ, lanas et caseos quoscunque infra prædictam Villam de Aberystwyth..... quoque modo per pondera, vendenda, seu vendibilia unacum omnibus prædictis feodis, advantagiis, commoditatibus, ...et denariorum summis quibuscunque prædicto officio sive ponderationi de nostro spectandis sive perveniendis præfato Henrico Phillips hæredibus et assignis suis modo et forma prædictis contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus firmiter per præsentes. In cujus rei testimonium nos prædicti Major, Ballivi et Burgenses huic præsenti scripto nostro Sigillum nostrum commune apponendum fecimus. Datum tricessimo die Augusti Anno regni Dominæ Elizabethæ, Dei gratiâ, Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Reginæ, fidei defensoris, etc. Decimo quarto.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us, ...

HARRY WILLIAMS.
DAVID AP RICHARDS.
JOHN YORK, Clerk.
GRUFYTH AP DAVYDD.
THOMAS AP RICHARDS.
JENKIN SANDERS, with others.

The broken seal appendant to the above deed has on it two lions passant gardant.

No. 8.

Copy of the Charter granted by King Henry VIII. to the Borough of Cardigan.

Henricus octavus dei gra. Angliæ et Franciæ Rex, fidei defensor et Dominus Hiberniæ Omnibus ad quos præsentes literæ pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus literas patentes Domini Henrici quondam regis Anglie Sexti, progenitoris nostri de Confirmatione factas in hæc verba—Henricus dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie, et Dominus Hiberniæ. Omnibus ad quos præsentes litteræ pervenerint, Salutem. Inspeximus Cartam Domini H. quondam Regis Anglie, progenitoris nostri in hæc verba. Henricus Dei gra Rex Angliæ, Duo Hib. Dux Normanie et Aquitanie et Comes Audeg Justiciarius successoribus et omnibus ministris suis tricus terre sue salutem. Sciatis nos concessissa pro nobis et heredibus nostris Burgensibus de Kardigan, quod ipsi et heredes eorum imperpetuum sint quieti de Theolonia, passagio pontagio et omnibus consuetudinibus per totam terram nostram. Quare volumus, et firmitur præcipimus quod prædicti Burgenses de Kardigan in perpetuum sint quieti de Theolonis, passagio, et pontagio et omnibus consuetudinibus per totam terram nostram, sicut prædictam est. Et prohibemus ne quis eos injuste impedeat super forisfacturam omnium cattaslorum suorum hujus testibus W. Carleolens. Epo. F. Dublinens. Electo. Ricard, Comite Kornubiæ, et Pictaniæ. W. Comite Warenn. S. de Segrave Johe Marescall Nicholl de Moles, Johe de Moriennu. Henr. de Braybra. Ricardo de Argentoni Henr de Capella et aliis. Data per manum venerabilis patris, Ras Cicestr Epi Cancellarii nostri apud Lameoth secundo die Aprilis Anno regni nostri quarto decimo. Inspeximus etiam quosdam litteras patentes ejusdem progenitoris nostri factas in hæc verba. H. dei gra. Angliæ Dom^{s}. Hib. Dux. Morm. Aquit. et Comes Aud. Omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos præsentes litteræ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod provisionem quam Ballivus noster de Kardigan et communitas ejusdem ville fecerunt de Burgagiis in eadem Villa dividendis et Cortilagus extra Villam illam assignandis, et recipiendis ratam habemus et gratam. Et ut provisio illa imperpetuum firmarii et stabilis eam pro nobis et Heredibus nostris præsentum tenore concedimus et confirmamus. In cujus rei testimonii has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes T. me ipso apud Windes. vicessimo tercio die Septembris Anno regni nostri tricessimo quarto. Inspeximus insuper quasdam litteras patentes Domini Ricardi nuper Regis Angliæ secundi, post conquestum factas in hæc verba, Ricardus dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dns Hiberniæ: Omnibus ad quos præsentes litteræ pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus Cartam Domini E. nuper Regis Angliæ proavi

nostri in hæc verba. Edwardus dei gra. Rex Angliæ, Dñs Hiberniæ et Dux Aquitaniæ, Archiepˢ, Epïs. Abbibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justic. Vicecomitibus, Prepositis Ministris et Omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem Sciatis quod concessimus et hâc Cartâ nostra confirmavimus Burgensibus nostris de Kardigan omnes bonas leges, et consuetudines quibus Burgenses nostri de Kermerdyn usi, sunt, sicut hucusqr. rationabiliter et gavisi, ut in communis planis boscis, aguis, et omnibus aliis aisiamentis ad prædictam villam de Kardigan spectantibus, et semper retroactis temporibus optentis et juste usitatis. Concessimus etiam eisdem Burgensibus quod de seipsis eligant singulis annis quatuor probos et leg..... homines et eos Constabulario nostro ibidem qui pro tempore fuerit in proximo hundredo nostro post Pascha præsentent. qui unum ex ipsis quatuor eligat et præficiat Ballivum nostram Villæ prædictæ sacramentum præstabit coram eodem Constabularis de hujusque ad Ballivam ejusdem pertinent faciendam, et fideliter exequendam. Concessimus insuper præfatis Burgensibus quod ipsi pro transgressione seu forisfactura servientum suorum catalla et bona sua in manibus eorundem servientum inventa seu alicubi locorum per ipsos omentes infra terram deposita quatinus ipsi Burgenses bona illa vel catalla sua esse sufficient probare possunt non amittant. Et quod si dicti Burgenses aut eorum aliquis infra terram et potestatem nostram testati vel intestati decesserint nos vel hæredes nostri bona ipsorum confiscari non faciemus quin eorum hæredes bona illa integre habeant quaternus ea decorum defunctorum fuisse constitit Dimitamen de dictis hæredibus fides aut noticia habeat. Concessimus insuper eisdem Burgensibus nostris quod nullus eorum infra potestatem nostram vexeret pro debito alicujus vicini sui nisi fuerit debitor vel plegius et quivis plegius inveniat, debitum inde soluere non cogat quidem debitor habeat unde debitum illud soluere possit. Et quod omnes transgressiones infra liberum Burgum prædictum factæ per eorundem Burgensium considerationem emendent. Sicut prius fieri consuevit. Et etiam quod si aliquis eorum alicui infra Burgum illum forisfecit non ducatur infra portas Castri nostri ibidem ad detinend pro forisfactura illa dum bonos et salvos plegios invenire possit de stando nostri nisi in casu transgressionis in quo replegiabilis non extitit. Et quivis aliquis eorundem Burgensium rem aliquam claro die coram vicinis suis emerit quæ post modum tangam furtum calumpniata fuit mihil aliud ob hoc amittet nisi tantam rem illam sed jurabit cum sacramento vicinorum suorum quod vestunt rem illam emptam fuisse de latrone. Et quod nullus eorum cogat accommodare Ballivo suo ultra duodecim denarios nisi sint spontanea sua voluntate. Et quod nulla inquisitio de rebus forinsecis fiat per prædictor Burgenses sed per libere tenentes patriæ sicut hujusque fieri consuevit Concessimus insuper præfatio Burgensibus nostris quod ipsi a præstatione theoloniæ per totam terram et potestatem

nostram immunes sint deceto et quieti. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod prædicti Burgenses nostri et successores sui habeant et teneant omnes libertates et quietancias et libras consuetudines superius expressas sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel hæredum nostrorum Ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque imperpetuum Hujus testibus Venerabile patre Roberto Bathomen. et Wellen. Epo Cancellario nostro Willielmo de Valencia Avunculo nostro, Humfredo de Bohun Comite Hereford et Essex. Ricardo de Burgh Comite. Ulton Otone de Grandi sono, Roberto de Tybetot. Ricardo de Brens, Philippo de Albinato Roberti filio Johanis et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Kadewelly nono die Decembris Anno regni nostri terciodecimo. Nos autem Cartam prædictam ac omnia et singula contenta in eadem rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus, approbamus, ratificamus et nunc Burgensibus dictæ Villæ nostræ de Kardigan tenore præsentium concedimus et confirmamus prout Carta prædicta rationabilit testatur et prout ipsi et eorum antecessores Burgenses ejusdem Villæ de Kardigan libertatibus et quietanciis prædictis uti et gaudere ac omnia et singula in dicta Carta contenta habere et tenere consueverunt. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostrat fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium decimo octavo die februari Anno regni nostri nono. Inspeximus etiam quandam Cartam ejusdem Domini Ricardi factam in hæc verba. Ricardus dei gratia rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ Archiepis Epis, Abbibus, Prioribus Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciarius, Vice-comitibus, præpositis ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali de assensu Consilii nostri consideratione dispendrorum magnorum et oppressionum quæ dilecti nostri Burgenses Villæ nostræ de Cardigan in Suthwallia sepius ante hæc tempore..... ficia valensium in partibus illis sustinuerunt concessimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis et eisdem Burgensibus eorum successoribus tam pro auxilio et relevamine dictæ villæ nostri qui pro commodo pace et quiete ipsorum Burgensium nostrorum ejusdem Villæ quod ipsi hæredes et successores sui millatenus communicant nec adjudicent in Comitatibus de Cardigan et Cermerdyn nec in cessionibus, nec in aliquibus aliis Curiis per aliquos Wallicos in aliquibus appellis nec indicamentis feloniarum rectis murus transgressionibus criminibus calumpinis aut demandis aliquibus in ipsos impositis seu imponendis nec in aliquibus actionibus personalibus infra Commitatus de Cardigan et Carmardyn supradictos emergentibus seu alibi in partibus illis præterqui per Burgenses Anglicos et veros Anglicos per modum quo nuper per litteras patentes Burgensibus de Villæ nostræ de Carmerdyn concessimus. Considerantes in super qualiter carissimus Dominus et Avus noster Edwardus defunctus per

litteras suas patentes concesserat eisdem Burgensibus de Cardigan quod ipsi de seipsis eligere possent singulis annis quatuor probos et legales homines et eos Constabularis nostro ibidem qui pro tempore fuit in proximo hundredo post festum Paschæ præsentare qui unum ex ipsis quatuor eligeret ordinaret et perficeret, Ballivium dictæ villæ nostræ de Cardigan qui sacramentum præstaret coram eodem Constabulario ad ea quæ ad officium Ballivi ejusdem Villæ de Cardigan præturient faciend et fideliter exequend prout in eisdem litteris quas nuper confirmavimus plenius continet. Concessimus proinde eisdem Burgensibus dictæ Villæ nostræ de Cardigan et Successoribus suis ad eorum supplicationem quod ipsi decetero de seipsis elegant singulis annis quatuor probos et legales homines et eos Constabulario nostro ibidem qui pro tempore fuit die lunæ proxima post festum Sancti Michalis præsentent qui unum ex ipsis quatuor eligat et præficiat Ballivum dictæ villæ nostræ de Cardigan qui sacramentum præstabit coram eodem Constabularis de rebus quæ ad officium Ballivi ejusdem Villæ nostræ de Cardigan pertinent faciend. et fideliter exequend. imperpetuum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quod prædicti Burgenses dictæ Villæ nostræ de Cardigan heredes et Successores sui nullaterus commercant nec adjudicent in dictis Commitatibus de Cardigan et Carmardyn nec in Sessionïbus nec in aliquibus aliis Curiis per aliquos Wallicos in aliquibus appellis nec indicamentis feloniarum rectis sumrus transgressionibus criminibus calumpniis nec demandis aliquibus in ipsos imponitis seu imponendis nec aliquibus actionibus personalibus infra Com. de Cardigan et Carmerdyn supradictos emergentibus seu alibi in partibus illis præterqui per Burgenses Anglicos et veros Anglicos, et quod ipsi deceto de se ipsis eligant singulis annis quatuor probos et legales homines et eos Constabulario nostro ibidem qui pro tempore fuerit die lunæ proxima post festum Sancti Michalis præsentent qui unum ex ipsis quatuor eligat et præficiat Ballivum dictæ Villæ nostræ de Cardigan qui Sacrum præstabit coram eodem Constabulario de hujus qui ad officium Ballivi ejusdem Villæ nostræ de Cardigan pertinent faciend. et fideliter exequend. ut prædictum est et libertatibus illis plene gaudeant et utant imperpetuum. Hujus testibus venerabilibus W. Cantuariæ Archiepo, totius Angliæ Primate Th. Ebor. Archiepo Angliæ primate Cancellario nostro R. London, W. Winton. J. Sarum Thes. nostro epis, Johanna Aquitaniæ est Lancastriæ, Edmundo Ebor. Ducibus Avunculis nostris Carissimus. Thomæ de Holand Comite Kant. Johanne de Holand Comite Huntingdon Camario nostro. Thoma de Moubray Comite Notyngh. marescallo Angliæ Willõ de Monte acuto Comite Sarum Henri de Percy Comitè Northumbr. Johanni Devereux Senescallo hospicii nostri Magistro Edmundo Stafford Custode privati sigilli nostri at aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westm. sexto die Decembris Anno regni nostri quinto-

decimo. Inspeximus insuper quandam aliam Cartam ejusdem Ricardi sumlit factam in hæc verba. Ricardus dei gra. Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ Archiepis, Epis Abbibus, Prioribus, Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus, Præpositis ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis quod de gra nostra speciali de assensu Consilii nostri et ad supplicationem dilectorum ligeorum nostrorum Burgensium Villæ nostræ de Cardigan in Suthwalliæ concessimus et hâc Carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est tam pro commodo nostro quam utilitate Burgensium dictæ Villæ nostræ et Comitatum Comitatus de Cardigan et Comitatus parue Sessiones ejusdem Comitatus deceto teneant in dicta villa nostra de Cardigan et quod magnæ Sessiones dicti comitaliis teneant infra ejusdem Comitatum in aliquo certo loco per Justiciarium nostrum Suthwalliæ pro tempore existente limitando de rebus et factis infra dicta commitatu de Cardigan et procantu ejusdem emergentibus imperpetuum et quod Comitatus et Sessiones prædictœ Comitatus ante hæc tempora apud villam nostram de Kermerdyn tenti fuerunt aut aliquibus cartis seu litteris patentibus in contrarium factis non obstantis. Et ulterius tum pro auxilis et relevamine prædictæ Villæ nostræ de Cardigan qui pro commodo paçe et quiete Burgensium prædictorum de uberiori gratia mea concessimus et confirmavimus pro nobis et dictis hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est præfatis Burgensibus successoribus suis imperpetuum quod ipsi de se ipsis libere eligere possint unum Majorem et duos Ballivos semel quolibet Anno videlicet die lunæ proxima post festum Sancti Michalis qui statum cum Majorem et Ballivos electi fuerint id quod ad officia Majoris et Ballivorum infra prædictam villam de Cardigan et Burgeun ejusdem pertinet præstitis prius per eos sacramentis coram Camario nostro Suthwalliæ qui pro tempore fuerit seu ejus locumtenente ibidem de officiis illis bene et fideliter faciendi debite faciant et exerceant. Et etiam quod ipsi here possint de seipsis quolibet anno per electionem dicti Camarii nostri seu ejus locumtenentis unum Coronatorem ad dicut prædicte qui per sacrum suum coram dicto Camario nostro vel ejus locumtenente prætans faciat et exerceat id quod pertinet ad officium Coronatoris infra Villam de Cardigan et Burgum prædictos Ita quod nos vel heredes nostra millaterius onesemur Majori, Ballivis et Coronatori prædictis aut aliis Ministris nostris ibidem aliter nec alio modo qui prius fuimus onerati. Et quod quidem Burgenses et successores sui imperpetuum habeant rectoria omnium Brevium nostrorum et heredum nostrorum in quibuscunque placitis realibus et personalibus et in omnibus aliis casibus de rebus et factis infra Villam de Cardigan et Burgum prædictos emergentibus. Ita quod nullus Escaetor, Vicecomes nec alius Ballivus seu minister noster vel heredum nostrorum prædicorum ingrediat, nec de aliqualiter intrommat infra Villam et Bur-

gum prædictos ad aliquam exercionem ibidem faciendum Volentes uberius et concedentes pro nobis et heredibus nostris prædictis quod Cartam nostram dicti Comitatu de Cardigan et recepta ejusdem unacum sigillo nostro ejusdem Carta decetero sint et remaneant infra Castrum nostrum de Cardigan imperpetuum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris prædictis quod prædicti Burgenses et successores sui habeant et teneant omnia et singula libertates franchesias et prævilegia supradicta eis ipsis et eorum quolt plane pacificet quiete gaudeant et utant imperpetuum sicut prædictum est. Hujus testibus venerabilibus patribus W. Cantuariæ totius Angliæ primate. Th. Ebor Angliæ primate Cancellaris nostro Archiepis R. London W. Winton, E. Exon. custode privati sigilli nostri Epis. Edmundo Ebor. Thom. Gloucestre ducibus Avunculis nostris carissimis. Henr. Derb. Edwardo Roteland. Ricardo Arundell Thoma Wari. Thoma Notyngham. et Marescallo Angliæ Comitibus. Thoma de Percy Senecallo prospicii nostri et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Castrum de Wyndsore vicesimo secundo die Septembris Anno regni nostri decimo nono. Nos autem concessiones confirmationem libertates quietantias franchesias et prævilegia prædicta ac omnia et singula in Cartis et litteris prædictis contenta rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est.....
et nunc Burgensibus dictæ Villæ de Cardigan tenore præf.....
prout Carte..... concessiones ut Burgenses ejusdem villæ de Cardigan libertatibus quietanciis, franchesiis et prævilegiis prædictis hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt et gavisi In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri facimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westm. vicessimo die Octobris Anno regni nostri primo. Nos autem concessiones, confirmationes libertates quietanciis franchesies et prævilegia prædicta munæ renovata rata habentes et grata ea avisamento et assensu Dominorum spiritualium temporalium ac communitati regni nostri Angliæ in Parliamento nostro apud Westmonasterium Anno regni nostri primo tertio existercium acceptamus approbamus ratificamus et nunc Burgensibus dictæ Villæ de Cardigan confirmamus prout Cartæ et litteræ prædictæ rationabiliter testant, et prout iidem Burgenses et prædecessores sui libertatibus, quietanciis franchesiis et prævilegiis prædictis hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt et gavisi. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes, Testame ipso apud Westmonasterium duodecimo die Maii Anno regni nostri quarto. Nos autem litteras prædictas ac omnia et singula libertates quietancias franchæsias et prævilegia in eisdem litteris contenta et specificata rata habentes et grata ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus et approbamus ac dilectis nobis nunc Burgenses prædictæ Villæ nostræ de Cardigan et eorum successoribus tenore præsentum ratificamus, et confirmamus prout litteræ prædictæ rationabiliter tes-

tantur, et prout iidem Burgenses et eorum prædecessores et antecessores sui Burgenses ejusdem Villæ libertatibus quietanciis franchesiis et prævilegiis prædictis hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt et gavisi. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicessimo quinto die Octobris. Anno regni nostri decimo nono.

Pro viginiti solidis solutis in Hanaperio.

Ex. per STEPHEN GARDENER et WILLIAM CLAYBROKE } elicos.

No. 9.

Copy of the Charter granted by King Henry VIII. to the Burgesses of Llanbadarn Vawr.

Secunda Pars pat de Anno Regni Henrici Octavi vicessimo.

Hs 8.° D' Confirmacæ pro Burgensibus Ville de Llanbadar.

Rex omnibus as quos &c. Salutem inspeximus quasdam litteras patentes de confirmacæ Domini Henrici nuper Regis Angliæ Sexti progenitoris ñri fcas in hoc Vrba Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ Franciæ &c. Dñs Hibern. Omnibus ad quos Præsentes Litteræ pervenerint, saltem inspeximus Litteras patentes carissimi Domini & pris ñri Regis depuncti fcas in hoc vrba. Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angl. et Francia et Dominus Hiton Omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos presentes Litteræ pervenerint saltem Inspeximus Cartam Dñi Regis nuper Regis Angl. Sexti post consultum fcam in hæc Vrba Ricardus des gratiâ Rex Anglia et Franciæ et Dominus Hbn Archæpis Epis Abbibus, Prioribus Ducibus Commitibus Baronibus, Justic Vicecomitibus præpositis Ministris omnibus Ballivis a fidelibus suis Saltem inspeximus cartam quam clare memoriæ Dominus Enuper Regis Angliæ Anvi ñri in hac Verba Edwardus dei gratia Rex Angliæ Dominus Hibn. & Dux Aquit. Archiepis Epis, Abbibus, Prioribus Comitibus, Baronibus Justic Vicomitibus præpositis Ministris & Omnibus Ballivis & fidelibus suis Saltem Sciatis quod volumus & concessimus quod Villa ñra De Lanbadar sit liber Burgus impm concessimus eciam Burgensibus Aris ejusdem Burgi & hered voc quod Villam suam De Lanbadar claredant fossato & muros quod heant Villam mercatoriam cum Hansa & aliis consuetudinibus & libertatibus ad gildam illam pertinentibus et quod nullus qui non sit de gilda illa Mr candisam aliquam faciat in pr. deo Burgenisi de Voluntate dor dem Burgensin, concessimus ociam eis et

eorum hæred quod si Aliquis nativus Alicujus in præfato Burgo manserit et tram in eodem tenerit et fuerit in præfato gilda & hansa et loth et Scoth cum eisdem Burgensibus ñris Punu Annu & unu diem suie Calumpria deinceps non possit repeti a Domino suo sed in eodem Burgo liber permaneat. Præterea concessimus præfatis Burgensibus ñris de Lanbadar & hered. eorum quod heant soc et Sac & thol et theam et infangenothof & quod quieti suit per totam terram ñram de theolonio lastagio passagio Pontagio & Stallagio & de lene et Denegeld et Taywite et omnibus aliis consuetudinib3 et exac̃oib3 p. totam potestatem nostram tam in Angl q̃on in omnib3 alijs terris Nostris et concedimus q^{d} p^{r} dc̃i Burgenses ñri de Lanbadar Heant imp̃p̃m omnes alias Lib̃tates & quietancias P. totan t̃ram ñram quas heant Burgenses ñri Montis Gomi^{r} Volumus eciam et concedimus prdc̃is Burgens'b'z ñris de Lambader q^{d} heant singulis annis imp̃p̃m duas ferias in P^{r}dc̃o Burgo Scil̃ unam ad Pentecostem P. quatuor dies duraturam scil̃t in Vigilia & Die & duob3 dieb3 sequentib3 & aliam ad festum sc̃i Mich̃ls P. Ocoto dies durataram Scil̃t in Vigilia & Die Sc̃i Mich̃lis & Sex dieb3 se quentib3 & unum mercatum ibidem P diem lunæ singulis septimanis cum omnib3 Lib̃talib3 & lib̃is consuetudinib3 ad hujusmodi fercias M^{r}catumptinentib3 Volumus insup. q^{d} omes Mercatores t̃tra3 ñrar'z & Mercatores aliar'z t̃rar'z qui sunt ad pacem ñram & eoram M^{r}candisæ ad P^{r}dem Burgum venientes & ibidem morantes et inde recedentes heant lib̃um venire, stare et recedere tam P aquas q̃m P tram & q^{d} heant lib̃os introitus in tram ñram & libos a:tra ñra sine omni impedimento Ballivor'z ñror'z & alior'z faciendo debitas & rectas consuetudines, Quare Volumus & firmit.^{r} P^{r}cipimus q^{d} p^{r} dc̃a Villa de Lambader sit liber Burgus et q^{d} heant duas ferias Pannū ad Pentecostem et ad festum Sc̃i. Mich̃lis et unū Mercatum singulis septimanis P. Diem lunæ et q^{d} heant lib̃ tates et quietancias P^{r} dc̃as imp̃p̃m bene et in pace libr' & quiete plenurie er integre sicut prd̃em est, salva libertate civitatis ñr̃e London. Hujus testib3 ven^{r} abilib3 patrib3 R. Bathon et Wellen et Th. Hereforden Ep̃is; Willo de Valencia avunculo pro Henr̃o de Lacy comite Lincoln, Rog^{r}o de Mortuo Mari, Antonio Bek Archidiaconio Dunolmen, Hugono fil. Ottonis, Walko de Helynn, Ric̃o de Bosto et alijs, Dat̃ P. manū ñram apud Westm. vicessimo octavo die Decembr Anno Regni ñri sexto. Nos autem concessiones P^{r}dc̃as, ratas, hãentes & gratas eas pro Nob. & Hered. ñris quantun in Nob. est P^{r}fatis Burgensib3 de Lanbadar & eor'z Hered & Successorib3 concedimus & confirmamus, sicut Carta Prdc̃a ronabilit testatur et pront ijdem Burgenses, & P^{r}de cessores sui libtatib3 & quietancijs in P^{r}dc̃a carta contentis hactenus ronabilit usi sunt, & gavisi, Hijs testib3 Ven^{r}abilib3 Prib3 Wynton Ep̃o, Cancellar ñro. J. Elien et W. Norvicen Ep̃is. Thoma Wake, Henrico de Percy et alijs, Dat P. Manū ñram apud Eltham vicessimo octavo die Marcij Anno Regni ñri quinto. Inspeximus eciam Cartam

Dñi Edwardi quondam Principis Walliæ Proavi ñri fc̃am in hœc Vrba. " Edwardus Illustor Regis Angl. fil. Princ. Wall. Comes Cestr. Pontum et Mont Trollij Omnibꝫ Ballivis et Ministris suis de Sup Ayron Saltm, Quia ad Pentecosten ñrorꝝ de Lamp. in genrali consilio ñro apud London nup propostam quæ sub privato Sigillo ñro sigtãm Justic ñro South Wall. misimus, proclamandam, ordinarimus qd Mrcatum teneatur apud Lamp. singulis septimanis P diem lunæ sedem tenorum Carte dc̃orꝝ Burgensiũ & Dũm Regem p̃rem nr̃m concesse, et qd omes Empcees, et Vendicees ab Aqua de Ayron usq. ad Aquam de Deõm fiant in dc̃o Burgo ñro de Lamp. Vob. Mandamus qd Mercatum Pr dem publice proclamari fac. & firmit inhiberi ex parte ñra ne quis sup quem foris fc̃uram ñram de aliquibꝫ mrcandisis indc̃a tra ñra negocientur Pr t. qm de Pane et Srvic. et alijs victualibꝫ in dc̃o Burgo ñro in grosso empt qui post modum in Pria p.ementes licite vendi possunt. Dat. P. Walkum Hahelutt Justic nr̃m apud Kermerdyn Sub sigillo ñro Cancellar South Wal & West Wall quarto die Augusti Anno Regni R. E. Pris ñri tricessimo tertio. Nos autem dc̃as concessiones et confirmac̃oem tam Abavi, et Proavi, q̃m Avi ñrorꝝ Prdc̃oꝝ ratas hentes & gtas eas de gratia sp̃ali & de Assensu consilij ñri pro Nob et Hered ñris quantum in Nob est, acceptamus, approbamus ratificamus et eas dilicit Nob. Burgensibꝫ Ville pr dc̃o et eorꝝ hered et successoribꝫ concedimus et confirmamus prout Carte p̃dc̃o ronabilit testantur pretrea, Volentes pr. fatis Burgensibꝫ gr̃am facr ampliorem concessimus eis pro Nob, et Hered. ñris quantum in Nob est qd licet ip̃i vel pr̃decessores sui Burgenses Ville prdc̃o aliqua vel Aliquibꝫ lib̃tatum vel quietanciarꝝ in dc̃is cartis contentarꝝ aliquo casu cmr gente hactenus usi non fuerint ipsi non fuerunt ipsi tamen & eorꝝ hered. & successores Burgenses du Ville lib̃tatibꝫ & quietancijs illis & earꝝ qualt deceto plene gaudeant, & utuntur sine occc̃one vel impedimento ñri vel hered ñroꝝ Justic Escaetorꝝ Vicecomitum aut aliorꝝ Ballivorꝝ seu Ministroꝝ ñroꝝ quoꝝcunq. Et insup de ubiori gr̃a ñra concessimus pro Nob, & Hered ñris quantum in nob. est prfat Burgensibꝫ Burgi ñri prdli qui est in com. de Cardigan in South Wall qd nec ipc̃, nec eorꝝ hered & Successores aliquo tempore convincantur Paliquos forinsecos sup aliquibꝫ Apelles rectis, injurijs t̃ngressionibꝫ criminibꝫ calumpnijs aut Demandis quibuscunq. sibi impositis, aut imponend infra Com pr dem Seu Com de Kermerdyn, sed & Burgenses Burgi pr dc̃i aut P. Burgenses Anglicos eorꝝdem Com. et qd ijdem aut eorꝝ Hered. & Successores heant return bf̃ium ñrorꝝ & Hered. ñrorꝝ de ornibꝫ tangentibꝫ Burgenses ejusdem pro tompore existen & qui infra eandem Villam inirgen. Ita qd nullus Vic. Ballivus aut alius Minist. nr. vel Hered ñrorꝝ intret Villam illam ad execuc̃um alicujus brin. eorꝝdem ibidem faciend nisi ob Defera Ballivorꝝ ejusdem Ville et qd ijdem Burgenses et eorꝝ Hered & Successores imp̃m heant comuniam Pasture ad Animalia sua nec non ronabilia estovr. ia de

housbote & Haybote cum Hobz Patrie circa Villam p^{r} dc̃am in eor^{z}dem Itoſu Pasturis & boscis prout. ijdem Burgenses & P^{r}decessores sui comuniam & estov^{r}ia in pasturis & boscis illis here debent, & a tempore conquestus Wallie Pdem Abavum nron fc̃i communiam & estov^{r}ia iꝑa here consuevenent Quare Volumus & firmit P^{r}cipimus pro Nob, & Hered ñris q^{d} nec p^{r}dc̃i Burgenses nec eor^{z} hered aur Successores aliquo tempore convincantur Paliquos forinsicos sup aliquib^{z} appellis rectis, injurijs, transgressionib^{z}, criminib^{z} aut Calumpnijs aut demandis quibuscumq; sibi impositis, aut imponend infra Coun. p^{r}dc̃os; set et Burgenses Burgi p^{r}dc̃i aut P. Burgensis Anglicos eor^{z}dem coun. et q^{d} ijdem Burgenses & eor^{z} hered & successores heant returnu brin ñror^{z}, & hered. de omib^{z} tangentib^{z} Burgenses ejusdem Ville pro tempore existen. & que infra eandem Villam emergent. Ita q^{d} nullus Vic. Ballivus, aut Alius Minist. nr. vel Hered ñror^{z} intret Villam illam ad execuc̃oem alicujus Brin eor^{z}dem ibidem faciend nisi ob defen. Ballivor^{z} ejusdem Ville. Et q^{d} ijdem Burgenses, & eor^{z} hered & successores impp̃m communiam pasturæ ad animalia sua necnon ronabilia Estov^{r}ia de housbote & haybote cum honib^{z} prc̃e circa Villam P^{r}deam in eor^{z}dem Hoin Pasturis & boscis prout ijdem Burgenses & P^{r}decessores sui communiam & Estov^{r}ia in p^{r}dc̃a in Pasturis, & boscis illis here debent ea tempore conquestus Walliæ p dem Abavum ñrum fci comuniam, & Estov^{r}ia iꝑa here consueverunt sicut P^{r}dem est. Hujs Testibus Ven^{r}abilib^{z} Trib^{z} S. archiep̃o Canticar totius Angl. primate Cancellar ñro Thoma Exon Ep̃o Theas^{o} ñro Joh̃n Roge Castelle & Legionis Duce Lancastr, Edmundo Comite Cantebr. Thoma de Wodestock, Comite buk, Avunculis nris carissimus Ric̃o Arundell, Thoma de bello Campo Warr comitib^{z}, Will̃o de Bello Campo Cam^{r}ar ñro Hugone de Segrave Senescallo Hospicij ñri Joh̃æ de Fordham Custode privati Sigilli ñri, & alljs. Dat. P manum ñram apud Westm. duodecimo die Junij Anno Regni ñri t^{r}tio. Nos autem concessiones & confirmac̃oces p^{r}dc̃as ac oñia & singularia Carta p^{r}dc̃a content, rata hentes & gta capro Nob & Hered ñris quantum in Nob est. Acceptamus approbamus, & nunc Burgensib^{z} Burgi P^{r} c̃lei ac cor^{z} Hered & Successorib^{z} tenore P^{r} sencin concedimus & confirmamus prout Carta p^{r} dc̃a ronabilit testatur & prout ijdem Burgenses libtatib^{z} & quietancijs in Carta p^{r} dc̃a contentis uti & gaudere debent ipiq. & eor^{z} Antecessores & P^{r} decessores Burgenses Burgi p^{r} dc̃i lib̃talib^{z} & quietancijs illis a tempore concessionu. & confirmac̃onu p^{r} dc̃ar^{z} ronabilit uti & gaudere consueverunt in Cujus rei testimoniu has Literas ñras fieri fecimus patentes Teste meips apud Westm duo decimo Die Maij Anno Regni ñri tertio. Nos autem dc̃as t̃ras Patentes de concessionib^{z} & confirmac̃oib^{z} hujusmodi lib̃tatum & quietanciar^{z} minime revocatar^{z} de avisamento, assensu Sp̃ualiu & temporaliu in parliamento ñro apud Westm Anno Regni ñri primo tento existenciu approbamus, ratificamus, & confirmamus prout dre p^{r}dc̃e

ronabilit testantur & prout ijdem Burgenses liᵬtatibꝫ & quietancijs Prdc̃is Uti & gaudere debent ipiq. & eorꝫtecess o res & Pr decessores Burgenses Burgi Prdc̃i Liᵬtatibus & quietancissilis a tempore concessionu & confirmac̃onu pr dc̃arꝫ ronabilit Uti & gaudere consuererunt. In Cujus rei testimonia has ℔ras ñras fieri fecimus Patenter teste me ip̃o apud Leycestr vicessimo quarto die februarii Anno Regni ñri quarto. Nos autem Cartas Pr dc̃as ac omia & singula in eisdem contenta rata hãentes & gra ea pro Nob & Hered. ñris quantam in nob est acceptamus & approbamus ac Dilcis nob nunc Burgensibus Ville pr dc̃e suis tenore Pr sentine concedimus & confirmamus prout Carte prdc̃e in se ronabilit testantus in cujus, &c. T. R. apud Westm. xx die Novembr.

Pro viginti solidis solutis in Hanaxio.

Exam. Secundo die
Aprillis annoq. dni 1726
Pr Antonia Thomas

Concordat cum Records et
Examinat per me
Wm ROOKE.

No. 10.

Copy of the original Grant of Rhys, Prince of South Wales, to the Abbey of Ystradflur.

Ego Rhesus Sudwalliæ proprietarius princeps, venerabile monasterium vocabulo Stratflur œdificare cæpi, et edificatum dilexis et fovi; ejus res auxi, et possessiones, in quantum suffragante Domino valui, ampliavi; terram campestram, et agriculturam, et montuosam ad animalium: pasturam de votâ mente, ad remedium animæ prædecessorum et successorum meorum quantum sibi congruebat indulgens, et omnem quidem donationem quam eidem monasterio antea contuli, anno iterum ab incarnatione Domini 1184, præsentis scripti memoriâ stabilivi.

No. 11.

Copy of the License granted by King Edward Ist to rebuild the Monastery of Ystradflur, after its Conflagration, in 1294.

Sciatis quòd dedimus licenciam dilectis nobis in Christo, Abbati et Conventu de Strata florida (nuper in guerrâ Walliæ anno regni nostri vicessimo tertio, contra voluntatem nostram combusta) priùs sita fuit, abbaciam suam de novo construere, et reædificare, ac morari possint ibidem, Deo in perpetuum servituri. Ita tamen quod bosci et viæ circa locum prædictum, propter pericula quæ per boscos illos, et viarum illarum discrimina futuris temporibus poterunt evenire vitanda, per ordinationem nostri West-Walliæ prosternantur, et etiam emendentur.

No 12.

A List of the Sheriffs of the County of Cardigan.

HENRY VIII.

32 William Vaughan, esq. of Cilgerran, in the county of Pembroke 1541
33 Sir John Wogan, of Wiston, county of Pembroke, knt. 1542
34 Richard Herbert, of Pencelly, county of Brecon, esq. 1543
35 Sir Thomas Jones, of Abermarleys, county of Carmarthen, knt. 1544
36 Thomas John ap Rydderch, Morva Bychan, esq. in county of Cardigan 1545
37 William Vaughan, Cilgerran, in county of Pembroke, esq. 1546
38 Edward Herbert, of Montgomery, esq. 1547

KING EDWARD VI.

1 Sir John Philipps, of Picton Castle, in county of Pembroke, knt. 1548
2 Richard Herbert, of Penkelly, in county of Brecon, esq. 1549
3 Francis Lloyd, of Hay, in county of Montgomery, esq. 1550
4 William Herbert, of Parke, in ditto, esq. 1551
5 David ab Evan Llwyd, Vychan Llanvair Clydoge, Cardigan, esq. 1552
6 Owen Gwynne, Moilifor, esq. 1553

PHILIP AND MARY.

1 Henry Jones, of Newcastle, in county of Carmarthen, esq. 1654
2 James Morris, of Cardigan Town, esq. 1555
3 John Wogan, of Wiston, in county of Pembroke, esq. 1556
4 Rhys Vaughan ap Ruddz, St. Dogmael's, Pembrokeshire, esq. 1557
5 David ap Evan Llwyd, Vychan Llanvair Clydoge, esq. 1558

ELIZABETH.

1 David Lloyd ap Robert, Ychan, in county of Anglesey, esq. 1559
2 Henry Jones, New Castle, in county of Carmarthen, knt. 1560
3 Nicholas Vaughan, of Milton, in county Pembroke, esq. 1561
4 John Vaughan, of Whiteland, in county of Carmarthen, esq. 1562
5 John Lloyd, of Cilgwyne, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1563
6 John Wogan, of Wiston, in county of Pembroke, esq. 1564
7 Jenkin Gwynne, Moel y fawr, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1565
8 James Morris, of Auston, in county of Salop, esq. 1566
9 Hugh Llewellyn Lloyd, of Llanllear, esq. in county of Cardigan. 1567
10 Richard Vaughan, of Whiteland, in county of Carmar^{n} esq. 1568

11 John Powell, of Penrallt, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1569
12 John Price, of Newton, in county of Montgomery, esq. 1570
13 David ap Evan Lloyd Ychan, of Llavair Clydoge, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1571
14 Griffith Glyn, of Pwllhely, in ditto, esq. 1572
15 James Lewis, of Abernant Bychan, in ditto, esq. 1573
16 Rhys David Jenkin, of Aberpully, in ditto, esq. 1574
17 Thomas Griffith, of Maes y Velin, in ditto, esq. 1575
18 Morgan Llwyn, of Llanllear, in ditto, esq. 1576
19 John Mortimere, of Coedmore, in ditto, esq. 1577
20 David Lloyd Meredith, of Cwm Bwn, in ditto, esq. 1578
21 Jenkin Lloyd, of Llanvair Clydoge, in ditto, esq. 1579
22 Thomas ap Rhys ap William Ystradfin, in county of Carmarthen, esq. 1580
23 John Price, of Gogerthan, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1580
24 John Stedman, of Strata florida, in ditto, esq. 1581
25 Thomas Revell, of Forrest, in county of Pembroke, esq. 1582
26 Sir George Devereux, of Llamphey Court, in ditto, knt. 1583
27 Morgan Lloyd, of Llanllear, county of Cardigan, esq. 1584
28 Sir Richard Prise, of Gogerthan, in ditto, knight. 1585
29 James Jones, of Llanbadarne Vaure, esq. 1586
30 Sir George Devereux, of Llampbey Court, in county of Pembroke, knt. 1587
31 Einon Philips, of Cardigan, esq. .....
32 ..... } 1588
33 John Stedman, of Strata florida, esq. 1589
34 James Lewis David Meredyth, Abernant bychan, Cardigan, esq. 1590
35 Jenkin Lloyd, of Llavair, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1591
36 David Lloyd ap Evan, of Abermayde, in ditto, esq. 1592
37 Thomas Revell, of Forrest, in county of Pembroke, esq. 1593
38 Morgan Lloyd, of Llanllear, in county Cardigan, esq. 1594
39 John Stydman, junior, of Strata florida, in ditto, esq. 1595
40 Thomas ap Rhys ap William, Ystradfin, in county of Carmarthen, esq. 1596
41 David Lloyd ap Hugh, of Lloyd Jack, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1597
42 John Birt, of Lwyndyris. 1598
43 Morgan Lloyd, of Llanllyr, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1599
44 David Lloyd Gwyn, of Llawychan, in ditto, esq. 1600
45 Richard Herbert, of Penkelly, in county of Brecon, esq. 1601
46 Thomas Jones, of Abermarles, in county of Carmarthen, esq. 1602

JAMES I.

1 John Lloyd, of Llanvayre Gledage, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1603
2 Sir Richard Price, of Gogerthan, knt. in ditto. 1604
3 David Thomas Parry, of Noyadd Trefawre, in ditto, esq. 1605

4 George Philipps, of Cardigan, esq. 1606
5 David Lloyd ap Evan, of Abermayde, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1607
6 John Stydman, of Ystradfin, in county of Carmarthen, esq. 1608
7 Sir John Lewis, of Abernant bychan, in county of Cardigan, knt. 1609
8 Thomas Price, of Llanvread, in ditto, esq. 1610
9 George Deveraux, of Ystradfin, in county of Carmarthen, esq. 1611
10 Morris Vaughan, of Glanlevy, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1612
11 Evan Gwynne Jenkin, of Moel y Vor, in ditto, esq. 1613
12 Morgan Gwynne, of Mynachty, in ditto, esq. 1614
13 James Lewis, of Cwn Aven, in ditto, esq. 1615
14 Jenkin David Lloyd Gwynn, Llanvechan, in ditto, esq. 1616
15 { James Stydman, Strata florida, in ditto, esq. and / David Thomas Parry, Noyadd, ditto, esq. } 1617
16 Thomas Jones, of Llanbadarn fawr, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1618
17 Edward Vaughan, of Trawscoed, in ditto, esq. 1619
18 David Lloyd ap Evan, of Abermade, in ditto, esq. 1620
19 { John Parry, of Blan y pant, in county of Cardigan, esq. and / David Thomas Parry, of Noyadd, in ditto, esq. } 1621
20 Walter Lloyd, of Llanvayre Gledoge, in ditto, esq. since knighted. 1622
21 Evan Gwyn Jenkin, of Moel y vor, in ditto, esq. 1623
22 John Price, of Strata florida, esq. in ditto, since created a baronet. 1624

CHARLES I.

1 Evan Lloyd Gwyn, of Llandissel ywch Cerdin, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1625
2 Thomas Price, of Ynusgerrigog, in ditto, esq. 1626
3 Sir Henry Jones, of Abermarles, in county of Carmarthen, knt. 1627
4 Llewellyn Thomas Parry, of Tuglyn, esq. in county of Cardigan. 1628
5 John Pugh, of Llanvread, in ditto, esq. 1629
6 { James Lewis, of Cwm Awen, in ditto, esq. and / Stephen Parry, of Cwmtydy, in ditto, esq. } died 1629
7 David Parry, of Noyadd, in ditto, esq. 1630
8 Rowland Pugh, of Mathavarn, in county of Montgomery, esq. 1631
9 Rhys Lloyd, of Bronwydd, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1632
10 John Lewis, Abernant bychan, in ditto, esq. 1633
11 Hector Phillips, of Tregibby, in ditto, esq. 1634
12 James Lewis, Cwm Awen, in ditto, esq. 1635
13 Thomas Price, of Ynisgerrigog, in ditto, esq. 1636
14 John Stydman, of Strata florida, in ditto, esq. 1637
15 John Lloyd, of Crynfryn, in ditto, esq. 1638
16 Richard Price, of Gogerthan, esq. in ditto, since created a baronet. 1639
17 Jenkin David Lloyd, Gwyon Llanvechan, esq. 1640

18 David Evans, of Llechwedd-dery, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1441
19 Henry Vaughan, of Cilkennin, in ditto, esq. 1642
20 Thomas Lloyd, in Dan y Forest, in ditto, esq. 1643
21 Continued in his office two years. 1644

KING AND PARLIAMENT.

1 James Lewis, of Cilcyffeth, in county of Pembroke, esq. 1645
2 James Lewis, of Cwn Awen, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1646
3 Thomas Lloyd, of Llanllyr, in ditto, esq. 1647

THE KEEPERS OF THE LIBERTIES OF ENGLAND,

BY THE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.

1 Hugh Lloyd, of Lloyd Jack, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1648
2 James Phillips, of Tregibby, in ditto, esq. 1649
3 John Lloyd, of Vayredreffe, in ditto, esq. 1650
4 Richard ap Evan Lloyd, of Ystradtilo, in ditto, esq. 1651
5 Thomas Parry, of Towyn, , esq. 1652

OLIVER CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

1 Thomas Evans, of Peterwell, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1653
2 Henry Vaughan. of Cilkennin, in ditto, esq. 1654
3 Sir Richard Price, of Gogerthan, bart. in ditto. 1655
4 Thomas Lloyde, of Llanwayre Gledoge, in ditto, esq. 1656
5 Morgan Herbert, of Havod Ychdryde, esq. in ditto. 1657

RICHARD CROMWELL, LORD PROTECTOR.

1 Morgan Herbert, of Havod Ychdryde, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1657

THE KEEPERS OF THE LIBERTIES, &c.

1 Morgan Herbert, of Havod Ychdryde, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1658

KING CHARLES II.

1 Morgan Herbert, of Havod Ychdryde, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1659
2 Thomas Lloyd, of Rhiwarthen, in ditto, esq. 1660
3 David Lloyd, of Crynvryn, in ditto, esq. 1661
4 Watkin Lloyd, of Wernnewidd, in ditto, esq. 1662
5 James Lewis, junior, of Coedmore, in ditto, esq. 1663
6 John Jones, of Nanteos, in ditto, esq. 1664
7 John Williams, of Abernant bychan, in ditto, esq. 1665
8 James Stedman, of Strata florida, in ditto, esq. 1666

9 David Lloyd, of Alltyredin, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1667
10 William Summers, of Llanllear, in ditto, esq. 1668
11 Hector Phillips, of Gibbyland, esq. 1669
12 James Jones, of Abernade, in county Cardigan, esq. 1670
13 John Lewis, of Gernos, in ditto, esq. 1671
14 Hugh Lloyd, of Lloyd Jack, in ditto, esq. 1672
15 Thomas Jones, of Llanvayregledoge, in ditto, esq. 1673
16 Nicholas Lewis, of Pantyrodyn, in ditto, esq. 1674
17 Cornelius Le Brun, of Nanteos, in ditto, esq. 1675
18 Morgan Lloyd, of Greengrove, esq. in ditto. 1676
19 John Phillips, of Dolhaydd, in county of Carmarthen, esq. 1677
20 Edward Jones, of Llanina, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1678
21 Thomas Lloyd, of Bronwydd, in ditto, esq. 1679
22 Thomas Price, of Ynysgerrigog, in ditto, esq. 1680
23 Morgan Lloyd, of Ffoshelig, in ditto, esq. 1681
24 John Lloyd, of Cilgwyne, esq. in ditto 1682
25 John Herbert, of Gogerthan, in ditto, esq. 1683

JAMES II.

1 David Parry, of Noyadd Trevawn, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1684
2 Evan Lloyd, of Alltyrdin, in ditto, esq. 1685
3 Hugh Powell, of Nantgwillt, in county of Radnor, esq. 1686
4 Hector Phillips, of the Priory, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1687

KING WILLIAM III. AND QUEEN MARY.

1 William Herbert, of Havod Ychdryd, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1688
2 Charles Lloyd, of Maesy velin, esq. in ditto, (since knight and baronet) 1689
3 Richard Lloyd, of Mabus, in ditto, esq. 1690
4 Daniel Evans, of Peterwell, in ditto, esq. 1691
5 Richard Stedman, of the abbey, in ditto, esq. 1692
6 David Lloyd, of Crynvrin, in ditto, esq. 1693
7 Francis Vaughan, of Glanlery, in ditto, esq. 1694
8 Vaughan Pryce, of Cilcennin, in ditto, (since a baronet) 1695
9 Hugh Lloyd, of Lloyd Jack, in ditto, esq. 1696
10 John Knolls, of Ynishir, in ditto, esq. 1697
11 Roderick Richards, of Aberystwyth, in ditto, esq. 1698
12 John Phillips, of Cwn Owen, in ditto, esq. 1699
13 Richard Lewis, of Alltvadog, in ditto, esq. 1700
14 Lewis Gwynne, of Mynachty, esq. in ditto 1701
15 1702

QUEEN ANNE.

1 1702
2 Richard Phillips, of Moelivor, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1703
3 Morgan Howells, of Pen y bayly, in ditto, esq. 1704
4 Thomas Jones, of Llanvayre, in ditto, esq. 1705
5 John Lloyd, of Llangennech, in county of Carmarthen, esq. 1706
6 Thomas Lloyd, of Cillrhewie, in county of Pembroke, esq. 1707
7 Nathan Griffiths, of Mountain Hall, in county of Carnarvon, esq. 1708
8 John Jones, of Abermade, esq. in county of Cardigan 1709
9 David Lloyd, of Llanvehan, in ditto, esq. 1710
10 John Lewis, of Gernos, in ditto, esq. 1711
11 Rhys David Morris, of Blane Duffryn, in ditto, esq. 1712
12 Morgan Lloyd, of Abertrinant, esq. in ditto. 1713
13 Hugh Lloyd, of Aberllolwyn, in ditto, esq. 1714

GEORGE I.

1 John Jones, of Rhoscellan, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1715
2 Thomas Hughes, of Hendrevelin, in ditto, esq. 1716
3 Richard Morris, of Garrog, in ditto, esq. 1717
4 David Lloyd, of Lloyd Jack, in ditto, esq. 1718
5 Thomas Knolles, of Wenallt, in county of Pembroke, esq. 1719
6 Stephen Parry, of Rhodonaydde, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1720
7 Edward Lloyd, of Wern, in ditto, esq. 1721
8 Walter Lloyd, of Coedmore, in ditto, esq. 1722
9 James Griffiths, of Noyadd Llanarth, in ditto, esq. 1723
10 David Jones, of Penyrallt, in ditto, esq. (died in his office) 1724
11 William Williams, of Dolegoch, in ditto, esq. 1725
12 David Lewis, of Gernos, in ditto, esq. 1726
13 Lewis Lewis, of Dole clethor, in ditto, esq. 1727

GEORGE II.

1 John Jones, of Tyglyn, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1728
2 Edward Jones, of Llanina, in ditto, esq. 1729
3 John Lewis, of Carmarthen, esq. 1730
4 John Lloyd, of Cilgwyn, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1731
5 John Price, of Blaneduffrin, in ditto, esq. 1732
6 Thomas Lloyd, of Bronwth, in ditto, esq. 1733
7 David James, of Tuglyn, in ditto, esq. 1733
8 William Brigstocke, of Blaenpant, in ditto, esq. 1734

9 Bennet Dyer, of Aberglasne, in county of Carmarthen, esq. 1735
10 Thomas Johnes, of Abermade, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1736
11 Francis Ingram, of Glanlery, in ditto, esq. 1737
12 John Phillips, of Cringa, in County of Carmarthen, esq. 1738
13 Thomas Jones, of Verdre bach, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1739
14 Daniel Bowen, of Wayn Ivor, in ditto, esq. 1740
15 Thomas Lewis, of Llwyn, y grawis, in ditto, esq. 1741
16 David Lloyd, of Alltyrodin, in ditto, esq. 1742
1743
17 Charles Gwynne, of Mynachty, in ditto, esq. 1744
18 David Parry, of Noyadd Trevawr, in ditto, esq. 1745
19 Sir Lucius Christianus Lloyd, of Maes yvellin, in ditto, bart. 1746
20 William Lewis, of Llanlase, in ditto, esq. 1747
21 David Jones, of Penrallt, in ditto, esq. 1748
22 Lewis Prise, of Abernant Beughan, in ditto, esq. 1749
23 John Morgan, of Cardigan, esq. 1750
24 William Williams, of Pant Seiri, in ditto, esq. 1751
25 John Lewis, of Llanllear, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1752
26 Lewis Rogers, of Gelly in ditto esq. 1753
27 John Edwards, of Abermeyrick, in ditto, esq. 1754
28 William Bowen, of Troedyraur, in ditto, esq. 1755
29 Lewis Lloyd, of Gernos, in ditto, esq. 1756
30 John Griffiths of Peupontpren, in ditto, esq. 1757
31 Abel Griffiths, of Pant y Bethos, in ditto, esq. 1758
32 George Price, of Llangrannog, in ditto, esq. 1759
33 Thomas Hughes, of Hendrefelin, in ditto, esq. 1760

GEORGE III.

1 Walter Lloyd, of Coedmore, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1761
2 David Lloyd, of Brainog, in ditto, esq. 1762
3 John Painter, tenant of Havod Ychtryd, in ditto, esq. 1763
4 Thomas Jones, of Noyadd, in ditto, esq. 1764
5 Thomas Evans, of Blanegwenog, in ditto, esq. 1765
6 William Jones, of Dol y Clettwr, in ditto, esq. 1766
7 Richard Morgan, of Llysvane, esq. in ditto, (died in office) 1767
8 Daniel Lloyd, of Lagues, in county of Carmarthen, esq. 1768
9 John Hugh, of Tymawr, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1769
10 Roderick Richards, of Penglais, in ditto, esq. 1770
11 Lewis Gwynne, of Mynachty, in ditto, esq. 1771
12 Llewellyn Parry, of Cernos Cwmcynon, in ditto, esq. 1772

13 David Jones, of Derry, in ditto, esq. 1773
14 Thomas Lloyd, of Abertrinant, in ditto, esq. 1774
15 Edward Vaughan, of Greengrove, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1775
16 Nathaniel Williams, of Pant Sherry, in ditto, esq. 1776
17 David Edward Lewis, of Dolehidd, in ditto, esq. 1777
18 Thomas Bowen, of Waynyvor, in ditto, esq. 1778
19 Thomas Price, of Cardigan, esq. 1779
20 Henry Jones, of Tyglyn, in ditto, esq. 1780
21 David Lloyd, of Alltyrodin, in ditto, esq. 1781
22 Herbert Evans, of Lowmead, in ditto, esq. 1782
23 John Beynon, of Trewern, in Pembrokeshire, esq. 1783
24 William Williams, of Trevach, in ditto, esq. 1784
25 Thomas Powell, of Nanteos, in ditto, esq. 1785
26 Edward Price Lloyd, Llansevin, in county of Carmarthen, esq. 1786
27 John Martin, of Allgoch, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1787
28 John Vaughan, of Trewinsor, in ditto, esq. 1788
29 John Jones, of Derry Ormond, in ditto, esq. 1789
30 Matthew Davies, of Wilevrog, in ditto, esq. 1790
31 David Hughes, of Veinog, in ditto, esq. 1791
32 William Lewis, of Llanerchairon, in ditto, esq. 1792
33 Thomas Lloyd, of Bronwydd, in ditto, esq. 1793
34 William Owen Brigstocke, of Blan y pant, in ditto, esq. 1794
35 Sir Thomas Bonsall, of Fonfraith, in ditto, knt. 1795
36 Edward Warren Jones, of Llanina, in ditto, esq. 1796
37 Taylor, of Stradmore, in ditto, esq. 1797
38 Thomas Lloyd, of Coedmore, in ditto, esq. 1797
39 Pryce Loveden Pryce, of Gogerthan, in ditto, esq. 1798
40 Thomas Lloyd, of Cilgwyn, in ditto, esq. 1799
41 John Williams, of Castle hill, in county of Cardigan, esq. 1801
42 David Davies, of Llanroica, in ditto, esq. 1802
43 John Lloyd, of Mabus, in ditto, esq. 1803
44 Bond, of Cefn Coed, in ditto, esq. 1804
45 John Lloyd Williams, of Gwernant, esq. in ditto. 1805
46 Baily Wallis, of Peterwell, in ditto, esq. 1806

No. 13.

Extracts concerning the Mines in Cardiganshire from Sir John Pettus's Fodinæ Regales.

"Where the ore which is digged from any mine doth not yield, according to the rules of art, so much gold, or silver, as that the value thereof doth exceed the charge of refining, and loss of the baser metal wherein it is contained, or from whence it is extracted, then it is called *poor ore* or a *poor mine*.

On the contrary, where the ore digged from any mine doth yield according to the rules of art so much gold or silver, as that the value thereof exceed the charges of refining, and loss of the baser metal in which it is contained, and from whence it is extracted, then it is called *rich ore*, or a *mine royal*; it is appertaining to the KING by his prerogative. And herein consists the skill and honestie of the refiner; for some have made very great products from that very ore, from which less skilful assayers could extract nothing."

Of the Powers granted by our Kings.

HENRY VII.

The king by his letters patent, dat. 27 Feb. Anno 1. Regni Rot. 92, makes Jasper Duke of Bedford, and others, earls, lords, and knights, commissioners and governors of all his mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and copper, in England and Wales, to answer the profits to the King, and made Sir William Taylor comptroller, To hold from Candlemas day following, for 20 years, with liberties of court and other privileges, paying to the King the fifteenth part of pure gold and silver, and to the lord of the soil, the eleventh part, as it grows, liberty to dig and search, &c. Except under the houses and castles of the king and his subjects.

This Henry VII (a wise prince) taking notice of his interest and prerogative in the mines, did in the very first year of his reign grant this commission, and by this and other ways raised a vast sum of money, and left his rich coffers to Henry VIII, who added to the bulk by the sale of abbies, &c. But before Henry VIII his death, almost all the treasures of his fathers and his own were consumed, and what remained was left to Edward VI, an infant, whose experience could not guide him to the care of such affairs: then followed Queen Mary, who matching with Spain, was thereby interested in the wealth of Europe, and needed no other support or inspection; so this concern stood neglected for above 70 years.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

About the third year of Queen Elizabeth, she, by the advice of her council, sent over for some Germans experienced in mines, and being supplied, she, the tenth of October, in the sixth of her reign, grants the mines of eight counties, besides those in Wales, to Houghsetter a German, &c. whose name and family still continue in Cardiganshire.[b] and doubtless we had much of our knowledge from their predecessors, who revived this work in Cardiganshire. They also entered upon another work of copper at Keswick, in Cumberland, being within the royal counties of the Earl of Northumberland, formerly granted to him from the crown, together with all mines, &c. Whereupon the earl opposed Houghsetter, but the matter being brought to trial between the Queen and the earl, it was the opinion of the judges that notwithstanding his grant, the Queen had power to search for treasure in any one's ground. So that it is good for princes, and even for mean lords, to keep a claim to their prerogatives and customes, lest time, as in this case, should cause an opposition. For seventy years intermission made that questionable, which for many ages before was out of question. But this suit being ended, (the abstract of which proceedings is hereto annexed) to prevent the like occasion for the future, the Queen (May 28, in the 10th year of her reign) erects a corporation, of which William Earl of Pembroke was the first governor, and Robert Earl of Leicester, James Lord Montjoy, Sir William Cecill, assistants, and many other persons of qualitie joyned, consisting in all of twenty-four persons, and as many shares, and those shares subdividable into half and quarter parts, so that they might consist of ninety-six persons, their votes being according to the proportion they had of shares. And this society was, and is entituled, The Society for the Mines Royal; and they have the grant and care of gold, silver, copper, &c. within eight English counties hereafter recited, and of all Wales. As for the laws and rules by which they were managed, they are also annexed.

These persons, thus incorporated by a joynt stock, wrought several mines with good success.

The Queen did also in the seventh year of her reign, grant to William Humfreys and Christopher Shute a German, all mines, minerals, and subterranean treasures, (except copperice and attom) which should be found in all other parts of

[b] They are not now known in the country, nor is the name recollected here by the oldest men living.

England, (not mentioned in the former patent) or within the English pale in Ireland, by the name of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, quicksilver, Cadmian oar, or lapis calaminaris, and all manner of ewres or oars, simple or pure, mixt or compounded, for latten, wire, or steel, &c.

And also on the same 28th May, in the tenth of her reign, the Queen frames the participants into a corporation, by the name of The Society for the Minerals and Battery Works. As for their laws and rules they are also annexed with the other.

This also was looked upon as so considerable a matter to the crown, that Sir Nicholas Bacon, then lord keeper, the Duke of Norfolk, William Earl of Pembroke, Robert Earl of Leicester, William Lord Cobham, Sir William Cecill, Sir Walter Myldmay, Sir Henry Sidney, Sir Francis Jepson, Sir William Gerard, with twenty-nine more considerable persons, gentlemen, lawyers, citizens, and foreiners, were participants. And this society consisted of thirty-six shares, subdividable also into half and quarter parts; so that it was capable of one hundred and forty-four shares. And this also by a joynt stock did effect great things, which turned to good advantage both to the king and to the society.

The arms of the society of the mines royal, given Aug. 26, 1568, Anno 10 Eliz. were: Argent a mount vert. A man working within a mine, with two hammers and a lamp, all in their proper colours. On a chief azure a cake of copper between a bezant,[c] and a plate. On a wreath argent and azure, a demy-man (called in Dutch the Schicht Master) with an escocheon on his breast, or and azure per bend inverted; in one of his hands an instrument called a wedge, and in the other hand a compas, gold, mantled silver, doubled azure; supported with two men, the one called the hammer-man, with a hammer on his shoulder; and the other the smelter, with a fork in his hand; all in proper colours.

The arms of the society for the mineral and battery works, given also Anno 10 Eliz. were azure, upon the base-point vert, a Doric pillar argent, supported by a lion and a gryffon armed, and langued gules. On the top of the pillar a ducal crown or. On the chief an annulet argent between two bezants of the same. The

[c] The besant and plate represent a coin of gold, and one of silver. Mr. Lacombe, says Bezian, un Bézan ou Besant, monnoie fabriquée à Constantinople qu'on appelloit *Bysance*. Il étoit d'or pur, & valoit 50 sols selon Joinville; les infideles exigerent deux cents mille Bésants d'or pour la rançon de St. Louis, qu'il evalue à 500 mille livres Tournois. Dans un cérémonial du Sacre de nos Rois, dressé par ordre de Louis le jeune, on lit ces paroles, " A l'offrande soit porte un pain, un barril d'argent plein de vin & traize bésants d'or. " Cette coutume s'observoit encore sous Henri II. qui, pour la cérémonie de son couronnement, fit battre trieize bésants d'or, pesant chacun un double ducat. Ils ont eu longtems cours en France. Histoire de S. Louis édition du Louvre in folio.

crest on an helmet, and wreath argent and vert, two naked arms and hands supporting a cake of copper proper; the supporters an ancient man in a gown, wearing an headpiece, on it a crescent, and holding one hand on the escocheon, in the other a pickax: on the other side a woman, holding also the escocheon with one hand and in the other a quadrant.

KING JAMES.

About the second of King James both the societies thought fit to renew their charters with some additional powers, (also annexed) and then William Earl of Pembroke was governor to both societies, and so continued till his death in an annual election.

CHARLES I.

After the death of William Earl of Pembroke, in the year 1630, Philip Earl of Pembroke was chosen governour of both societies; and in this king's reign, (about the year 1639) there was some dispute between Sir Hugh Middleton, and Sir Richard Pryse, concerning the mines at Tallabont in Wales, whether royal or not royal; and this was also about seventy years after the tryal with the Earl of Northumberland: Whereupon several eminent lawyers subscribed their opinions, (hereto also annexed) and the matter was soon quieted. Then from 1641 to 1647 no governour was chosen, but the mines in Wales continued working under Mr. Thomas Bushell, who made them very serviceable to the martial concerns of the king during the civil wars.

CHARLES II.

In the year 1649 Philip dies, then his son Philip (now living) was chosen governour of both companies, and in 1662 the Lord Anthony Ashly Cooper, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of his Majesty's privy-councellours, was joyned as governour of both societies with the Earl. In 1668 (the Earl of Pembroke being willing to quit the government in respect of his retirement) Pr. Rupert, Duke of Bavaria and Cumberland, Knight of the Order of the Garter, and one of his Majesty's privy councellours, was chosen together with the Lord Ashley Cooper, governour of both societies, and the deputy-governours of both societies, are now the Lord Bruaker, Sir Robert Murray, Knight, Sir John Pettus, Knight, Sir Francis Cobb, Knight, Col. Ashburnam, cofferer to his Majesty, Thomas Foley, Esquire, Edward Smith, and Edward Henshaw, Esquires.

The assistants to both societies are Col. Ashburnham, Edward Smith, Pau-

Foley, John Darrell, John Wright, Edward Henshaw, Anthony Knightsbridge, Dudly Dudly, and Edward York, Esquires; Henry Kemp, Thomas Hayes, Roger Norton, and Richard Reynoll, gentlemen and citizens.

The auditors, treasurers, register, and serjeant, are chosen by the governours and assistants, as occasion requires.

There are other members of these societies, of which some do sometimes attend, as the Lord Byron, Sir George Hamilton, Alderman Bond, Mr. Arcbold, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Clutterbuck, and Mr. Squire.

Others have not attended for many years past, and therefore I shall not mention them.

The usual place of sitting is at Mr. Kemp's house in Sheer-Lane, (who is register to both the societies) where all the books of the records remain; and either there, or at his chamber in the Inner Temple, all persons who are desirous to interest themselves in this concern, may receive directions and satisfaction.

"The chief mines which produce silver now in working, (though not effectually) are those mines royal at Coomsumblock, and the Darren Hills, Coomarvin, Goginan Tallabont, Coomustwith Tredole, Thruscott, and Rossevawre; which were the old Roman works. Near to which are conveniently placed the smelting and refining mills, which therefore are called the silver mills. All which are in the township of Skibery-Coed, in the parish of Llanny Hangell, Genner Glynn, alias Llawy Hangell, Castle Qualton, in the county of Cardigan, alias Shire Abertivy.

These five great works were wrought for many years with the joint stock of the first incorporators under the conduct of themselves; but afterward Sir Hugh Middleton undertook those in Cardiganshire, paying 400l. per annum rent to the society, and he cleared monethly the summe of 2000l. and had he not diverted his gains to the making of the New River from Ware to London, certainly he would have been master of a mass of wealth: but great wits and purses seldom know how to give bounds to their designments, and by undertaking too many things fail in all. And we may further give credit to the beneficialness of those mines, when as Mr. Thomas Bushell, by his knowledge and ingenuitie to work them to the best advantage, did find business enough there for a mint, and with the product thereof made provision for the clothing of the late king's whole army. These two last are particularlie mentioned, that the product of the other may be collected by the instances of these.

And as for the advantages which the due management of these would produce, they are hinted in Chap. V. and VI. But it might be added with a submissive confidence, that with due care herein we might give law to all Europe,

as to all utensils of metals, whether considered domestick or publick, civil or martial.

And the advantages being so, we may justlie infer, that by the not dulie and carefullie managing of this affair, the disadvantages are in the same degrees as much prejudicial to the interest of this kingdom, as the due use of them would be profitable.

For it is clearlie demonstrable that everie year for manie years past, this kingdom hath by negligence herein lost a million of money, which by vigilance they might have saved: whereby we want when others abound with our own natural store."

" About three miles from Tallibont there is a certain stream of water, which falls into four great wheels, whose turning guides the rising and falling of the bellows, and stampers which belong to the hearths and furnaces, for smelting, stamping, and refining. And that the nature of them may the better be known, here followeth a particular taken in anno 1667, of all utensils and attendances to them belonging.

At the great Smelting Mills, belonging to Coomsuonblock.

Five hearths with backs, cheeks, workstones, iron plates, and other necessaries.

Five pair of large smelting bellows, with beams, frames, swords, triddles, cogs, and all things to them appertaining; one new large water wheel with water troughs, sluices, and other necessaries convenient for working the said five hearths.

One great pair of scales, with ten half-hundred weights of lead, and other small weights needful.

Three wooden measures for white cole, six wheelbarrows, six shovels of iron, with iron forks and tongs, five moulds, and a ladle for casting.

And to these belong ten men, and these five hearths may well employ five hundred miners.

In the Oar-House.

One great beam with scales and iron chains, and several weights for oar.
One Man.

In the old Mint House.

One pair of small bellows, one wind-furnace to melt silver in, made with brick and iron bars; one large beam of iron, and brass scales, with several piles of brass weights, and other weights to weigh silver with; one great iron-bound chest with

three locks, formerly used for the coyners there, with old defaced stamps therein, one table-counter with cupboards, shelves, &c.

One Man.

In the Stamping Mills.

One large shed lately erected over certain stampers, with a new frame for them; three sets of stampers, one for wet slags, one for dry, and one for bone ashes, all faced with iron, and beat upon great iron planks cast for the purpose only; one large water-wheel, with troughs, &c. for drawing the said stamps, and the annexed mill to grind bone-ashes, with a pair of stones, and all things necessary for grinding and sifting bone-ashes in order to refining.

One Man.

One smith's shop, with bellows, tongs, anvils, hammers, vice, sledges, grindstone, &c. thereunto appertaining.

One Man.

Six great tubs (of cask) buddles, sieves, rakes, shovels, and other necessaries for washing and cleansing of slags.

Two Men.

At the refining Mill.

Several troughs and sluices for the conveying of water to the mill, one large new wheel, that carrieth three pair of bellows, with swords, beams, truddles, frames, cogs, and all things appertaining, in good order.

One pair of very large bellows for the test only, with a great frame or model of iron cast, to make the test in, with a great cap of stone in a case of iron fit for refining; as also an engine or winlace, with ropes and pullies, to draw up the same, with several refining-irons, feeding plate of iron, tongs, furnace with iron door, grates, and bars of iron, &c. necessary thereto; one pair of reducing bellows and furnace to melt the litharidge into lead, after refining with irons, &c. necessary thereunto.

Two Men.

One pair of bellows and furnace for melting of slags, with iron bars, shovels, &c. necessary thereunto; one plancked plate for tempering the bone-ashes with beaters, and a room made fit to lay corn in.

Two Men.

At the Red Lead Mill.

One great water-wheel, with several sluices, troughs, and dams, thereunto belonging; four pair of stones for grinding red lead; one large oven, with several chimnies for making and colouring red lead, with iron forks, rakes, shovels, &c. for the same; as also one great iron door, and door-case to the said oven, and two other iron doors in iron frames, with iron gates, and bars to the fire hearths of the said oven. One great copper bason to wash red lead in, one iron ladle, tunnel, &c. one great beam and scales to weigh red lead with, several sets of cooper's tools, great plains, &c. necessary for making red lead casks.

Two Men.

Materials at the Mines Royal.

At Tallabont three great washing tubs, two brass wyer sieves, one beam and scales with weights for oare, one great Trewerne with iron wheels to carry out deads belonging to the addits, as also pumps, timber, ropes, and other necessaries belonging to those works.

Washers two.

At Coginian, one smith's shop, with bellows, anvil, hammers, sledges, &c. for sharpening of tooles for the works, six tubs, several iron riddles, sieves, buddles, rakes, and other necessaries for dressing of oare, with one beam, scales and weights for weighing thereof, several pumps, ropes, timber, &c. belonging to the said work.

Washers two.

Also several tubs and sieves for dressing of Hillock oar at Coomervim, and Coomsumblock, with timber, pumpes, and scales to weigh timber therewithall, and four dozen of oare bags to lie in the carriers hands and custody.

To keep these mineral works in constant repair there is always besides the smith a carpenter continually attending.

Officers necessary to be imployed by the Society,

A Treasurer. Two Correspondents.

A Supervisor of the Mills and Works.

One master worker, or chief steward, who ought to understand the whole concern of the mills and works, both as to smelting and refining, and all materials

thereunto belonging, as white coal, black coal, and charcoal, and also to be able to assist the steward of the mines in making contracts with the miners, the best and savingest way for the good of the works, and the undertakers.

One under-steward to reside at the mines, and to attend the miners and their works, and to see they work them fairly, and according to their contracts, and also to dyal and level the works, and as occasion requires to provide timber and other necessaries, and to see the oar well cleansed before it be sent to the mills, and to keep an account thereof as it is sent in by the several carriers.

One paymaster, to be a good accomptant, to reside near the mills to pay the several miners, and workmen, their accompts being first made up by the master-worker and steward of the mines, and fairly entered by him.

One clerk, as an ordinary person to attend daily on the mills, to receive in, and see measured and weighed, and to deliver out by measure and weight all white coale, black coale, and oar, as they daily come in; and to keep an exact accompt of all oar delivered to the smelters, that the mill-book may agree with the steward's of the mines.

Also one carpenter and one smith.

Besides these there are about fifty or sixty carriers, according to the quantity of oar; raised with horses, who usually carry two bags of oar containing two hundred weight, which they deliver to the clerk imployed for that purpose, who is constantly to attend the bringing in thereof, who keeps several tallies with such carriers, as bring the same, which tallies (the carriers being gone for more oare) are fairly entered by him, which keeps the mill-book, by which the quantities are known, and from which works such oar comes, and when the same is delivered forth to the smelters to be wrought, he which keeps the mill-book and stands charged therein, delivers the same to the several smelters that are to work it, and keep an exact accompt thereof, by which the product of the several oars doth more certainly appear.

These are all the officers and agents needful, unless upon great encrease of works and workmen, and then one other steward to assist at the mines, to see the oar clean and weighed, will be fit.

The myners are to finde themselves iron, steel, and candles, at their own charge.

The masters are only to finde tymber for the works, and ropes, pumpes, tubs, and sieves, to cleanse the oar, and bags to carry it to the mills.

Now the master-worker, chief steward, chief essay-master, or chief refiner, (for these are his several titles) answering the greatness of his trust, for he is as it were judge between the king and the people, his prerogative and their propriety, by

distinguishing mines and oars, and by assaying the oars, he is to give his judicious determination therein, founded on the artificial method before mentioned.

And being thus formed in ingots, cakes, or dollers, they are usually in gross called bullion."

" Of late years there was a mint erected at the silver mills in Cardiganshire."[d]

" The Welch miners say when we approach to the master vein of a mine, or near to any danger by digging too near the irruption of waters, they usually here knocking, which they call the knockers, or a noise like that which their own pick-axes make both in expecting profit, or shunning danger, (A Discourse of this is printed by Mr. Bushell, which hapned in the mines at Tallabont in Wales:) and so the knockers may be called Numina Mineralia, or the Tutelary subterranean Spirits of our Mines."

An Abstract of the Original Grants of the Society of the City of London, of and for the Mines Royal.

1. Queen Queen Elizabeth by letters patents, dated the 18th of October, in the sixth year of her reign, did grant unto Houghsetter and Thurland, and their heirs for ever, license to search for mines, oars, or ewres of gold, silver, copper, or quicksilver, in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmerland, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and in Wales; and to try and convert the same unto their own profit, so as they search not under any castles, forts, &c. nor within any houses, gardens, &c. of any subject, without their consent, making recompence for all damages.

2. None to dig or search for mines royal without the licence of Houghsetter and Thurland.

3. Power to purchase lands within those counties or in Wales, as any other subject may do.

4. None to attempt within twenty years to use any instruments or tools which they use, and hath not been used within twenty years last past, nor to use their manner of rosting.

5. Power to take up at reasonable rates and prizes workmen, timber, wood, coals, &c.

6. All mayors, sheriffs, justices, &c. to be assisting to them in their searches; and to apprehend others that shall attempt to work or use any tools contrary to this grant, and to commit them to goal.

[d] Called Yr Velyn Vwyn, just below Dovey Furnace, on the river Einion, there were some extensive remains of it in A.D. 1755, though now a cottage only serves to point it out.

7. No former grant to be prejudicial to this grant.

8. A proviso that the patentees shall use their privileges jointly and not severally.

An Abstract of the Indenture of Covenants of the 10*th of Oct.* 6 *Eliz. between the Queen and the Patentees.*

1. The Queen reciting her former grant, did covenant not to give licence to any others to search or dig, &c. in those eight counties, or in Wales, and that none shall search, &c. without consent of the patentees, and that she will hinder all others, &c. And that she will deface and destroy all tools, instruments, &c. save onlie the patentees.

2. Thurland and Houghsetter covenant that the Queen shall have the tenth part of all gold, silver, and quicksilver found, neat without melting, the tenth part of all gold and silver eure holding eight pounds weight, or upwards, in every hundred weight; and the pre-emption of all gold or silver found neat or tried, paying 8d. per ounce for gold, and 1d. for silver, less than the common rate; and for the first five years 2s. for every hundred weight of copper, or the twentieth part, at her Majestie's election. And after the first five years 2s. 6d. or the fifteenth part, at the Queen's election; and to be supplied with copper upon a year's notice, paying as others, but in case the Queen do not require it, they may transport it, paying custom and subsidies.

3. If the patentees shall find a mine where they cannot conveniently have wood at reasonable prices, they may transport the ore, paying half duties for every hundred weight of copper, after the rate of 40s. and so much ready monie as the Queen's part shall amount unto.

4. A covenant from the Queen that no former license shall be prejudicial to the patentees, but they shall be preferred before others.

5. A covenant from the patentees, that if they find any rough pearls, &c. the Queen to have the tenth part, and preemption of the rest, paying ready monie; and such portion of tin as the Queen had in Cornwall, and of lead as was accustomed in other places.

6. A covenant from the patentees, that they will bring the Queen's part of copper and tin to the place of coinage in everie shire, not above one mile distant by land from the melting-place, or twelve miles by water, to be weighed and marked, &c.

7. A covenant from the Queen, that they and their partners, not exceeding twenty-four, whereof sixteen to be English, shall be discharged of all fifteenths,

&c. and other taxes, so their names be certified into the Chancery within six months, where they may have their warrant of allowance, &c.

8. A covenant from the Queen, that they may bring in such strangers as they need to work, being no enemies, and to be received into the Queen's protection, and to be indenizoned if they will.

9. A covenant from the Queen that they may bring in victuals, and tools, and instruments for the workmen, and the works, as they shall need, without custom, &c. so as entrie be made thereof in the custom-house.

After this grant followed the suit between the Queen and the Earl of Northumberland before mentioned; and upon a long debate, and great learning shewed by all the twelve judges, as may be fullie seen in Plowden's Reports, nine of the twelve judges gave their judgments according to the substance of this following abstract.

An Abstract of the Opinion of the Judges concerning a Mint Royal, in the Term of Saint Hillarie, in the Tenth Year of Queen Elizabeth, being the conclusive Part of Plowden's Reports, concerning Mines.

There is a diversitie between a mine of copper, containing in itself gold, and a mine of gold containing in itself copper; for when the mine is called a mine of copper, containing in itself gold, it is intended the copper is the greater, and the gold the less; for everie thing contained is less than the thing containing, and that which comprehendeth a thing is greater than the thing comprehended; and therefore where the copper is the greater, the mine takes his name from that, and is called a mine of copper containing gold: and by the same reason, if it be called a mine of gold containing copper, the gold whereof the mine hath its name is the greater, and the copper the less. And this agrees with their opinions who have treated of metallick matters, and with the records of the Exchequer, which prove that the King hath the mines of copper containing or holding gold or silver, although the gold or silver be the less.

But how it shall be esteemed the greater or the lesser is the dispute; that is, whether it shall be taken according to the quantity or quality, or value thereof. Some are of opinion according to the quantity, saying that that thing which comprehendeth another is greater than the other thing comprehended; as a hogshead of wine, or a barrel of beer, for the hogshead in quantitie is greater then the wine, and the barrel then the beer, but not in value; and yet it takes his name from the greater, and therefore is called a hogshead of wine. And a mine of copper containing gold hath its name from the greater in quantity; but not as from the

value, for in the mine of copper containing gold the gold may be of the greater value. And herein regard ought to be had to the value of the gold or silver; for if there be but a quill full of gold or silver in a great quantitie of copper, there is no reason that that small quantity should be respected; but the gold or silver ought to be of some value of itself, over and above the charge, and over and above the base metal consumed in getting thereof; for if the quantity of the value be not respected, then the gold or silver (how little soever they be) shall entitle the crown to all the mines of base metal in the realm. For the writers of metals do agree, that there is naturally some proportion of gold or silver in every metal; and the smelters and refiners do make it evident, that there is in copper naturally gold and silver, and in lead and iron there is naturally silver. And so if there should be no regard had to the quantity of gold or silver, which is in the base metals, the King should have all the mines of base metals in his own hands, they are of no effect: for there is not (according to the said authors) any such mine, either in this kingdom or elsewhere, which hath not some gold or silver in it.

And therefore it seemeth reasonable to consider the nature of a poor mine, and the value of the gold and silver in the base metal; and that the product be of such value, that it countervail the charge of getting it, or otherwise there is no reason that it should draw the propertie of the base metal to the crown; but if otherwise, then it is to be a mine royal.

An Abstract of the Letters Patent, dated the 28th of May, in the Tenth Year of Q. Eliz. incorporating for ever the Society of the Mines Royal.

1. Reciting the letters patents granted to Thomas Thurland, and Daniel Houghsetter, dated 10th Oct. in the 6th year of her reign, &c.

2. Grants power to assign to any person or persons, parts and portions of their said privileges, immunities, licences, privileges formerly to them granted.

3. Grants the said license, immunities, privileges, &c. unto William Earl of Pembroke, Robert Earl of Leicester, James Lord Montjoy, Sir William Cecill, Knight, Thomas Thurland, Daniel Houghsetter, John Tamworth, and Jo. Dudley, Esquires; Lionel Ducket, Citizen and Alderman of London; Benedict Spinola, of London, merchant; Jo. Loner, Will. Winter, Anthony Ducket, Roger Wetherall, Rich. Springham, Jeffry Ducket, Rich. Barnes, Will. Platten, Tho. Smith, Will. Birde, Gent. Daniel Ulster, a German; Matthew Field, George Needham, and Edmund Thurland, all the said privileges, &c. and incorporates them for ever, and their successors, by the name of The Governours, Assistants, and Commonalty for the Mines Royal, and so to continue for ever.

4. Enables them by that name to purchase lands, tenements, &c. and to alien, set or let the same, and to sue, implead, &c. and to be sued, &c. in any court before any judge spiritual or temporal, concerning any the affairs belonging to the said governours, assistants, and commonalty, &c.

5. Power to chuse one or two governours, one or two deputy-governours, and six or more assistants.

6. Ordains Lionel Ducket, and Daniel Houghsetter, the first governours; Anthony Ducket, and Daniel Ulstet, the first four deputy-governours; Jo. Tamworth, Tho. Thurland, Benedict Spinola, John Loner, Will. Winter, and Roger Wetherall, the first assistants; until the first Monday in May 1569, and thence, if needs be, till others are chosen.

7. Power to keep courts, to elect officers, to make by-laws, acts, and ordinances, when and where they please, within, &c. and to admit more members, English or strangers, &c. and to revoke rules, ordinances, &c. Every member to have half a quarter of a twenty-fourth part, or a gentleman of forty marks per annum, in certain counties a quarter part at least.

8. To rule and govern officers, ministers, workmen, and labourers, according to the ordinances, &c. and to remove members, and impose fines, to purchase lands, to elect one or two officers, who are called serjeants, to collect the fines, and to arrest body and goods.

9. Their precepts to be obeyed in cities, &c. and all officers indemnified for their obedience thereto.

10. A member having a quarter part, his voice is as good as two members of half quarter parts, and so of the rest greater parts proportionably.

11. All mayors, sheriffs, &c. to be assisting.

An Abstract of the Indenture of Covenants between the Queen and the Corporation.

By indenture, dated the 16th day of June, in the 10th year of Queen Elizabeth, made between the Queen of the one part, and the corporation of the mines royal of the other part; reciting the indenture of covenants of the 10th of October, in the sixth year: The companie did covenant with the Queen to pay, deliver, observe, perform, fulfil, and keep all paiments, customs, subsidies, coinage, summes of monie, gold, silver, precious stones, pearls, copper, parts, portions, preemptions, covenants, grants, articles, and agreements in that indenture specified on the patentees behalf to be paid, delivered, reserved, performed, &c. And that the Queen shall have all such paiments, summes of monie, customs, subsidies, coinage,

duties, gold, silver, precious stones, pearls, copper, parts, portions, preemptions, &c. which the patentees had covenanted the Queen should have.

An Abstract of the Grant of the Mineral and Battery Works, 17 *Sept.* 7 *Eliz.*

1. By letters patents the Queen granted to William Humfrey, and Christopher Shutz, all manner of ewres, simple and pure, or mixt and compound, of the metals of gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver; and all other minerals and treasures likely to be found in earth or ground in England, Wales, and the English Pale in Ireland,[e] and of tin and lead, in such sort as by law is or hath been used, (copperice and allom, and the mines in the last patent excepted.)

2. Therein is granted power to dig, to build houses, not to dig under houses, nor in the mines in the last patent excepted, without consent; indifferent persons to award a recompence; none to use their tools or instruments, or to dig for twenty-one years. Disturbers of workmen to be committed for six moneths without bail or mainprize; to take up necessaries for the work, as wood, timber, &c. at reasonable rates; and if the Queen be minded to work any mines without the English pale, then William Humfrey, and Christopher Shutz, shall have like privilege and power as if the same had been granted.

3. Free for the Queen to resume this grant for her proper use onely, and not to grant it to other persons; their charge, loss, expence, and interest, to be allowed by six indifferent citizens, whereof two to be aldermen, to be equally chosen; the referrees to deliver a certificate of the charge to the lord treasurer, who is to make paiment thereupon; and if after resumption the Queen shall decline the working, then William Humfrey, and Christopher Shutz, their heirs and assigns, to have the preference of farming it, &c.

17 *Sept.* 7 *Eliz.*

A patent to the same persons of the callamine stone, or lapis callaminaris, within the same places, and with like powers, for the better composition of the mixed metal called latten, in reducing it to be soft and malleable for wire, and mollifying of iron and steel, and drawing and forging them into plates for armour, in all our realm of England and Wales, and within the English pale in Ireland, power to dig, ut ante.

[e] The English pale is all the county of Dublin, Kildare, Carlough, in the province of Leinster, and ||the province of Meath.

The Abstract of the Indenture of Covenant between the Queen and William Humfrey, and Christopher Shutz, dat. 17 *Sept.* 7 *Eliz. concerning the Mineral and Battery Works.*

1. First, the Queen covenants, that no other person shall dig of, or for what is granted.

2. William Humfrey, and Christopher Shutz, covenant to pay unto the Queen a tenth part of all gold, silver, and quicksilver.

3. And for gold oar to pay for every hundred weight eight pounds weight of fine gold.

4. And for silver the twentieth part, and the Queen to have the preemption of the oars, paying in every ounce of gold eight pence, and in silver one penny less than she can buy elsewhere, to be paid within thirty days.

5. And for tin, such portion as the crown hath in Devonshire or Cornwall.

6. For lead, such customs and profits as are used in other parts of the realm.

7. Callamint the twentieth part to the crown, or the value thereof.

8. For every hundred weight of fine copper during the first six years 2s. or the twentieth part, at the election of the crown; and after those six years 2s. 6d. on the fifteenth part, or the value thereof in monie.

9. The Queen to have what she will of copper for her monie, giving half a year's notice.

10. If not, then power to transport the rest, paying the customs.

11. Licence to transport the ewres, where no wood is.

12. No former grant to any other shall prejudice Humfrey's grant.

13. The copper and tin to be brought to the place of coinage to be marked, not above one mile by land, or twelve by water.

14. License to bring over workmen, being no enemies to the crown, and they to be indenizoned by the great seal without charge.

15. Not above eight strangers to be partners at one time, and not to have above one third part of the whole.

16. Humfrey and Shutz, &c. may bring over victuals and tools without custom.

17. The Queen to have power to resume, paying to Humfrey and Shutz, their heirs or assigns, such recompence as shall be adjudged by six citizens, whereof two to be aldermen.

18. If the Queen let them again, then Humfrey and Shutz to have the refusal.

An Abstract of the first Incorporation of the Company of the Mineral and Battery Works, dated the 28th of May in the 10th Year of Queen Elizabeth.

1. The Queen, reciting some former letters patents dated the 17th of September, in the seventh year of her reign, unto William Humfrey, and Christopher Shutz, whereby she grants unto them to search, dig, and mine, for the calamine stone, in all places of England, and within the English pale in Ireland; and the onely use and commoditie thereof to have, and all sorts of battery wares, &c. and at their charge to erect houses necessary, &c. with divers other powers, &c. And also reciting other letters patents, dated the same day and year; whereas before that time the Queen had given privilege to Cornelius Devon for digging allom and copperice, &c. And reciting further the grant to Thomas Thurland, and Daniel Houghsetter, to dig for oars of gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver, in the counties of York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Westmerland, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucester, Worcester, and in Wales, &c. with liberty to grant and assign parts and portions, &c. Ratifies and confirms all immunities and privileges to Will. Humfrey, and Christopher Shutz, &c. And,

2. Doth give and grant unto Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight, Thomas Duke of Norfolk, William Earl of Pembroke, Robert Earl of Leicester, William Lord Cobham, Sir William Cecill, Knt. Sir Walter Mildmay, Knt. Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. Sir Francis Jobson, Knt. Sir William Garrat, Knt. Rowland Haywood, John Tamworth, Peter Osburne, Thomas Cecill, Francis Agard, Thomas Fleetwood, William Roberts, Henry Codenham, Robert Christmas, Roger Wetherall, William Patten, Christopher Chewt, Thomas Smith, William Doddington, William Birde, George Barnes, William Humfrey, Christopher Shutz, Anthony Gammage, Richard Marton, Edmund Roberts, Francis Barty, Richard Handford, Edward Casteline, Jo. Goodrich, Jo. Lovison, William Williams, Christopher Birkbeck, and Andrew Palmer, that they by the name of The Governors, Assistants, and Society of the Mineral and Battery Works, and their successors, shall be incorporated into a body politick to continue for ever.

3. Grants them a common seal, libertie to purchase priviledges, and authorities formerly granted to the said William Humfrey, and Christopher Shutz, and to purchase lands, tenements, &c. by that name, and to alien and sell the same, and be enabled to sue and be sued, &c. in all courts, and before any judge, spiritual or temporal, &c. in all matters touching their society.

4. Liberty to chuse two governors, two or more deputies, and eight or more assistants, Sir William Garrat, and Rowland Hayward, the two first governors;

John Tamworth, and Peter Osburne, the two first deputies; and Thomas Fleetwood, Henry Coddenham, William Birde, George Barne, William Humfrey, Christopher Shutz, Anthony Gammage, and Richard Marten, the eight first assistants, until the first Thursday in December, after the date from thence, till new ones are chosen.

5. Power to assemble at their own pleasure, and to keep Courts there, and to elect their governours, &c. and to make rules and ordinances for the well governing the affairs of the society, &c.

6. Power to admit others to be members, and to dismember, and to make acts, and revoke the same upon occasion at pleasure, gives freedom to all the society, workmen, and labourers, during the time of their imployment, not to be impannelled upon juries, &c.

7. Licence to admit aliens and strangers as well as English, and to minister an oath, and deliver copies of admittances under their common seal.

8. To rule and govern according to the laws, &c. and to do speedy justice in putting them in execution.

9. To purchase lands, &c. not held in capite, nor above the yearly value of 100l. over and above all charges. Power to set fines, pains, &c. upon any member, officer, workmen, or labourer, for any matter relating to the said society. And if any be disobedient, they are to punish them as the quality of the fault requires, at discretion, which they are not to refuse.

10. Power to make one or more serjeant or serjeants, who is impowered to levy and gather all fines, &c. and to arrest both body and goods, in case of refusal of paiment, in all places except cities, &c. where the mayor, &c. upon a precept from the society under their seal, shall arrest and attach, &c. and the same to deliver over to the said serjeant according to the tenor of the said precept, and the said mayor, &c. to be indemnified therefore.

11. Willing and commanding all mayors, sheriffs, &c. to be aiding and assisting to the said society.

An Abstract of King James his Letters Patents, dated Jan. 28, in the Second Year of his Reign, incorporates for ever the Society of the City of London for the Mines Royal.

1. Reciting the letters patents granted to Thomas Thurland, and Daniel Houghsetter, dated the 10th day of October, in the sixth Year of Queen Elizabeth, and no other recitals.

2. Grants all mines and oars therein recited to William Earl of Pembroke,

Robert Viscount Cranborne, Henry Lord Windsor, Thomas Lord Burghley, Thomas Lord Gerrard, Sir John Popham, Knight, Sir Edward Winter, Knight, Sir Francis Popham, Knight, Sir John Smith, Knight, Sir Roger Owen, Knight, Francis Nedham, Arnold Oldisworth, Christopher Toldervey, William Gammage, Francis Beale, Otes Nicholson, Richard Danford, Edward Barnes, Emanuel Demetrius, Abraham van Delden, Emanuel Hechsteter, and Daniel Hechsteter; all immunities formerly granted, and ratifies the same; and incorporates them by the name of The Governours, Assistants, and Society of the City of London, of and for the Mines Royal; and by that name to have succession and to continue for ever.

3. To chuse one or two governours, one or more deputies, and six or more assistants, and to have a common seal, and to purchase lands, &c.

4. Robert Viscount Cranbourne, Sir John Popham, Knight, the first governours; Sir John Smith, and Arnold Oldisworth, Esquire, the first deputy governours; Sir Roger Owen, Knight, Francis Nedham, Christopher Toldervy, William Gammage, Francis Beale, and Oter Nichilson, assistants; untill the first Monday in May, 1605; and annually that day to keep a general court, and to elect officers.

5. To keep courts at such places and times as the governors or deputies shall think fit

6. If any officer elected die before the year be expired, the major part to chuse another in his place.

7. Power to keep courts, to ordain and enact statutes and ordinances, to admit or expell such as are deemed unworthy to be members of the company; as also for the good government of the society.

8. All persons to be admitted, before they may be admitted, to have a quarter part appointed for term of life at least.

9. A gentleman, and a freeholder of an estate of inheritance within certain of the eight counties, of forty marks per annum, before admission to have half a quarter part assigned, and to be admitted within three years after the date hereof.

10. An oath to be administered to such as shall be admitted of the company: and any person admitted otherwise than is before expressed, not to be accounted a member of the company.

11. If any person admitted to a quarter, or half quarter part, and shall either alien, renounce, or otherwise by act of court be removed from the same, he shall no longer be held a member of the society.

12. A full court to have power to dismember such of the society as they shall determine unworthy to remain of it: and their dismembering being entered into the book of the acts of the said company.

13. The parties so removed not to be held members without new admission.

14. Power to keep courts for putting the acts and statutes to be made in due execution, as well to rule and govern every member of this corporation, as all the ministers, officers, and workmen, touching all causes and controversies concerning their privileges.

15. Power to them, or any member, to purchase lands, not exceeding the yearly value of 100l. nor held in capite, above all charges and reprises.

16. Power given by fines, forfeitures, or imprisonment, to punish any member, officer, or workmen, of the company, for breach of any rules or acts to be made, or for any other offence in the affairs of the society.

17. No person offending, and censured as aforesaid, shall refuse to be ordered by this society.

18. Power to make an officer, or more, in London or elsewhere, and him or them to be styled serjeant or serjeants of the mines royal, who have power to levy, receive, and gather all fines and forfeitures aferesaid; and for default of paiment to arrest, as well the body as goods of that offender.

19. The offender being in any city or town corporate, upon a precept under their common seal to the mayor or sheriffs, &c. they to arrest or attach the body and goods of such offenders, and them to deliver to the said officer of the company.

20. That the mayor, sheriff, or others, shall not be troubled for executing any precept to them directed from the company as aforesaid.

21. No person to have voice in elections or other affairs, not having half a quarter of one twenty-fourth part.

22. The voice of every person having a quarter part to be held of as great account as the voices of two others, having but half quarter parts apiece. And so the voice of any other having a greater part than a quarter, to be esteemed of as great force as so many several other persons having but an half quarter part apiece.

23. All his majesty's officers, &c. to be aiding and assisting to the said governours.

The Abstract of the Letters Patents of the Mineral and Battery Works, of the 20th of January, in the First Year of King James I.

1. The King reciting the letters patents of Queen Elizabeth, dated the 17th day of September, in the seventh year of her reign, whereby she granted to William Humfrey, and Christopher Shutz, their heirs, &c. liberty to dig, mine, and

search for the callamine stone within her kingdom of England, and within the English pale in Ireland, together with the benefit of working thereof; with other metals, with divers immunities and privileges, &c. for the making of all wier and battery-wares, &c. and to erect and build work-houses necessary.

2. And also reciting other letters patents dated the same day and year, reciting by them, That whereas she had formerly granted privileges to Cornelius Devon, for mining and digging, within her realm of England, for allom and copperice, and for divers other oars, &c. And further reciting her grant to Thomas Thurland, and Daniel Houghsetter, of liberty to dig and search for all oars of gold, silver, copper, and quicksilver, within the counties of York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Devon, Cornwall, Gloucester, and Worcester, and in Wales, &c. And by the said last recited letters patents the Queen grants to William Humfrey, and Christopher Shutz, full power to dig within England, and English pale in Ireland, (except the said eight counties and Wales,) for all manner of oars and metals, simple and pure, or mixt and compound; and of gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, and for all other treasures, &c. and to erect many other immunities and privileges, &c.

3. And whereas the said William Humfrey, and Christopher Shutz, have heretofore granted divers parts and portions of the said immunities, powers, and privileges, &c. and whereas the said William Humfrey, and Christopher Shutz, and all, or most of their assigns, are since dead. And whereas the said powers and privileges, &c. are since come unto William Earl of Pembroke, Robert Lord Cecill, Sir Julius Cæsar, Sir James Pemberton, Sir William Bond, and Sir James Lancaster, Knights; John Osborne, Thomas Cæsar, Francis Barty, senior, Arnold Oldisworth, Christopher Tolderoy, William Gammage, Charles Chewt, Henry Tamworth, and William Bond, sen. Esquires; Henry Palmer, Francis Barty, jun. Richard Danford, George Browne, gent. Richard Master, jun. Nathaniel Marten, Richard Collins, and Alexander Fownd, &c.

4. Know ye therefore, &c. the King ratifies and confirms all the former grants, powers, immunities, privileges, profits, &c. And also for the better advancement of the said works, grants to the last recited persons, that they shall be for ever one body politick and corporate in itself in deed and name, by the name of The Governour, Assistants, and Society of the City of London, and of and for the mineral and Battery Works, to have succession for ever, and liberty to have a common seal.

5. Licence to purchase any parts and portions of the immunities, privileges, and profits, &c. and also to purchase lands, tenements, &c. by that name; and so to alien and sell the same; and so to sue, implead, &c. and to be sued, im-

pleaded, &c. in any our courts, before any our judges spiritual or temporal, &c. touching the affairs of the said corporation.

6. Power to ordain two governours, two or more deputies, and eight or more assistants; and make William Earl of Pembroke, and Robert Lord Cecill, the first governours; Francis Barty, sen. and Thomas Cæsar, the first deputies; and Arnold Oldisworth, Christopher Tolderoy, Charles Chewt, William Bond, sen. Henry Palmer, Richard Dunford, Richard Marten, jun. and Nathaniel Marten, the first assistants, until the first Thursday in December next, &c. and from thence until new ones shall be chosen.

7. Liberty to assemble and meet together for the keeping of courts, and ordering their affairs, and for election of governours, &c. yearly, and for making laws, rules, and ordinances, for the good government of the society, for the admitting of members, and for the dismembering; and the same laws, &c. also to change or revoke.

8. Indemnity to every officer, minister, workman, and labourer, from all injuries, &c. To admit aliens and strangers, and to administer an oath, to give copies of their admittance under their common seal, and enter the same in their register book, and to do speedy justice to all.

9. Liberty to purchase lands, &c. not holden of the King in capite or in chief, not exceeding 100l. per annum over and above, &c.

10. Power to impose fines, penalties, imprisonments, upon any member, officer, &c. for any offence touching the said society; and in case of non-payment to sue for the same in any our courts of record.

11. Power to ordain one or more officer or officers, to be styled Serjeant of the City of London, for the Mineral and Battery Works; who shall have power to receive and gather the fines, &c. and for non-paiment to arrest both body and goods, except in cities, &c. where the governour's precept is to be obeyed by the mayor, &c. and they are to be indemnified for acting therein. And all mayors, sheriffs, &c. are to be aiding and assisting to the said society.

12. Powers and enlargements of some defects in the former patents concerning the callamine stone,[e] and all sorts of battery-wares, cast-work, and all sorts of wier. As for the digging and working of all sorts of oars, of gold, silver, copper, quicksilver, tin, and lead; and for conveying of water, and to erect houses for the melting, &c. not to dig in orchards, &c. without licence. And shall give reasonable satisfaction for damage as shall be agreed, or else to be referred; and if they disagree, then to be determined at the council table.

13. All persons (except the said society and their lessees, &c.) prohibited to

[e] An impure carbonate of zinc.

use the calamine stone, or to attempt to dig for the same, or to melt or to make into wier, &c. or to dig for any oars, or use any their tools or instruments, without licence.

14. All persons commanded not to hinder or disturb the works of the said society, or any their workmen or labourers, upon penalty of 100l. for every offence, the one moiety to the King, the other to the society; and such other punishment by imprisonment, &c. as shall be thought fit.

15. Power to the said society and their assigns, &c. to take up, at reasonable wages and price, artificers and workmen, instruments, &c. and to buy wood for coals and timber, onely for the finding and melting the said callamine stone, or the digging of or melting, &c. of any the said oars and minerals, &c. or for conveying of waters: Except prout, &c.

16. Power, at the King's pleasure, to search in other parts of Ireland, without the English pale, with like profits, &c.

17. And the said letters patents made to Thomas Thurland, and David Houghsetter, and the other made to Cornelius Devoz, as aforesaid, shall remain and continue still in force. And that these our letters patents shall remain and continue inviolable, &c.

18. Provided that if the King shall at any time be minded to resume the powers, &c. hereby granted, then he shall detain the same to his own use, but not to let to any others; so as the governours, &c. be first paid all their charges, &c. as shall be adjudged by six persons, citizens of London, whereof two to be aldermen, &c. and upon their certificate the Lord Treasurer to make present pay without further order.

19. And if the King, after this resumption shall be minded to grant the same again, then the society to be preferred, &c.

20. A precept to all justices, barons, &c. that the said society, &c. shall have the benefit of these presents from the said 17th of September, in the seventh year of Queen Elizabeth. And that they do not suffer any action or information against the said society, &c. touching any thing herein contained.

The second Opinion of other eminent Lawyers concerning Mines Royal.

Although the gold or silver contained in the base metal of a mine in the lands of a subject be of less value than the base metal; yet if the gold or silver do countervail the charge of the refining it, or be of more worth than the base metal spent in refining it,

THIS IS A MINE ROYAL.

and, as well the base metal as the gold and silver in it, belong to the prerogative of the crown.

16 Car. I. 9 Feb. 1640.

JOHN GLANVILL.
E. HARBERT.
RALPH WHITFIELD.
OLI. ST. JOHNS.
25 Feb. 1640.
JOHN HERNE.
CHRIST. FULWOOD.
HARB. GRIMSTON.
EDW. BAGSHAW.
JO. WHITE.
JO. GLOVER.
JAS. HOWARD.
26 Feb.
EUS. ANDREWS.
ED. PRIDEAUX.
JOHN MAYNARD.
THO. CULPEPER.
27 July, 1641.

Rules agreed upon by the Societies of the Mines Royal, and Mineral Battery Works, concerning the letting of Leases to Owners, Discoverers, or Undertakers, of such Mines as hold Gold or Silver, and the Manner and Conditions of the Leases.

1. If any owner or proprietor do discover any mines royal on his ground, he shall have as many leases as he pleaseth, he covenanting for every lease according to conditions underwritten.

2. If any farmer or possessor do discover a mine royal in the land which he useth, which was never wrought, he shall have the moietie of the profits, and the proprietor the other moietie, if they will jointly work, and in that case a lease shall be made to both of them; but if the proprietor refuse to joyn in such lease, then the lease to be to the discoverer, he covenanting as followeth: But if both shall refuse, or forbear to work through disability or unskilfulness, then the corporation will reward the discoverer, according to the nature of the mine, whether he be proprietor or otherwise.

3. If any farmer or possessor discover a mine royal, which it hath been wrought otherwise than as a mine royal, he shall be proceeded with according to the second rule.

4. If any other person, being neither owner, possessor, nor farmer, shall discover a mine royal in another man's ground, he shall be proceeded with according to the second rule.

5. A discoverer, who shall be capable of a lease in other men's grounds, is such a person as shall be the first, who without fraud or circumvention, shall inform the corporation of it.

6. If any person shall undertake to work a mine royal, that hath been long deserted by reason of water, or other causes hindering the work, the owner refusing to worke or joyne in the same, such undertaker shall have all reasonable encouragement from the corporation, by lease or otherwise.

7. The term to be granted in any lease not to exceed the term of fourty and one years.

8. The lessee shall have power to dig, &c. in as full manner as is granted by the charter, provided he dig not under any castles, houses, gardens, or orchards, without the proprietor's consent.

9. The grounds and mines to be leased, shall not exceed one mile in diameter, which is to be measured from such place as the lessee shall fix upon, and is to be described by the town, village, or hamlet, where it lieth, or the situation or peculiar name, or distance from such remarkable place or places, as churches, &c. which description is to be certified by some justices of the peace, or the minister of the parish, or both, or by any of the sworn officers of the corporation, or by such other way as the corporation shall particularly direct in that case; and in this allotment care to be taken that the said mile diameter do not extend or intrench upon any other grant from the corporation, in which case the corporation will not justifie the lessees incroachments, but limit the lease accordingly.

10. If the lessee shall drive a mine into another man's propriety without the limit of that mile, then upon that lessee's taking of a new lease, consideration shall be had of the proprietor, as the company shall think fit, it being not reasonable that he be admitted to the entire advantage of the second rule.

11. That the fine to be paid upon every lease granted, be at least equal to a years rent reserved.

Heads of the Covenants to be contained in those Leases.

1. For the lessees, paying the reserved rent at the time and place appointed by two equal portions.

2. That the lessee shall covenant to discharge all dues to the King, and save the company harmless, and to give an account to the company when required what metal he vendeth inward and outward, and how the King's dues are answered.

3. Not to dig under any castles, houses, gardens, &c.

4. The lessee to covenant immediatelie to set in hand, proceed and continue the effectual working of the mines and mineral work demised.

5. A proviso that the lessee may surrender his lease, after six months advertisement to the company, paying all arrears.

6. Damages for breaking ground, to be referred to six indifferent persons, according to the patent.

7. That every lessee shall bring in all his gold and silver into the King's mint, or otherwise forfeit the same, or the value thereof.

8. The lessee to extract the gold and silver out of the base metal, as long as it containeth so much of both, or either of them, as will countervail the charge of extracting, and the loss of the base metal, or else shall forfeit his lease.

9. The lessee not to assign his lease, or make any lease out of it, without licence from the corporation.

10. The lessee at the end of the term, or other determination, to deliver quiet possession without prejudice to the mine.

11. The corporation to covenant for quiet enjoyment against them, and all others claiming under them.

No. 14.

An Indenture for the Coinage of Money in Wales, A. D. 1637. *Pat.* 13 *Caroli I^mo.*

This indenture, made the thirtieth day of July, in the thirteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. Between our said sovereign Lord the King's Majesty on the one part, and Thomas Bushell, Esq. on the other part.

Whereas information hath been given to his Majesty and his privy council, by the said Thomas Bushell, his Majesty's servant, That there are, and likely to be, many hopeful mines discovered, upon the mountains in the principality of Wales, where it is conceived, are great quantities of silver, though by reason of the unskilful way of working the said mines, the same are either drowned by water, when the ore comes to a considerable quantity and rich in quality, or that through ignorance the goodness of the ore is not known to the owner, and so is transported to other nations for potter's ore, out of which strangers refine silver, to the great loss and prejudice of his Majesty's subjects.

And whereas some propositions have been made by the said Thomas Bushell, for preventing the loss and prejudice aforesaid, and for drawing the whole profit and benefit of the said mines unto his Majesty and his own subjects, by erecting a mint in the castle of Abarustwith, in the county of Cardigan; upon full and mature deliberation had thereof, in the presence of the officers of his Majesty's mint in the Tower of London; it was by his Majesty, out of his favour and special

respect to all his loving subjects, who undertook such hopeful designs, and with consent of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, in approving of the beginnings, proceedings, and intentions of the said Thomas Bushell, thought fit and ordered, for the better securing of the said Thomas Bushell, and for the better encouraging of the poor miners, by a more timely and speedy pay out of their own labours, that a mint shall be erected in the said castle, with officers and other workmen necessary for the same, for the coining of all such bullion only, as shall be drawn out of the mines within the said principality, and that the monies there made shall be stampt with feathers on both sides, for a clear difference from all other his Majesty's coins, and to be current according to their several species.

This indenture now witnesseth, That our said Sovereign Lord the King, for the due accomplishment of his royal intentions in the premisses, doth for him, his heirs and successors, will, ordain, and appoint, that from henceforth, there shall be a mint erected in the said castle of Aberustwith, in the said county of Cardigan, for the coining of all such bullion only, as from time to time shall be drawn out of the mines within the said principality of Wales; and that there shall be several officers and ministers of the said mint, that is to say, one warden and master worker, one comptroller, one surveyor of the melting-house, and clerk of the irons, one assay-master, one other that shall be, and be called his Majesty's clerk, and one porter of the said mint; which said officers and ministers, severally and respectively, according to the duties of their several offices and places, shall from time to time, do, perform, and execute, all such businesses, works, matters, and affairs, necessary or belonging to the said mint, as the like officers and ministers of his Majesty's mint in the Tower of London, now do, or ought to do, perform, and execute.

And to that end and purpose, his Majesty by these presents doth give power to the said Thomas Bushell, at his own proper costs and charges, to build and erect within the said castle, all such housings and offices, as shall be convenient for the said mint, and to provide and maintain all utensils and implements whatsoever, which shall be necessary for the same; the said mint to be, from time to time, regulated by the warden of his Majesty's mint in the Tower of London, for the time being, with as little charge to the said Thomas Bushell, as conveniently may be: And our said Sovereign Lord the King doth by these presents, make, ordain, and establish the said Thomas Bushell, warden, and master worker of his Majesty's silver monies, to be made within the said castle of Aberustwyth, and Edward Goodyeare, Esq. comptroller of the said mint, Richard Hull, Gent. Surveyor of the melting house, and clerk of the irons, of or belonging to the said mint; Samuel Renuch, Gent. assay-master of the said mint, Humphrey Owen, Gent. the King's

clerk of the said mint, and John Cherry Lickham, porter of the said mint, the said several persons to have, hold, and exercise the said several offices or places respectively, by themselves, or their sufficient deputies, for whom, or for which they will answer, for and during his Majesty's will and pleasure only, according to the tenor of this present indenture: And the said Thomas Bushell hath undertaken, and by these presents doth agree and undertake, to and with our said Sovereign Lord the King, to make his said monies in manner and form following, That is to say, to make five manner of monies of silver, one piece, which shall be called the Half Crown, running for two shillings and sixpence sterling, and there shall be twenty-four of those pieces, and two shillings, in the pound weight of Troy; and one other piece, which shall be called the Shilling, running for twelvepence sterling, and there shall be threescore and two of those in the pound weight Troy aforesaid; and one other piece, which shall be called the Half Shilling, running for sixpence sterling, and there shall be one hundred and twenty-four of such pieces in the pound weight Troy aforesaid; and one other piece, which shall be called the Two-pence, running for two-pennes sterling, and there shall be three hundred threescore and twelve of those two-pennes in the pound weight of Troy aforesaid; and one other piece, which shall be called the Penny, running for a penny sterling, and there shall be seven hundred and forty-four of those pence in the pound weight Troy aforesaid, and every pound weight of the monies of silver aforesaid, shall be and hold at the commixing, melting down, and casting out of the same into ingot, eleven ounces and two penny weight of fine silver, and eighteen penny weight of fine allay, which eleven ounes two penny weight, and eighteen penny weight of alloy, in the pound weight of Troy aforesaid, is the old right standard of the monies of silver in England.

And the said Thomas Bushell doth bind himself, his executors, administrators, unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to make the said monies of silver aforesaid, according and agreeable to the intended trial piece of silver, already appointed by his Majesty's privy council, remaining in the treasury of our said Sovereign Lord the King, within the realm of England, and the like trial piece remaining in the custody of the warden of his Majesty's mint within the Tower of London, who is hereby authorised to deliver to the said Thomas Bushell, a part of the said trial piece indentedly cut off, to be by him kept as his Majesty's standard, to charge him the said master-worker of his Majesty's monies, to make the said monies in fineness thereby: And the said Thomas Bushell doth covenant and agree, to and with our said Sovereign Lord the King, That every pound weight of Troy of the monies of silver aforesaid, shall hold their number aforesaid, and be in value three pounds two shillings sterling, of all the pieces aforesaid, of the which monies of

silver, the said Thomas Bushell shall receive and take up for our said Sovereign Lord the King, of every pound weight of Troy so made, two shillings by tale, out of which two shillings, the said master-worker shall take and have for his charge of workmanship, and for all manner of wastes, provisions, and other necessaries, in and about the making of the said monies, fourteen pence by tale, so shall remain unto our Sovereign Lord the King, ten-pence upon every pound weight of silver, and to the bringer in three pounds: And also out of the said fourteen pence, the aforenamed comptroller, the surveyor of the melting-house, and clerk of the irons, the assay-master, King's clerk, and porter, shall have their fees by the hands of the said Thomas Bushell, in manner and form as in the schedule annexed to these presents is limited and appointed.

And because the said monies of silver cannot continually be made in all things according to the right standard, inasmuch as sometimes in default of the said master-worker, it may be made too strong or too feeble in weight or fineness, or in both; our said Sovereign Lord the King willeth, that when the said monies or silver upon the assay, before the delivery, be found too strong or too feeble, all only in weight, or all only in fineness, or in both, by two penny weight in the pound weight Troy as aforesaid, after the old computation of twenty penny weight in the ounce, and no more, the which two penny weight in that one, or that two penny weight in that other, or two penny weight in them both, shall be called remedy for the master, that then such monies to be delivered for good, so always, the same default do happen by casualty, otherwise not: But if default be found in the said monies in weight or in fineness, or in both, over the said two penny weight in the pound weight aforesaid, then cease the deliverance of the money, and to be challenged less than good, and at the costs of the master-worker to be newly molten, and re-forged, till it be put to point as monies deliverable as aforesaid.

And our Sovereign Lord the King willeth and ordaineth by these presents, that the said warden, and master-worker for the time being, do, and shall receive all bullion brought into the said mint, arising within the said principality, to be coined into the monies before-mentioned, by weight, delivering to the parties so bringing in the same bullion, bills testifying the weight and fineness thereof, and within as convenient time as may be, to deliver to the sme again in monies coined, to the said parties or their attorney, shewing the same bills by the same weight, according to the value of the same bullion, at such time and in such manner and form, as in these presents is limited and appointed.

And our said Sovereign Lord the King willeth and commandeth by this indenture, That the said warden and comptroller shall enter and record in several leidger books, all such bullion of silver, as from time to time shall be brought into

the said mint, which entry shall comprehend the weight and fineness of the said bullion, the parties names that brought it, and what day; and after the said bullion of silver shall be received, and the assay thereof made, reported, and entered into the said leidger books, the same bullion shall be forthwith put into a chest, and the chest shall be locked with two keys, whereof one key shall remain with the warden, and the other of the said keys with the comptroller for the time being, and there shall continue until such time as the same be delivered to the making of monies: And the said warden and comptroller, shall also keep several books of melting, declaring in the same, the quantity and fineness of all manner of silver, and allay put into the melting, with the report of every assay called the Pot of Assay, and the same books shall remain in their several custodies, to charge the master-worker withal, and the same books shall monthly be subscribed and signed by the said warden and comptroller: And the assay-master of our Sovereign Lord the King, shall keep one book of all such bullion of silver, as shall be brought into the said mint, whereby the quantity and fineness may appear, with the report also of the assay of every several pot, commonly called the Pot assay, which pot assay shall be made of some ingot of the said bullion, to be taken by the said warden, comptroller, and assay-master, or any two of them, after the pot is cast out, and the said master-worker holden and bound to make a privy-mark to all the monies that shall be made by him, so that if need should be, he may know and discern which monies of silver, amongst others, be made by him, and which not, and the said master-worker shall also cause the monies to be made in the said mint, to be stamped with the feathers on both sides, for a clear difference from all other monies; and the said warden and comptroller, or their deputies, shall oversee and survey the said allaying, melting, sheering, and making of the said monies of silver, at all times and in all places, and shall endeavour and procure that the said monies, and every of them, be made and perfected according to the true intent of this indenture, and the charge committed to them: And when the said monies shall be coined and compleat, there shall a proof or trial be made of the said monies, before the delivery thereof, in the presence of the warden and comptroller, by the assay-master for the time being, the same assay to be taken as well of fineness as of weight, by such quantity and after such sort, as may be agreed upon by the said warden, comptroller, and assay-master: And after the said monies of silver so assayed and proved for good as is aforesaid, before any deliverance be of the whole sum or portion of that, which remaineth to our Sovereign Lord the King, shall be taken and put into a box by the said warden, or his deputy, in the presence of the said comptroller, whereof the assay shall be made before our Sovereign Lord the King, from time to time, or such of his council, as

shall be appointed by his Majesty's mint, within the Tower of London, as formerly hath been accustomed, or otherwise, where it shall please his Majesty or his council to appoint, that is to say, for every journey of silver, containing thirty pound weight, two pieces of the said monies of silver: And when the said portions of silver be taken and put into a box for to make the assay by, as is aforesaid, this shall be ensealed with the seal of the said warden and comptroller, and the said box shall be shut with two keys, whereof one key shall abide with the said warden, and the other with the comptroller, which box shall remain in a chest as is aforesaid, and upon reasonable warning thereof given, it shall be opened from time to time by his Majesty's appointment, according as is aforesaid, in the presence of his Majesty, or such of his council, or of the warden and officers of his Majesty's mint, in the Tower of London, as his Majesty shall appoint, and in presence of the said warden, master-worker, and comptroller, there shall be made assays, as well of the fineness as of the weight of the said monies of silver in the said box, after the most just manner as can be thought to be made by fire, by water, by touch, or by weight, or by all or any of them, to the end that if the said monies of silver be found and proved good and convenable after the covenant, orders, and agreements aforesaid, the said master-worker to be quit, excused, and discharged, against our said Sovereign Lord the King, and his people, unto that day: And then the said master-worker at his will to have letters patent of our Sovereign Lord the King, under the great seal of England, to be made for his acquittance, specifying the said assays to be made and found as is aforesaid, in such sort as of ancient time hath been accustomed, without fee, therefore paying for the making out of the which letters patent, these presents shall be a sufficient warrant and discharge to the lord chancellor, or lord keeper of the great seal of England for the time being, without any further or special warrant to be sued out for the same: And if it shall happen in the said monies of silver, upon the just assays, which shall be made of the aforesaid boxes in manner abovesaid, be it in weight or in fineness, any default be found, without the said remedies ordained for the said master-worker as is abovesaid, the said master-worker as is abovesaid shall make fine and ransom to our Sovereign Lord the King at his will, and it is further appointed by our Sovereign Lord the King, that the said Thomas Bushell, at his own proper costs and charges, shall have such quantities of irons, being graven in the Tower of London, by his Majesty's chief graver of the mint, for the several species of money aforesaid, from time to time delivered unto him or his deputies, by indenture from the warden of his Majesty's mint, within the Tower of London, as shall be sufficient for the services aforesaid, the said irons to be delivered by him to the clerk of the irons, who is to take care that the same be safely kept, for

the use of the monies of the said mint, and after the same shall become unserviceable, they are to be defaced and returned by the said Thomas Bushell to the said warden, according to the indenture whereby they were received: And the said master-worker doth covenant, promise, and grant, to and with our said Sovereign Lord the King, to pay, bear, and sustain all manner of charges, necessaries, and wastes, arising and growing in, by, or about the weighing, melting, trying, making, and converting the said monies, or any of them, and all fees and wages expressed in a schedule hereunto annexed, and also all other charges whatsoever, touching the said mint, as well in the erecting, repairing, and maintaining the same, as in the hiring and paying of all the moniers or other workmen, to be used or employed in or about the same, so long as he shall continue master-worker of the said monies: And that the said Thomas Bushell shall make his yearly accompt, as well of all silver bullion received melted and coined, as of his defalcation of the said fourteen pence, out of the said two shillings the pound weight Troy, for his Majesty's coinage money, before the warden of his Majesty's mint, within the Tower of London, for the time being, unless it shall please his Majesty otherwise to appoint the same: And for the covenants, grants, and premisses abovesaid, well and truly to be holden and performed, on the part of the said Thomas Bushell, and that he shall bear himself towards our Sovereign Lord the King and his people, in the said office, well and conveniently, and that he shall make gree to the King, the said Thomas Bushell hath made bodily oath before our Sovereign Lord the King, in his chancery, and bindeth himself, his heirs and executors, to our Sovereign Lord the King, by these presents.

And further our said Sovereign Lord the King, willeth and commandeth the warden of his Majesty's mint for the time being, within the Tower of London, that he shall from time to time, cause to be made and delivered to the said Thomas Bushell, at his costs and charges, all such pile or piles of weights, as shall be required and of requisite use in the said mint, perfectly made and exactly, according to the standard of weights remaining in the custody of the said warden of the mint, within the Tower of London.

And our said Sovereign Lord the King ordaineth and appointeth, that the said warden and master-worker for the time being, when and as often as need shall require, shall and may take up as many smiths, workmen, and labourers, and other necessaries, for the doing of all manner of businesses touching the said mint, as to the said warden and master-worker shall seem needful, he paying and allowing reasonable wages and recompense for the same: In which taking of such smiths, workmen, labourers, and other necessaries, our Sovereign Lord the King, hereby willeth and commandeth all justices of peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, and all

other his officers, that they to the said warden and master-worker, and to his deputy and deputies therein, be assistant, helping, and fortifying, as to right doth appertain.

In witness whereof, to the one part of the indenture remaining with the said Thomas Bushell, his Majesty hath caused the great seal of England to be put, and to the other part thereof remaining with our Sovereign Lord the King, the said Thomas Bushell hath put his hand and seal, the day and the year first above written, A. D. 1637. Per ipsum Regem.

Officers for his Majesty's Mint, in the Castle of Abarustwith, in the County of Cardigan, with their several Fees.

Edward Goodyeare, of Heythorpe, in the county of Oxon, Esq. comptroller, forty pounds per annum; Richard Hull, of London, Gent. surveyor of the melting-house, and clerk of the irons, forty pounds per annum; Samuel Remush, of London, Gent. assay-master, forty pounds per annum.

Humfrey Owen, of Aberustwith, in the county of Cardigan, Gent. King's clerk, fifteen pounds per annum; John Cherry Lickhum, porter of the mint, ten pounds per annum.

No. 15.

The following Encouragements were offered by Colonel Johnes, M. P. of Havod, to his Tenants in the Year 1796.

Thomas Johnes, of Havod, Esq. being now about to let Leases on his different Estates in Cardiganshire, and desirous of encouraging his Tenants, and promoting Industry among them, proposes to grant the following bounties to the Whole, on the Conditions annexed to each.

First. He will give to each tenant, during the first year of his lease, as much lime as he (the tenant) shall wish, the price of the lime to be paid for by Mr. Johnes, and the tenant to drive it home within the year to his farm.

Conditions. The lime thus obtained shall be all laid upon the farm as a manure.

A quantity of lime, equal at least to what shall be thus given by the proprietor, shall be bought by the tenant during every succeeding year of the lease, and laid upon the farm for the purpose of manure.

No tenant shall be permitted to take from such limed ground, more than three corn crops following each other without the intervention of a crop of potatoes, or turnips, or pease, or other green crop; but if these are omitted, it shall be laid down to grass:—nor shall the tenant be allowed to break up from grass any such limed ground, without permission of the landlord, in less than years.

Second. That the tenant may have perfect security of reaping benefit from the lime so driven, in every case, towards the end of the lease,—the landlord will become bound to pay to each of his tenants who shall not take a renewed lease, the following rates for the lime that shall have been driven by them, and laid upon their ground for the purpose of manure. That is to say,—For all such lime as has been laid upon the ground that has yielded only two crops to the tenant at the time of his removal, *one half* the purchase price. For that which has been laid upon land that has carried only *one* crop, the whole of the purchase price. And for all such lime as has been driven to the farm during the last year, over and above the quantity that was given by the proprietor during the first year of the lease, not only the whole purchase price, but the price of driving it also; but if no more shall have been driven that year than was at first given by the landlord, the prime cost only shall be allowed without the price of carriage.

Third. Where houses are deemed necessary the landlord shall build a commodious house, with such offices as he shall see necessary for the accommodation of the farm; the walls to be of stone and lime, the roof slated. The materials to be carried by the tenant, the landlord paying the purchase price, and all other expenses.

Conditions. The tenant to keep these houses in repair at his own expense, during the currency of his lease, and to leave them so at his removal; and also to pay per cent. per annum for the money so advanced by the landlord.

Fourth. The landlord will also make at least *one* inclosure upon each farm, *that shall be a complete fence;* the inclosure to be near the house, and in such a situation, and of such a size, as shall seem reasonable to the landlord, and suited to the size of the farm. Where stones can be had, that fence shall be a firm stone wall, with gates and gate-posts complete. In that case the tenant shall lay down the stones at the place wanted, and all other expense to be paid by the landlord.—Where stones cannot be conveniently had, the fence shall be made in the most perfect manner the circumstances will admit.

Conditions. The tenant shall uphold the fence during the currency of the

lease, and leave it in good repair at the time of his removal, and also pay per cent. per annum for the money so expended by the landlord.

Fifth. As a still further inducement to exertions in industry,—Mr. Johnes agrees to give, for a time to be afterwards limited, to each of his tenants, at the rate of FIVE POUNDS PER ACRE, for all the land they shall cause to have been laboured and managed after the following manner, viz.

CONDITIONS. The ground for which this premium is to be given shall lie within an inclosure that shall be a perfect fence at the time, and shall have been put under the following management; viz. 1st, turnips; 2d, barley or oats, laid down with grass seeds. The particulars as below.

For the turnip crop the ground shall be plowed or dug to the depth of at least twelve inches throughout its whole extent, (unless where rock or other similar obstructions incidentally occur) either before or during the months of September, October, November, or December, preceding the sowing.

It shall farther be so far mellowed by repeated plowings or other culture, as shall render it quite free from root weeds, and in proper turnip tilth once, in the month of May at latest.

The field thus prepared shall be manured at the rate of twenty teals, at least, of lime shells per acre, and sixty cart loads of good muck, as much as two horses are able to draw each, consisting of the dung of horses or cattle well rotted, or to be folded with sheep at the rate of heads per acre for one week.

The field thus dressed shall be plowed and sown with turnip-seeds once, at least, before the tenth of June, in drills not less than sixteen inches asunder, nor more than three feet.

These turnips shall be well hoed within the space of one month at most from the time of sowing, and thinned so as to stand on an average in the rows not closer than nine inches, nor more than fifteen inches for each turnip; and shall be kept, during the whole time they are on the ground, quite free from weeds, in a neat husband-like manner, so as to merit the approbation of a person to be sent by the proprietor to inspect them at a proper season, the tenant taking care to give him due intimation for this purpose.

☞ Further instructions for the management of this crop will be given by the bailiff at Hafod, if wanted.

The turnips shall be consumed by sheep or some other animals upon the farm, and shall not be sold or carried off the premises on any account.

The ground afterwards to be properly plowed and sown with barley or oats, as

the tenant shall think most profitable to himself. In either case, the amount of each of the three crops shall be carefully ascertained and reported to the proprietor.

Whether barley or oats be sown, grass seeds, in the following sorts and proportions, unless otherwise specified afterwards, shall be sown along with the crop, and carefully harrowed in, in a husband-like manner:—viz. red clover, at the rate of 10lb.; white clover, 8lb.; yellow or hop clover, 8l.; with three bushels of rye-grass per acre.

The first grass crop may be either cut green and given to cows or other cattle in the house, or made into hay, as shall be judged most profitable by the farmer.

The ground shall not be broken up from grass so laid down, without permission from the landlord, in less than three years; nor shall it ever after be suffered to carry more than two white corn crops running, without the intervention of turnips, potatoes, pease, or other green crops or grass.

☞ The money given, in consequence of this premium, shall, in all cases, be laid out in purchasing lime (carriage not included), to be laid on the farm; and the whole of this lime shall be employed as a manure, and shall not interfere with the other lime accounts mentioned in article *first*, but shall stand by itself. The ground on which such lime is laid to be managed as the other limed grounds specified under article first, and shall in no case come under the peculiarities mentioned in article *second*.

No. 16.

20 *Decem.* 1648. *By the Commissioners by Ordonnance of Parliament for South Wales, and the County of Montgomery.*

By vertue of an ordonnance of parliament unto us directed, bearing date the nineteenth of June, one thousand six hundred forty and eight, The commissioners have noted and declared David Lloyd, of Alltyrodin, in the county of Cardigan, a delinquent, for his acting in the last insurrection in South Wales against the parliament, and thereupon his real and personal estate is sequestered, and his personal estate inventoried and apprized according to the said ordonnance, and a record thereof before us. Which said personal estate Evan Lloyd, son of the said David Lloyd, appearing before us, desyred to compound for, whereupon it is ordered, that for and in consideration of the summe of seventeen pounds, to bee paid to the treasurer for the time being, to the use of the parliament, in manner and form following, that is, five pounds present, six pounds on or before the five and twentieth day of March next following, and six pounds more on or before mid-

summer next ensuing. The said Evan Lloyd, &c. shall ..... personall estate mentioned in the said inventory, and hereby compounded for, And noe other goods or chattels not therein sett downe, expressed, and apprized. And it is further ordered, that the said Evan Lloyd, observing this composition, shall not be disturbed in the possession of the said goods by any of our officers for sequestration, or other servant, According to ordnance of Parliament in that case provided.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

THO. FFOWLE. HUMFRY EOWER.

Intorat per R. ROWLANDSON.
Cler. Commiss^{n}

Received of the above written David Lloyd, of Alltyr Odin, in the county of Cardigan, for the first payment of his composition for his actynge in the last insurrection, the sum of five pounds. I say received the day aforesaid——5l.
by me, JACOB HOCTINGE, Treasurer.

On the back is,

How long is it necessary to keep in acquittance—Shew this of the deed sealed by, &c. without possession.

DAVID LLOYD,
sequestered Anno 1648,
for disloyaltye.

Whereas wee, with others, are by his Highness the Lord Protector and the counsell, appointed commissioners for securing the peace of the commonwealth in the countys of Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen, and are impowered to put in execution several orders and instructions which we have retained, and to send for all persons therein conteyned, these are therefore to will and require, and to make and order you to appear before us, at the house of Nicholas Batman, in Haverfordwest, on the 26 of instant March, by tenn of the clocke in the morning, and to bring with you a true and purfeit particular of your estate, both reall and personall, as it now is, or was on the first of November, 1653, and you are not to conceal any part thereof, upon payne of haveing the same sequestered to the use of the commonwealth, if discovered, and then you shall know what is further required of you. Hereof you are not to fayle. Given under our hands the 6th of March, 1655.

JA. BERRY.

ROWLAND, km.

JER. LLOYD. JAMES PHILLIPPS.
S. R. BROWN. HECTOR PHILIPPS.
DAVID EDDARDES.
JOHN HUGHES.

No. 17.

The Boundaries of this Manor are as follow.

1st. From the river Teivy, at the beginning of the parish toward Lampeter, to a place called Penlanlas.

2d. From two stones above Penlanlas to a heap in the bog.

3d. Hence straight to a heap of stones at Pant-bach.

4th. Thence to Pengarn-wen.

5th. Thence to another heap of stones on a small bank, south side of the road leading from Cwm Twrch to Lampeter, opposite Pylleu Pedill.

6th. Thence to another heap of stones, north side of Lampeter road, in sight of the last.

7th. Thence to a great stone called Hîr-vaen.

8th. Thence to Carreg-tair-croes.

9th. Thence along the top of Cevn esgair vach, straight to Rhyd esgair Bervaidd.

10th. Thence to Byrvaen esgair bervaidd.

11. Thence straight through the bog, to Llo dan y vraichwen, where a very large stone lies flat on the ground.

12th. Thence along the north side of Bank y bwlch, near the top of Maen Penvol gwallt gwyn, near the road leading from Llanyerwas to Llanvair Clywedogeu.

13th. Thence to Carn esgair vraith, up the top of Esgair vraith, and along the top of Esgair vraith, to a flat heap of stones on the top of Esgair vraith, near which place there is a great number of stones.

14th. Thence to an old sheep fold on the down at the north end of Esgair vraith, between Pillpo vach, and Pillpo vawr.

15th. Thence through the bog, straight to a heap of earth called Lloe-Johnes.

16th. Thence straight through a rushy bog, to a large stone within about three hundred yards to Clywedog isav.

17th. Thence to another large stone in sight of Clywedog river, east side of the road leading from Llanvair Clywedogeu to Llanerwas.

18th. Thence along a small rivulet and the north side of a place called Vach-ddû within the parish, straight to the river Teivy.

This manor has incident to it the court-leet and court-baron, which are holden

twice a year, shortly after Easter and Michaelmas, and the lord is intitled to the perquisites and profits of court view of frankpledge, reliefs, heriots, fines, sums of money, amerciaments, goods and chattels of felons, and felons of themselves fugitives, persons outlawed, deodands, waifs, estrays, treasure-troves, chief-rents, quit-rents; to all services, royalties, jurisdictions, franchises, liberties, privileges, and profits, appertaining to it; and to piscaries and fowlings.

The mortuary paid to the lord on the death of a freeholder, is six shillings and eight-pence, and the sum of one shilling and one penny is also paid by every new freeholder.

And the officers annually appointed by the court are a high beadle and two petty constables.

No. 18.

An Account of the Crown Manor of Creuthyn, in the County of Cardigan, South Wales, humbly presented to the Right Hon. Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, by L. M. Dec. 1756.

A

SHORT HISOTRY

OF THE

CROWN MANOR

OF

CREUTHYN,

IN

THE COUNTY OF CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES,

BY LEWIS MORRIS,

1751.

INTRODUCTION.

For the etymology of the name of the county of Cardigan, and its ancient and modern divisions, I refer you to my account of the Manor of Mevenyth, and shall here only premise that the hundred in which the Manor of Creuthyn stands, is in all courts of record called the Hundred of Llanbadarn Vawr, but very often in the warrants of justices of the peace called the Hundred of Genau'r Glyn by mistake, Genau'r Glyn being only the upper division of that hundred; there being two high constables here, one for the upper, the other for the lower division.

CHAP. I.

Of the Situation of the Manor of Creuthyn, its Extent and Boundaries.

The manor of Creuthyn is situate in the hundred of Llanbadarn Vawr, in the county of Cardigan; and was in the time of the Welsh princes one of the three commots of the hundred of Penwedig, and retains to this day the name of a commot, being frequently called by the natives Cwmmwd y Creuthyn. (See Mevenyth, chap. 2.)

It lies on the north-east side of the river Ystwyth, which divides it from the crown lordship of Mevenyth, on the east it joins on Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire, on the north on the crown manor of Perveth, on the north-west on the lordship of Vaenor, belonging to the Duke of Leeds.

The boundaries of Creuthyn are from Eisleddva Gurig, along the boundaries of the counties of Montgomery and Radnor, to the fall of the river Diluw, into Ystwyth, then along the river Ystwyth as low as the fall of the river Paith into it; thence along the river Paith to Rhyd y Velin Vach. Thence to a stone near the said mill, and along the high road to Llanbadarn bridge; then along the river Rheidol to the fall of the river Castell into it near Pont Erwyd, thence along the river Castell to Cwm Ergyr, and to Eisleddva Gurig aforesaid.

CHAP. II.

Of the Names of the Manor.

This manor is by some mistake or other in the Surveyor General's books called the manor of Llannyhangell Croytlim instead of the manor of Creuthyn, of which Llanvihangel is but a part.

Llanvihangel is the name of one of the three parishes which are contained in the manor of Creuthyn, and signifies in English, St. Michael's church. The other two being Llanavan parish, and part of Llanbadarn parish.

In the stile of the court of the manor it is called the manor of Creuthyn, but how it is called in the auditor's debets I could never find; Lord Lisburn and Mr. Powell having a sufficient interest among the leet-jury to get themselves and friends always appointed as majors and beadles to collect the quit-rents, called here chief rents.

By the inhabitants the manor is called sometimes Cwmmwd y Creuthyn, and sometimes the lordship of Creuthyn, but never the manor of Llanvihangel 'y Creuthyn; every person within the manor well knowing that the above mentioned two parishes, as well as Llanvihangel, make up the manor.

The etymology of the word Creuthyn, or Creuddyn, as wrote by the Welsh, is probably from Creu, blood, and Dun, a fort, q. d. bloody fort. There is a commot of the same name near Conway, in Caernarvonshire, in which the castle of Diganwy was situated, where the English kings, John and Henry IIId, had their camps in their fruitless expeditions against the Welsh.

CHAP. III.

Of the Division of the Manor and of the Suitors.

Within the boundaries above mentioned, (ch. 1.) and within the jurisdiction of the court of the manor of Creuthyn, lie the parishes of Llanvihangel, Llanavan, and part of the parish of Llanbadarn; and as the hundred of Llanbadarn Vawr is by the act, (mentioned ch. 2. & 3. of Mevenyth) divided into eighteen parcels, five of those parcels happen to fall in the manor of Creuthyn, viz. Llanvyhangel y Creuthyn the upper and lower parcel, Llanbadarn y Creuthyn the upper and lower parcel, and Llanavan and Westva one parcel. Out of these parcels there are five constables that answer each for his division; who always

bring a list of the homage to the leet-courts of Creuthyn, and these constables are in the May-leet chose and sworn in by the steward.

The resident freeholders in this manor in the five parcels abovesaid, who pay (or ought to pay) suit and service to this court, are about twenty, among whom are Lord Lisburn, Mr. Wm. Powell, of Nanteos, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, of Abertrinant, &c.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Court, and where kept.

In a village of five or six houses, near the church of Llanvihangel y Creuthyn, (so called to distinguish it from other parishes of the same name) the court of this manor is usually kept. The stewardship of this manor, along with some other crown manors, was granted to William Corbett, Esq. in the year 1746.

I was at that time appointed deputy-steward there for the reasons mentioned, ch. 7, of the History of Mevenyth.

Mr. Corbett's grant determining on his death, the courts have been since granted to Thomas Johnes, Esq. whose deputy is Tho. Johnes, of Abermaide, Esq.

Here is also a recorder that keeps the courts-baron.

CHAP. V.

Of the Fines, Amerciaments, &c.

The fines, profits of court, waives, estrays, &c. in this manor, belong to the crown, and the estrays (called there escheats) are yearly collected out of each of the five parishes aforesaid; and are included in the grant mentioned in Mevenyth, chap. 8, to John Lloyd, of Peterwell, Esq.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Major and Beadle, and Quit-Rents.

The collection of the quit-rents, or chief rent, being always in Lord Lisburn's and Mr. Powell's hands, or their friends, as before mentioned, chap. 2, I never could procure a rent-roll of this manor; but that a certain sum is yearly collected, and paid into the audit, is certain, though I know not how much, nor for what tenements in the manor.

The management of this court, and the manor of Creuthyn, *as stewards*, hath been formerly for many years, or ages, (as I am informed) in the hands of Lord Lisburn's family, in so much that the court-baron was better known formerly by the name of Lord Lisburn's Court, than the King's Court; and it is a wonder that there have not been more encroachments of that family here, though there are a good many, as will appear hereafter.

The chief rent, or rather fee-farm rent, for all the *upper parcel* of the parish of Llanvihangel, is collected by Lord Lisburn for his own use, (as I am informed) and there are extraordinary high rents charged upon some small tenements, such as 14l. 10l. &c. on tenements of 20l. 15l. &c. a year.

Quære, by what authority he raises these rents, when the royalty of the whole manor is in the crown?

There is a tradition in the parish of Llanvihangel-y-Creuthyn, that this part aforesaid of the parish called the upper parcel, formerly belonged to the monastery of Strata florida; which makes it probable that these rents were what they called *Rents Resolute*, paid by that monastery to the crown, and after the dissolution of the monastery, they remained in the crown hands till they were sold, though the lands were demised to others.

These *rents resolute* were reckoned among the fee-farm rents to be sold by the statute 22 Car. II. c. 6. which, it is likely, this family may have purchased.

But note, that Lord Lisburn doth not make any claim to the mines on the common of this part of the parish called *the upper parcel*, where he hath these rents; but agreeing well enough with his neighbour Mr. Powell, he lets Mr. Powell claim the mines on the common in this parish, while he takes the mines on the common in the parish of Llanavan to himself; being more convenient for him, and lying near his demesne of Crosswood: though by virtue of the same kind of *rents* he pretended a right to the mine of Esgair y Mwyn, on the common of Mevenyth, or would feign have had it so. (See Mevenyth, chap. 9, ch. 12, and ch. 15.)

CHAP. VII.

Of former Grants of this Manor, or Part of it, and of Encroachments under that Colour.

Besides the grant mentioned in chap. 10, Mevenyth, there was a grant made in the 7th Charles Ist, to William Collins, and Edward Fenn, and their heirs and assigns for ever, of a lead mine, called *Craggie Moyne*, (in the grant in the chapel of the Rolls) situate in a tenement called Briwnant, in the parish of Llanvihangel

y Croythyn; and of all mines in that tenement. This mine-work is now known by the name of *Craig y mwyn,* (the ore rock) which is the Welsh way of writing the above name; and it is also called *Craig fawr Cwmystwyth,* i. e. the great rock of Cwmystwyth; but generally, and better known by the name of Cwmystwyth mines; famous enough in all English treatises of mines.

The tenement of Briwnant, and its boundaries, is also well known, and is situate in the *upper parcel* of the parish of Llanvihangel.

The above-mentioned grant by assignment, or some other means, is come into the hands of Thomas Powell, Esq. (A. D. 1751, and since to Mr. Wm. Powell), who having a considerable estate and power in this manor, and construing his grant according to his own inclinations, claims by virtue of it, not only the mine of Craig y Mwyn, and the mines in the tenement of Briwnant, but says it includes *all other mines* in the parish of Llanvihangel y Creuthyn; whether on freeholders lands, or on the common.

As for the encroachments Mr. Powell hath made on the common under the colour of this grant, see the following chap. 14, in my account of the mines and veins on the common of Creuthyn.

But here it will be necessary to insert a copy of the descriptive part of the above-mentioned grant, whereby the unreasonableness of Mr. Powell's pretensions to all the mines in the lordship may more plainly appear.

CHAP. VIII.

A true Copy of the Grant to Collins and Fenn, of the Mines in Briwnant, from the Chapel of the Rolls.

Damus et concedimus, &c. Willo Collins et Edwardo Fenn, & hered. et assign^{s} suis in perp̃m ann. ill. miner. plumbi, &c.

CHAP. IX.

The above Grant Englished.

We give and grant, &c. to William Collins, and Edward Fenn, and their heirs and assigns for ever, all those mines of lead and ore of lead, called Lead-ore, and the whole of that casual lead, and ore of lead, called Lead-ore, being, growing, increasing, renewing, either acquired or found, among the great rocks of stone, in the parish of Llanvihangel y Creuthyn, in the county of Cardigan, in a certain

parcel of land there, called *Craggie moyne*, situate, lying, and being under meres, boundaries, and limits of a farmed tenement or messuage and land, with the appurtenances thereof, called Briwnant. And all those mines of lead, &c. arising, renewing, growing, or being within the *land* and *tenement*, lying within the parish of Llanvihangel y Creythin aforesaid. And also free liberty and full power and authority to make, dig, and open any shaft or shafts, of mine or mines, to get lead, and ore of lead, in all or any part or parcel of the said *soil* or *land*, within the parish above-mentioned. And to have and take all the lead, and ore of lead, so found and acquired in the said shafts, and the same to convert to their own proper use, &c. together with liberty of ingress, egress, and regress to and upon the *aforesaid land and mines*, in the parish aforesaid, in, by, and over all apt and convenient ways to work, acquire, and carry lead, and ore of lead, there.

Together with meet and convenient way, leave, and stay leave, for all persons, with their horses, carts, and wains, and other carriages, to come and go to and from the said shafts and places, in the parish aforesaid, to have, convey, and carry lead, and ore of lead, there, &c.

CHAP. X.

Observations on the foregoing Grant.

Mr. Powell would have it that the words *Ac omn.* &c. following the word Briwnant, signify, "And all *the* mines in *all lands, and tenements, within the parish* of Llanvihangell y Croythin;" whereas the meaning of the grant seems to be, "And all these mines in other parts of the tenement of Briwnant, (as well as those in Craggie Moyne), in the parish of Llanvihangel.

If the words *Ac omn.* &c. meant all the mines *in all lands* and *tenements within* the parish of Llanvihangel, what occasion was there to make such a particular grant of *Briwnant*, which was one of those tenements?

It is also to be observed, that lead, and lead ore only, is granted here. Here are no other mines or minerals of copper, tin, &c. granted. But the lessees under Mr. Powell, or his father, have got formerly great quantities of copper ore, as well as lead ore, in a place called Copper-hill, pretended to be part of this grant. (See Copper-hill, in chap 14.) But suppose that this grant extended to all other freeholders lands and tenements, in the parish of Llanvihangel, the mining act of 4th and 5th of William and Mary hath made that part void, and the words, "lands and tenements," doth not comprehend the waste of the manor. (See also last page).

CHAP. XI.

Of the Game and Fishing in the Manor.

The wild mountains on the common of Creuthyn being all heathy, and of great extent, afford plenty of grouse, and some black game, some hares, and too many foxes.

The rivers here breed trout, and some salmon are found in the river Rheidiol. Here also are large lakes that produce plenty of fish, and where wild fowl frequent.

CHAP. XII.

Of Part of a Mesnes Lordship, called Rhydonner, contained within Creuthyn.

There are a few tenements in this manor in the parish of Llanbadarn Vawr, which pay a chief rent to Thomas Johnes, of Abermaide, Esq. and the same tenements pay also to the crown, and pay suit and service to the court of Creuthyn.

This mesne lordship is situate partly in Creuthyn, partly in Perveth aforesaid, which sometimes creates disputes about constables chose in each leet: but there are no parts of the common that these tenants claim, no more than other tenants of the manor.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Mines on Freeholder's Lands in this Manor.

1. Gro Gwynion mine is a very ancient lead mine work, lying in the parish of Llanavan, on a tenement belonging to Mr. L. Pryse, of Woodstock. That part of it called y Gwaith-mawr, i. e. Great work, is at this time wrought by the company of mine-adventurers of England, under a lease from Walter Pryse, and Lord Lisburn, the latter having some claim to the west end of the mine. They raised there lately about four hundred ton a year of potter's ore, but the work is on the decay, being grown deep, and watery, being about two hundred yards in depth, though there is a level of late drove into it, that drains it within forty yards to the bottom.

2. Cwmystwyth mine-work, known by the name of Graig fawr, i. e. The great rock; and of Craig y mwyn, i. e. the mine rock, or ore rock. This, in the crown's grant, (mentioned in chap. 7, 8, 9,) is called " *Magna Petra*, and *Craggie Moyne*.

This mine-work is not above a hundred yards in length, and is a knot of several

veins joined together, lying on the south side of a steep rock, leading to the north, and hanging, as it were, over the river Ystwyth.

This small spot of ground hath been worked for many ages, and is not yet exhausted. The ore lies in bellies within great riders, and never in a regular vein.

This great rock is now worked by persons under a lease from Thomas Powell, Esq. paying him a duty of 20s. per ton for the said mine, and 25l. a year to the audit, the reserved rent for the crown.

There are several old works on the tenement of Briwnant, besides Craig y Mwyn, as Nant y rhiw fach, &c. but not in working at present.

They raise yearly about two hundred ton of Potter's lead ore in Craig y mwyn, and there are about seventy or eighty miners constantly employed.

3. Gwaith pen y bont, in the parish of Llanvihangel, a small trial for a lead mine on the lands of Mr. Pugh, of Rhôs y Rhiw.

4. Cwmnewydion uchaf, a lead mine work in the parish of Llanavan, on the lands of Mrs. Lloyd.

There are several other mine works on freeholder's lands in this manor, but not worked to any profit at present, as

Kennant, Mr. Powell's; Pant mawr, Mr. Lloyd's; Penllwybr Llwynog, Mr. Powell's; Nant glâs, and Rhiw Rygors, Mr. Lloyd's; Troed rhiw felen, Nant yr onnen, Penbryn, Meigen, &c.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Mines on the Common in the Manor of Creuthyn.

1. The Copper hill near Cwmystwyth. This hill is part of the common of Creuthyn, and there are copper and lead mines upon it, that have been formerly worked by lessees under a pretended lease from Mr. Powell, who had no power to grant such a lease; for his grant is only for lead ore, besides that this is not on the liberty belonging to the tenement of Briwnant, (see chap. 7, 8, 9,) but is grazed by the tenant of *Cwm du*, a neighbouring farm.

There are no great works carried on in this hill at present; but there hath been a great quantity of copper ore raised here.

2. Y Gwaith Coch. This is an old lead mine work, on the same vein with Grogwynion mine work, mentioned chap. 13, but lying more westward, on the steep edge of a vast high rock on the common of Creuthyn, in the parish of Llanavan, and is an old encroachment made by Lord Lisburne's family. It is now in the hands of the company of mine adventurers of England, under a lease from

the present Lord Lisburne: this is a good situation, and may turn out to be a work of great profit; they do not work on ore, and only drive a level towards the old drowned mine, being afraid of the crown's claiming it, when Esgair y Mwyn made so much noise.

3. Nant yr hudol vein of lead ore, in the parish of Llanbadarn Vawr. This was a vein that appeared to the day in the north side of a cliff of a rock, bearing some ore.

Mr. Powell, under pretence of the grant mentioned chap. 7, 8, 9, not contented with the parish of Llanvihangel, must needs extend it to the parish of Llanbadarn, and accordingly hath some years ago set a poor wandering miner to work there, who raised some ore, and converted it to his own use. This was by way of making a title there, and nothing more was done by him in it.

4. Nant y Creiau, an ancient drowned lead mine work, of about fifty yards long, westward of Nant yr Hudol aforesaid, in the parish of Llanbadarn Vawr. Here is also, on the same vein, a small rib of ore for thirty or forty yards in length, in the bottom of the brook eastward, and another (supposed the same vein) westward.

In the year 1747 I set some miners to open this old drowned work, to try if I could make any discovery for the crown. Besides the new vein above-mentioned, which was then first discovered to the east, we found there several shoads of ore, and a great likelihood of a place for a profitable work, on the west forefield of this vein. In the mean time, and before we had got to the bottom of the old work, Mr. John Vaughan, merchant in London, applied for a grant of mines in this manor. But he being afterwards informed of Mr. Powell's carrying the cause in the Exchequer against the crown, about the common in the manor of Perveth, and the mine called Bwlch gwyn, and that he openly encroached where he thought proper without control, Mr. Vaughan did not proceed to make out his lease, being afraid of engaging in law-suits with the encroachers, but gave it up to Owen Meyrick, Esq. Mr. Powell perceiving that nobody under the crown went on with these mines, ventured, Sept. 1751, to set a bargain to some poor miners to work at Nant y Creiau, west forefield, who, upon my threatening to prosecute them, left off; and upon Esgair y mwyn's proving in profit, I built a smithy at Nant y Creiau, and set miners at work there on the west forefield to raise ore for the crown, where there is a prospect of a good mine; and having raised a few tons free of potter's ore, which I left on the bank unwashed, being called for to London to pass my accounts, I had no sooner turned my back, but Mr. Powell and Mr. Townsend's people, John Ball, &c. went there, and dressed the ore, and carried it off, by a mob of the poorest people they could find.

5. Yr ochr Lwyd. This is a new vein found but a few years ago, by a miner who pretends it was discovered to him in a dream. It is on the common, in the parish of Llanvihangel y Creuddyn, near a freehold tenement, called y Ddôl wen, the lands of Thomas Lloyd, Esq.

Wm. Powell pretending he had a right to this common under the grant to Collins and Fenn, (mentioned chap. 7, 8, 9,) did about the year 1746, set this miner a bargain to raise ore here by the ton; who raised a few tons of free potter's ore, and paid the duty to Mr. Powell.

This discovery is also about five miles from the tenement of Briwnant, and seems to be no unlikely place for a mine work, the ore having been there once a foot wide, but they are afraid of making effectual trials, lest the crown should claim it.

CHAP. XV.

Of Mr. Powell's Scheme of converting all the King's Commons in Cardiganshire into Freeholds, in order to deprive his Majesty of his Mines and other Royalties in that County.

There is something very remarkable in this scheme, and seemingly inconsistent with itself. For he would have the crown to lose all royalties of mines, &c. in crown manors, by turning the commons into freeholds. But he and others have manors which were bought of the crown, and whose rights to those manors they must derive from the crown, yet insist upon the commons and niches in those manors to belong to themselves as lords of the manors, and not to the freeholders bordering on those commons. Thus, all the freeholders, whose lands join on the common of Llawerneg, in the crown manor of Perveth, where Bwlch gwyn mine stands, are to call that common the freehold. But if that common had been in a manor belonging to a country gentleman, it must have been called a common belonging to the lord of the manor, and the mines would have been the lords; because the king had sold him the manor and mines. That is to say, " Former kings had a right to mines on the waste in crown manors, but the present king hath not. So it is in Genau'r Glyn, a manor belonging to Mr. Price of Gogerthan, in Arwystle, and Sir Watkin Wm. Wynne; the mines there on the common belong to the lord of the manor.

Again in Llanvihangel y Creuthyn; the mines on the common there, as Mr. Powell says, are his, and were given him by the crown in the grant to Collins and Fenn, (ch. 7, 8, 9.) Mr. Tho. Lloyd, who is owner of a freehold near ochr Lwyd, a mine on the common (mentioned ch. 14, No. 5.) dare not say that the mine, or

any part of that common that joins on him is his freehold, Mr. Powell must have the mines, because he says he had them of the crown. But let Mr. Powell's claim to Llanvihangel y Creuthyn be laid aside, and let the crown claim, then all the common of Creuthyn will turn to be freeholds to the adjoining freeholders, and Mr. Lloyd shall have his share among the rest.

In the Easter leet, in the crown manor of Perveth, Mr. Powell made a fair attempt to have the common above the river Rheidiol divided into freeholds among the cottages on the common, and meres, and boundaries set by a jury: and as there happened to be one of those cottages belonging to me, he imagined I would have come into the scheme.

But when I refused to adjourn the leet, or to suffer any meeting of the jury at all on that account, he threatened me with an information in the King's Bench, and I have a letter under his hand to that purpose, (written in the year 1751.)

Again the mine on *Nant y Creiau,* (ch. 14, No. 4.) on the common of Creuthyn, in the parish of Llanbadarn fawr, is not near any property of Mr. Powell, that I can hear of, but is on the liberty of grazing of a tenement called Nant syddion, belonging to one Parry.

And yet notwithstanding this the bargain Mr. Powell hath set lately to raise ore here, is to the tenant of that very farm, Nant Syddion.

This case is different from the parish of Llanvihangel, for there is not so much as the name of the parish of Llanbadarn in the grant to Collins and Fenn, so there is no colour for a pretence.

When he is put to the push, his last shift here I suppose will be, to take a lease of this common from —— Parry, and so make it a freehold, though there is no such thought at present, for his miners give it out that Mr. Powell hath shewed them a large parchment, a grant from the crown, including all these hills, and upon my sending to forbid them to work, he hath promised them he would stand by them. The common report in the country now in every body's mouth is, that all the country gentlemen are to assist Mr. Powell by subscription, to stand another law-suit with the crown for the commons and mines in crown manors.

Thus far was sent to Lord Powis by L. Morris.

Sept. 1751. A hundred yards west of the old work of Nant y Creiau, Mr. Powell hath set a bargain by the ton to raise ore, to Wm. David, of Nant syddion, for three years, at 15 s. a ton.

Wm. David took in for a partner one Edward Lewis George, one Morgan Evan hired by them works also there. The vein is about four feet wide, with

knots of free potter's ore in it, here and there. This 23d Oct. they have half a ton of ore raised.

A vein (says Jenkin Llawerneg) on the flat above Nant y Creiau, east, with ore.

(Siengyn Llawerneg's vein is in a river about Blaen Merin.)

Also a copper vein at Blaen Nant yr hudol, of green copper ore, in the Sheley rock.

The freehold of the tenement of Briwnant, (but not the common where Craig y mwyn is,) belongs to a freeholder, and doth not follow the grant of the mines.

Qu. Whether by the 5 Wm. and Mary the mines in that farm do not belong to the owner of the ground, and not to Mr. Powell. And whether also that act doth not invalidate all former grants in freeholds, supposing even that the words "*Ac omn.*" mean all lands and tenements in the parish of Llanvihangel, (ch. 10.)

It appears in the body of the grant how the mines in the tenement of Briwnant fell to the crown, viz. by the dissolution of the monasteries.

The mine of Craggie Moyne formerly belonged to the monastery of Strata florida. There is a report which is current in the parish of Llanvihangel, that the rents of the upper parcel of Llanvihangel, which is from the river *Cell* upwards, did formerly belong to the monastery of Strata florida, and probably the rents resolute that were paid by the monastery to the crown, were sold by Charles II. to Trawsgoed, (22 Ch. II, c. 6. of fee-farm rents.)

But quere whether this case of the mines of Briwnant be not parallel with the Earl of Northumberland's case in Plowden's Reports.

The question was, whether in granting the manor to the Earl, together with all mines within the said manor was good; yet the king could not alienate mines, being perfectly linked to the prerogative of the crown.

No. 19.

MANOR OF PERVETH,

IN THE

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

BY

LEWIS MORRIS,

OF PENBRYN.

The customs of the manor of Perveth, set down by the oaths of the tenants of the said manor, whose names are underwritten, to their utmost knowledge, at a court of survey there holden for our Lord the King, by Lewis Morris, gent. steward of the said manor, on the day of and in the 20th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, and so forth.

In the first place, that the bound of the said manor of Perveth is as followeth:

On the east it joins on the lordship of Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn, commonly called Tal-y-bont; and to the south-east on the lordship of Arwystli, and the borders of Montgomeryshire; then from Eisteddfa Gurig to Cwm Ergyr; thence along the river Castell, which divides it from the lordship of Creuthyn, and falls into Rheidiol, a little below Pont Erwyd; then along the river Rheidiol, which divides it from the said lordship of Creuthyn, till we come down to Rhyd Onnen; from whence it strikes over along the way to a house called Tafarn y Fagl, and from thence along the road to the river Peithill, and thence to Rhyd Lydan, in the high road that leads to Gogerthan, and so along that river, to a river near Rhyd hîr; from thence to Gogerthan, and along the riverr near Cwrt to Broginin, to Lletty Jevan hên, and near the old fort; thence to Lluest y Traffe, and over the mountain to a ford called Rhyd y Biswel, near Lluest Safydryn; thence to Bwlch Ystellen, thence to Abercamaddwr as aforesaid.

2. Also that the said lordship or manor is divided into four divisions, called Parcels, to wit, Parcel Treveirig, Parcel Canol, Melynddwr, and Cwmrheiddol, all situate in the parish of Llanbadarn Vawr.

3. Also that all manner of royalties within the said manor, wholly and solely to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to no other person or persons whatsoever.

4. Also that a court-leet and lawday hath been kept within the said manor twice a year, for time out of mind, and a court baron every fortnight.

5. Also that at a leet-court, kept within a month after Michaelmas, it hath been customary for the majority of freeholders to elect a major, or prepositor, and a beadle, to collect the king's chief rent within the said manor, for the ensuing year, which they did at two payments, May and Michaelmas, and which rent they are to pay into the auditor's hands; the major to collect the parcels of Melynddwr, and Cwmrheidiol, and the beadle the parcels of Treveirig and Canol.

6. Also that on the leet-court, kept within a month after Easter, a constable is appointed, and sworn for each of the four parcels of the lordship, and two tythingmen in each parcel, (commonly called Pumwyr trèf) who are to assist the constables in their office, and to make presentments about the cattle on the common, the repairs of the highways, and of the boundary hedge of the common called y Clawdd Eithaf.

7. Also that there is a common pound, pinfold, or pitfold, in each of the four parcels of the lordship kept up at the expense of the parcel, where the tenants are to impound the cattle that trespass upon them, and there to be locked up, and the key to be in the care of the constable, or in his absence, a tythingman; and that the fees of the said pound, after damages are paid, is two-pence upon each proprietor of cattle that lives in the parcel, and four-pence each proprietor that lives out of the parcel.

8. Also that the tenants within the said manor may not sue one another out of the court of this manor, (if the said court can hold plea of the action) i. e. in debt or damages under forty shillings, without licence from the steward of the manor first had and obtained. If any offend herein to be presented and amerced.

9. Also that every freeholder within the manor, whose lands join on the common, is to keep up, or order to be kept up, the boundary hedge between him and the common, and that this hedge is called y Clawdd Eithaf.

10. Also that it is customary for every tenant, or inhabitant in the said lordship, to turn his commonable cattle and other living stock, upon the king's waste, and common, provided they be in the care of a shepherd.

11. Also that no cattle shall be taken in keeping on the common by any cottager, from persons that live in another lordship.

12. Also that every freeholder, or tenant, or cottager, within the manor, may, at his will and pleasure, cut turf, fern, heath, furze, and wood, upon the king's common hills, and waste ground, within the precincts of the said manor; and that it is customary for each tenant that joins on the mountain, to cut the said turf, and so forth, in the most convenient place next adjoining to his tenement, for his own use and commodity, but can sell none out of the lordship. And the other tenants or freeholders of the inward part of the manor are to cut turf on any other part of the mountain, and to have an equal benefit of the king's waste.

Also that it is customary at each leet-court, or when the leet is necessary, for the steward to appoint two honest and sufficient men out of the freeholders to be affeerors for all amerciaments happening at any court-baron, or at any law-day, and this they are to do without partiality or affection.

13. Also that any tenant parting with his tenement at May day, pays half the chief rent due upon the said tenement for that year.

14. Also that if strayers, sheep and other cattle, shall come, and happen to be in the said manor, and there remain the space of a year and a day without lawful claim of the owners, or if they be whole eared or unmarked, to be and remain as forfeitures, for the only use of the lord of the manor, if they prove strays.

15. Also that there is a pair of stocks kept at the common charge in each parcel, which is the constable's prison, where he is to secure felons, rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, till he can bring them before a magistrate.

16. Also that there was a rent-roll of the king's quit-rents, made in former times, and signed by the steward and freeholders, and engrossed upon parchment, and kept in court, where the beadle and prepositor might have recourse to it upon occasion, or in case any dispute happened about the payment thereof.

No. 20.

A List of some of the Manors in Cardiganshire.

Manors.	Lords.
Caron	Edward Powell, Esq.
Llanddewi Brêvi	The Lord Bishop of St. David's.
Cellan	Rev. Lewis Turnor.
Lampeter	Col. Bayley Wallis.
Gwynionydd Ywch Cerdin	Edward Loveden Loveden, Esq.
Gwynionydd Is Cerdin	Ditto.

Manors.	Lords.
Gwynionydd Is coed	Edward Loveden Loveden, Esq.
Ystrad	Ditto.
Cardigan	Tho. Johnes, Esq.
Llyswen and Aberaëron	Rev. A. T. J. Gwyne.
Llandygwydd	Rev. Tho. Griffith.
Llechrydd	Tho. Lloyd, Esq.
Atpar and Dufryn Teivy	The Bishop of St. David's.
Gilvach rheda	
Llanilar	Tho. Johnes, Esq.
Pervedd	The Crown.
Mevenydd	Ditto.
Y Vaenor	Duke of Leeds.
Genau'r Glyn	Pryse Pryse, Esq.

No. 21.

In the List of griefs sent by Llewelyn ap Grufydd, Prince of Wales, to John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, and still kept among the Records of Canterbury, the 10th and 11th Items are as follow.

10th Item. When certain men of Geneurglyn had taken certain goods of some of their neighbours of Geneurglyn, when they were in the dominion of the Prince of Meirion, the king's men of Llanbadarn did take away the said goods out of the said dominion of the prince; and when the prince's men came thither, and asked the cause why they took the said prey, the king's men killed one of them, and wounded another, and the rest they did imprison, neither could the prince get any justice for the said goods to this day.

11. And where it is contained in the peace that all things committed in the marches should be redressed in the marches, yet the king's men would no where hear the prince's men, but put them in the castle of Llanbadarn, (probably the castle of Aberystwyth) which is against the peace aforesaid.

In these articles, and divers others, the king standeth sworn to the prince and to his people.

At the same time was sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury the following:

These be the griefs done by the Englishmen to the sons of Meredydd ap Owain.

1. After that the king had granted these gentlemen their own inheritance of Geneurglyn and Creuddyn, he, contrary to the peace, disinherited the said gentlemen, denying them all laws and customs of Wales, and of the county of Caermarthen.

2. The said king, in his county of Cardigan, by his said justices compelled the said gentlemen to give judgment upon themselves; where their predecessors never suffered the like of Englishmen.

3. The said justices of the king have taken away the courts of the noblemen in Wales, and compelled the people to satisfy before them, for trespasses; when they ought to have been satisfied before the said nobles.

4. When a wreck happeneth upon any of the lands of the noblemen, whose ancestors had wrecks, they should have the same; yet the king forbiddeth them, and the said king, by colour of that shipwreck, contrary to their custom and law, did condemn them in eight marks, and took away all the goods of the shipwreck.

5. That none of our men of the county of Cardigan dare come amongst Englishmen for fear of imprisonment: and if it had not been for fear of hurt, the nobles would never have stirred.

No. 22.

Lords. Comm^rs

Veneris, 12° Die Decembris, Anno Regni Regis et Reginæ Willielmi et Mariæ secundæ, Inter Cornelium Le Brun, arm. et Anne Ux. ejus, Oliver Howells, gen. et Maria Ux. ejus, Williamum Corbett, gen. et Ellianorum Ux. ejus, que Bartolemeum Evans, Carolum Herbert, alias *Defet^r*

℣ *Billa Revivenda.*

This cause coming on to be heard before the late Master of the Rolls on the 30th November, tertio Jacobi Secundi, It was then, amongst other things, ordered, that a trial at law should be had between the said plaintiffs and defendants Herbert and Evans, in an action to be brought in the Court of Exchequer, and to be tried at the then next assizes to be held for the county of Hereford; to try whether any, and what customs, suits, and services, were due from the defendants, as

tenants of that part of the manor or lordship of Tregaron and Pennarth, called Vaynor Gaeth, lying and being in the county of Cardigan, to the plaintiffs as lords of the said manor; and after such trial either party had liberty to resort back to this court: That a trial was had pursuant to the said order, and a verdict was found for the plaintiffs; and the cause afterwards coming to be heard on the equity, reserved, and the defendants' counsel then moving for a new trial, it was, by two several orders, (the one of the 5th December, 1688, and the other of the 2nd of July, 1689,) ordered, that the defendants should pay to the plaintiffs the full costs, not only of the said trial, but also the full costs in preparing for a trial the assizes before, to be taxed by Mr. Beresford, the Clerk of the Pleas in the Court of Exchequer; which said costs were, by the last mentioned order, to be paid to the plaintiff Corbett within two days then next ensuing, and thereupon the said parties were to proceed to a new trial on the former issue, to be held in and for the said county; but in default of the defendants paying the costs aforesaid, no trial was to be had: And in case the defendants should pay the said costs, and not proceed to a trial as aforesaid, then the former verdict was to stand; and if such new trial should be had, and a verdict be again found for the plaintiffs, the same was to be final and conclusive to the said defendants: And this cause coming on again this present day to be heard upon the equity, reserved in the presence of counsel learned in the law on both sides, the plaintiffs' counsel alledged that, in pursuance of the said last order another trial at law hath been had, and that the jury upon a full evidence gave in a verdict for the plaintiffs (specially) viz. they found that the said defendants as tenants within that part of the said manor of Tregaron, called Vaynor Gaeth, ought to pay and perform and do to the plaintiffs, as lords of the said manor, the several customs, suits, and services following, viz. That the said defendants, as tenants there, ought to appear at all the courts leet and view of frank pledge, and do suit of court there, (and also) to appear at the Court Baron of the said manor, to pay their rents for their respective tenements yearly to the plaintiffs, as lords of the said manor; and that the said defendants ought to pay to the plaintiffs, as lords of the said manor, three quarters of good clean oats, called "Ceirch March," according to the measure used at the town of Tregaron, upon the 25th day of March, yearly, for every tenement which they hold within Vaynor Gaeth aforesaid; and that they the said defendants, as tenants within Vaynor Gaeth aforesaid, ought also to pay to the plaintiffs, as lords aforesaid, the sum of six shillings and eight-pence upon the alienation of every tenement there or of any part thereof, and also the sum of two shillings upon the marriage of every their daughters, and also the sum of six shillings and eight-pence, upon the death of either of them being freeholders there in the name of an heriot; and also

ought severally yearly for every of their tenements there, to pay, do, and perform to the said lords, the duties, customs, and services following, (to wit,) four loads of dried turfs, one day's plowing with one team on the lords' demesne lands, called "Tyr yr Arglwydd," and one day's harrowing with two horses there, and one day's reaping of corn there, and one day's mowing of hay there, and to carry one horse-load of lime to the said demesne lands; and also the said defendants, at their own charges, to find and provide thatch for the thatching of the lord's mill, as often as need requires, and with all and every of their team and teams to carry the same to the said mill, and also to carry wood, stone, and other materials to the said mill, for the repairs thereof, as often as need requires; and to carry wood, stone, and other materials, for the repair of the mill-ponds and dams of the said mill, and to amend and repair the breaches thereof, as need requires, and to scour and cleanse the said mill-ponds and dams also as often as need requires: And the said Jury also found and explained what suit of mill the defendants as tenants of the said manor ought to do, (viz.) To grind all their corn and malt growing and spent within the said manor, and also all the corn and malt brought into the said manor and spent within the same.—And therefore, it was prayed, that the several customs so found due from the defendants, as tenants within that part of the said manor called Vaynor Gaeth, for the plaintiffs, may be ratified and confirmed by the decree of this court; and that the defendants may pay unto the plaintiffs their costs at law, and in this court: Whereupon, and upon hearing the defendants' counsel, and what was alledged on both sides, this court doth think fit, and so order and decree, that the defendants, as tenants within that part of the said manor of Tregaron and Pennarth called Vaynor Gaeth, and their heirs and assigns, do pay and perform the several customs, suits, and services, so found by the jury for the plaintiffs at the said last trial, and that the same be established according to the said last verdict; and that the defendants do pay unto the plaintiffs their costs of this suit, and also of the said last trial, to be taxed by Sir Adam Ottley, Knight, one of the Masters of this Court.

GEORGE EDWARDS, Deputy Registrar.

Die Veneris, 29no *Januarii*, 1691.

Upon hearing counsel this day at the bar upon the petition and appeal of Charles Herbert, and Bartholomew Evans, Yeomen, from a decree made in the High Court of Chancery the 12th Day of December, in the second year of their Majesties' reign, in a cause there depending between Cornelius Le Brun and Ann

his wife, Oliver Howells, Gent. and Mary his wife, William Corbett and Eleanor his wife, complainants, against the appellants and others, defendants; as also the answer of Cornelius Le Brun, Esq. and Ann his wife, Oliver Howells, Gent. and Mary his wife, William Corbett, Gent. and Eleanor his wife, respondents, after due consideration had of what was offered by counsel on the said petition and answer, It is ordered adjudged by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, that the said petition and appeal of Charles Herbert and Bartholomew Evans, Yeomen, shall be and is hereby dismissed this house, and that the decree upon which they appeal shall be and is hereby affirmed.

MATH. JOHNSON, Clerk, Parliamenter.

THE END.

INDEX TO NAMES AND PLACES.

Aber Dyfi, xxxiii, xxxv
Aberaeron, 290
Aberfraw, xxvii, lxix
Aberheidol Castle, xxxv
Aberllolwyn, 338
Abermeirig, 273
Abernant Bychan, 183
Aberned, xxxiii
Aberporth, 176
Abertrinant, 346
Aberystwyth, xxxii, xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxvii, xxxviii, xxxix, xlii, xliii, lii, ccxix.—281, 311, 411
Abury Temple, lxxxii
Adam de Francton, xlvii
Adams, 209
Aeddan the treacherous, clix
Aëron River, 19, 290
Ætius, xv
Agriculture, ccxliii
Ailsford, l
Albanian settlers, iv
Albans, St. xc
Allen, 273, 301
Allt yr Odin, 146, 148, 150, 152
Ammianus Marcellinus, xii
Anarawd, xxvi, xxvii
Aneurin, iii
Angharad, xxvi
Anglesey, xliii, xlv
Arderyd, battle of, clix
Arianism, xci
Arianrod, cxviii
Arnothen, xxvi
Arth River, 22, 293
Arthen, xxvi
Artholes, xxvi
Arthur, xlv
Arustly, xxxv
Asaph, St. Bishops of, lii, ci
Ashenvel, 106
Athel, 376
Athelstan, 154
Atpar, 137
Augustin, cii
Aulus Didius, viii
Avan, St. 317

Bach glas, xxxix
Baldwin, Archbishop, 97, 199
Bange Foes ddu, 141
Bangor, ci.—139, 140
Bangor Iscoed, xc.—143
Bardolph, Lord, lii
Bards, ii, xxxvi, lxxx, cxiv
Beadnel, 222
Bec, 268, 411
Bedford, Duke of, ccxii
Berwyn River, 6, 7
Bettws Bledrws, 223
Bettws Iwan, 185
Bevan, 105, 132
Beynon, 132
Bishopp, 301
Blaen Cerdyn, 159
Blaendyfryn, 140
Blaengevel, 142
Blaenpant, 131
Blaenpennel, 275
Blaenporth, xxxii.—169, 170, 271, 294, 416
Bleddrws, St. 223
Blegwryd ab Owain, lxviii
Blethyn ab Cynvyn, lxxii
Boadicea, cxciv
Boduni, v
Bonsal, ccxxxiv.—402, 411
Borthin, 140
Bowen, 100, 147, 160, 166, 168, 170, 175, 182, 194, 196, 438
Bran ap Gwerydd, 57, 61
Bran ap Llyr, xx, xxi, lxiii, lxxxviii
Brigantes, v, ix
Brigstocke, 130, 131, 166, 167
Brin Llwyd, ccxxxiv
Brin Picca, ccxxxiv
Brogynin, 404
Brongwyn, 185

Bron y gôch, ccxl
Bronwydd, 162
Brooks, 234, 237
Brothen, xxv
Brudenel, 94
Brython, or Britons, iii
Buallt, xlvii
Bulton, 103
Bushell, ccxviii, ccxix
Byrt, 130
Bwlchbychan, 194
Bwlchmawr, 195
Bwlch y Pawl, xxvii

Cadell, xxvi, xxvii, xxxiv.—261, 299, 311
Cadwalader, xxxiii, xxxiv, ciii.—96, 113, 233, 416
Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, xxx.—95, 414
Cadwgan grach, 134, 238, 287
Caer Caradoc, xxiv
Caergevel, 142
Caergybi, 62
Caerlleon, viii, xc, clix
Caermarthen, viii, x, xlvi, lii
Caer Wair, xxiii
Caerwedros, xxxiii.—48, 229, 232, 233, 293
Caer Wyddno, 50, 73
Cæsar, iv.—94, 173
Cambria, iv
Camddwr, xxx.—6, 30, 41, 268
Camnant, 160
Campbell, 461
Cangi, or Cangiani, v
Cantrev Canol, 48
Cantrev Gwaelod, 50
Cantrev Gwarthav, 48, 49
Cantrev Mabwyniawn, 48
Cantrev Penwedig, 48, 283
Cantrev Syrwen, 48
Cantrev y Castell, 48
Canwyll Corph, cxxiii
Capel Bettws Lleucu, 245
Capel Brin Eglwys, 187
Capel Ddewi, 140
Capel Gartheli, 245
Capel Gwnda, 186
Capel Santessau, 187
Capel Twrgwynne, 186
Capel Whyl, 187, 192
Caradoc, or Caractacus, v, vi, viii, lxiii, cxciv, ccxi.—304
Caradoc ab Grufydd, xxix
Caranog, St. 224
Carberry, Earl of, 243
Cardigan, or Aberteivi, xxvii, xxviii, xxix, xxx, xxxii, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxix, xl, xli, xlii.—81, 104
Caredig ab Cunedda, viii, xxv.—145
Caredigion, viii, xxviii
Carog, 334
Caron, St. 252
Cartismandua, vi, xx
Castell Abereinon, 146
Castell Cadwgan, 73, 290
Castell Cevel, 124
Castell Cevn ddu, 285
Castell Coed vôn, 146
Castell dû, 196
Castell Flemys, 251
Castell Goedtrev, 243
Castell Hywel, 149
Castell Llwyd, 124
Castell Mabwyniawn, 233, 418
Castell Moeddyn, 233
Castell Nadolig, 179
Castell Odwyn, 276
Castell Pistog, 139
Castell Pridd, 178
Castell Rhôs, 298
Castell River, 31
Castle of Cardigan, 95
Castle Hill, 345
Caswallon, or Cassibellaunus, iv, xvii, xix, xx, clvii, ccxi
Catherine of Spain, 93
Catuellani, v
Cawder, Lord, 461
Cedivor, xxviii.—149
Ceitho, St. 276
Celibacy of the clergy, cii, cv
Cellan, 212, 219
Cenwyn, St. 284
Cerdyn River, 10
Ceretica, vii
Cerry River, 22
Ceulan River, 37
Cevn Lletre, 178
Charles I. clx
Charles VI. li
Charter of Aberystwyth, 421
Charter of Cardigan, 82
Chichester, 384
Cilbronnau, 125
Cilcennyn, xxxviii.—282, 284
Cilgerran, xxxii.—11, 123
Cilgwgan vach, 290

Cilgwgan vawr, 290
Cilgwyn, 136
Ciliau Aëron, 287, 288
Cimbri, iii
Cimmerii, iii
Claudius, v, vi, cxciv
Claerddu River, 39
Claerwen River, 39
Clarach River, 35
Cledon River, 22
Clement, 123, 162, 253, 273, 278
Clettwr River, 8, 38
Climate of Cardiganshire, 1
Clydawg, xxvi
Clywedog River, 7
Coedmawr, 123
Coed y voel, 142, 143
Constans, xxi, xxii
Constantine, xiii, xiv
Conwy, xli, xliv, cv
Coracles, 93
Cornwall, Earl of, xlviii
Cornwallis, 92, 111, 212
Costume of the Britons, cxci
Cotterell, Sir Charles, 101
Court mawr, 278
Court newydd, 195
Cowley, 101
Craig y Dorth, lii
Crannel River, 8
Creirddillad, 56, 59
Croes River, 6
Crognant, 22
Cromwell, 322, 420
Crook, 177
Crosswood, 320
Croyddyn, 7, 8
Crugbychan, 175
Crugiau'r Dwyvron, 142
Crugmawr, 112
Crynvryn, 279
Cunobelin, or Cynvelyn, v
Cybi, St. 244
Cydwely, xxix
Cymry, iii, iv, lxiii
Cynan ab Owain, xxxiv.—96
Cyndeyrn, or Catigern, xxiii
Cynedda wledig, xviii, xxv
Cynllo, St. 120, 161, 278
Cynllo's cave, 118
Cynudyn, 381
Cynvelyn, St. 466
Cynvil, St. 176
Cynvrig Cynin, 405, 410
Cystennyn, or Constantine, xxi, xci
Cwmcynon, 232
Cwmcyvni, 401
Cwmervyn mine, ccxx, ccxxxiii, ccxxxiv, ccxxxv
Cwmowen, 229
Cwm Sebon, ccxxxiv
Cwmsymlog, ccxxxiii, ccxxxiv
Cwmtrinant, ccxlii
Cwmyr anner ddu, ccxli
Cwmystwyth, ccxxxiv, ccxli
Cwmwd Anhuiawg, 48, 49
Gwmwd Creuddyn, 48, 49
Cwmwd Geneu'r Glyn, 48, 49
Cwmwd Iscoed, 48, 49
Cwmwd Mevenydd, 48, 49, 303, 322
Cwmwd Penarth, 48, 49
Cwmwd Pervedd, 48, 49
Cwmwd Winionydd, 48, 49

Danes, xxix.—293, 298, 376
Daniels, 278
Dan y gaer, ccxlii
Daren vach, ccxxxv
Daren vawr, ccxx, ccxxxiv, ccxxxv
David ab Grufydd, cix
David ab Gwylim, 255, 256, 258, 404
David ab Llewelyn, xlvi, xlviii.—99
David, St. xciv.—266, 268, 288
David's, St. xxix, xl, civ
Davies, 130, 132, 138, 139, 140, 147, 160, 163, 170, 172, 186, 190, 223, 230, 234, 239, 240, 241, 255, 274, 284, 286, 288, 296, 331, 401, 438
Davydd ab Cadivor, 142, 143
Davydd ab Evan, liii
Davydd ab Owain, 141, 142, 145
Deheubarth, xxvi
Deiniol, St. 333
Deio ab Jevan Du, 462
Derham, 271
Derry Ormond, 223
Devosse, Cornelius, ccxiv
Dihewid, 185, 271
Dimetæ, viii
Dinas Cerdyn, 159
Dinerth, xxxiii, xxxv, xxxvii.—293
Dinevawr, xxvii, lxix
Divisions of the County, 43, 48
Dogmaels, St. 142
Dol Clettwr, 467
Dol, or Morva Rhianedd, xxvii

Dolwlph, 194
Don, cxviii
Donatists, xci
Donne, 103
Dorset, Earl of, 102
Dothie River, 42
Druids, ii, lxxviii, lxxx, cxciv
Dubritius, St. xciii
Dufryn Hownant, 184
Dufryn Llynod, 158
Duliw River, 23
Durham, xxiii
Dyfnwal, xxvi, lxiii, lxiv, cxcvi
Dyved, xxix, xxx

Edward I. xlii, xlv, xlvii, lxxii, cv, ccxii.—260, 416
Edwardes, 159, 273
Edwards, 271
Edwin ab Eineon, xxix
Edwin ab Trithwalch, xxviii
Eglwys newydd, 347, 360, 363
Eglwys vach, 432, 461
Einiawn ab Gwgawn, 94
Einion, 96, 124, 143, 145
Einion ab Davydd Llwyd, liv
Einon River, 8, 37, 150
Eistethvod at Cardigan, 95
Elan River, 38
Elbodius, ciii
Elizabeth, Queen, ccxiii.—320, 420
Ellis, 310
Elphin, 62
Eluel, xxxv
Elvan, lxxxix
Elystan, xxvii.—300
Emrys Wledig, xxii, xxv, xcv
English, xxxvi, xxxvii.—96, 142, 283
Enlli, clix
Escair gadvach, ccxlii
Escair hîr, ccxxxiv, ccxxxvii
Escair Mwyn, ccxli.—303
Escair Vraith, ccxxxvi
Essex, Earl of, 320
Ethelfrid, ciii
Eurglawdd, ccxxxiv, ccxxxix
Evans, 111, 120, 121, 131, 148, 190, 193, 197, 207, 208, 223, 239, 279, 282, 284, 308, 325, 336, 342, 401
Extent of Cardiganshire, 1
Eyre, 303

Fagan, St. lxxxix
Flemings, xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxix.—95, 96, 99, 113, 169, 171
Flint Castle, xliii, xlvi
Flintshire, 143
Foes Escob, 152
Foes Helyg, 151
Foes y bleiddied, 328
Foulke, xxxviii
Frwd River, 7
Funerals, cxxvi

Gallt y Crub, ccxxxiv, ccxxxviii
Gam, Sir David, clxviii
Games, the four and twenty, cxlvi
Gellau Erin, ccxxxix
Gellyvraith, 161
Gerald, xxxi.—96, 416
Germain, St. xxi, xciii
Gernos, 164
Gilbert, Marshall, xli.—99, 169
Gilbert, Strongbow, xxxi, xxxiii.—311, 411, 413
Gilbertson, 467
Gilvachwen, 149, 154, 155
Glandyssilved, 140
Glanrocca, 274
Glanvraed, 439
Glasgrug, 395
Glasrwd River, 5
Gloucester, Earl of, xlvii
Glyn Aeron, 276, 278
Godfred, xxviii, xxix
Godolphin, Sir Francis, ccxviii
Gogerthan, ccxxiii.—104, 395
Goginan, ccxx, ccxxxiii, ccxxxiv
Gomerii, iii
Goronwy Owen, 392
Gotta, xxiii
Gratian, xiv
Green, 133, 134
Green Grove, 242
Grey, Lord de Rhuthyn, 1
Griffies, 237
Griffith, 128, 130, 133, 318
Griffiths, 105, 131, 136, 223, 231, 438
Grogwynion, ccxxxiv, ccxxxv, ccxl
Gronow, xxix.—268
Grufydd ab Cynan, xxx, lxxi.i—95, 96, 169, 200, 395, 416
Grufydd ab Gwyn, li
Grufydd ab Llewelyn, xxix, xli.—376
Grufydd ab Meredydd, xlvi
Grufydd ab Owain Glyndwr, lii

Grufydd ab Rhys, xxxii, xxxiii, xxxvi, xxxvii, clxxxvi.—95, 98, 112, 113, 262, 414, 416
Guttain Owain, 261
Gwaethvoed Vawr, xxvii, xxviii.—379
Gwallog, 55, 58, 73
Gwasgwyn, or Gascony, iii
Gwastad Gwnda, 273
Gwdion, cxviii
Gwendolau, clix.—57, 60
Gwenwynwyn, xxxvi, xxxvii.—98
Gwernant, 168
Gwgan, xxvi
Gwngy River, 38
Gwrthevyr, or Vortimer, xxiii, xxiv
Gwrtheyrn, or Vortigern, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxv
Gwyddno, 51, 59
Gwylym, 174
Gwyn, 133, 238
Gwyne, 174, 230, 290, 292, 295, 302
Gwyn ab Nudd, cxix.—56, 59
Gwynedd, xxvi
Gwynin, St. 197
Gwynioneth, xxxix.—135, 141
Gwynog, St. 189
Gwyr, xxix

Haberly, 120, 121
Hanmer, John, li
Harlech, lii
Harrison, 125, 184
Havod, 280, 351, 366
Hawarden Castle, xlvi
Helias Walwyn, xlviii
Hengist and Horsa, xxii, xxiii, xxiv, xxv, xcvi
Henllan, 137, 139
Henllan Monastery, xciii
Henry, King of England, xxx.—96, 113, 376, 414, 420
Henry IV. l, li, lxxiii
Henry VI. ccxiii
Henry VII. liii, ccxiii.—164, 229, 232
Henry VIII. liv, lxxiii
Henvwlch, ccxxxviii
Henvynyw, 288
Heolycwm, 175
Herbert, 157, 208, 252, 300, 347, 351, 361, 417, 431
Hereford, 97
High Mead, 192
Hirnant, 30
Holcomb, 181
Hooke, 322
Houghsetter, ccxiv
Howel ab Jevan, 262
Howel ab Meredydd, xxxiii.—113, 293
Howel ab Owain, xxxiv.—96, 311
Howel dda, lxiii, lxvii
Howel Harris, cvi
Howels, 136, 162, 163, 219, 234, 284
Hu, the mighty, iii, iv, lxiii, lxxviii
Hughes, 196, 221, 249, 285, 307, 337, 338, 361, 372, 438
Humphrey, ccxiv
Humphrey's Castle, xxxiv, xxxv.—146, 150, 151
Hundred of Penarth, 246
Hywel ab Rhys, 262
Hywel y Vwyall, clxxvi

Iago, xxviii
Idnert, 378
Idris Gawr, cxix
Ievav, xxviii
Ilar hundred, 254, 281
Iltutus, xciii
Isabel Clare, 262
Is Aeron, xxxiv, xxxix
Ithel, 267
Ivor hael, 407

Jail of Cardigan, 81
James, 172
James I. ccxvii
Jaques de Bourbon, li
Jasper, Duke of Bedford, ccxiii
Jean, Bishop of Claremont, li
Jenkins, 125, 131, 158, 179, 186, 199, 227, 244, 249, 286, 288, 334
Jerwerth ab Owen, 298
Jerwerth Vynghlwyd, 295
John, King, xxxviii, clx
John of Albadomus, 199
Johnes, 103, 104, 130, 170, 213, 221, 222, 272, 274, 347, 351, 381, 417
Jones, 107, 121, 132, 133, 134, 135, 141, 151, 162, 175, 176, 194, 207, 223, 234, 238, 247, 269, 284, 288, 289, 290, 293, 295, 343, 386, 403, 431, 461, 467
Jorwerth ab Bleddyn, xxx, xxxi
Julius Agricola, ix, xiii, cxciv
Julius Frontinus, ix

Knowles, 438

Lampeter, 198, 201, 281
Langley, 123, 174
Le Brun, 386
Leigh, 206
Leopold, 311
Lery River, 36
Lewes, 124, 125, 129, 139, 164, 169, 183, 184, 194, 206, 226, 229, 230, 243
Lewis, 103, 105, 122, 125, 136, 137, 159, 169, 185, 230, 286, 287, 395, 401
Lewis Lang, clxxxii
Lilly, 105
Lisburne, Earl of, 239, 244, 320
Lisburne, Viscountess, 240
Live produce, 1
Live stock, cclxxvii
Llachau ab Arthur, 57, 61
Llanavan, 317
Llanarth, 141, 210, 233, 314
Llanbadarn Odin, 271, 275
Llanbadarn Treveglwys, 290, 291
Llanbadarn Vawr, xxix, xxxii.—267, 374, 416
Llanborth, 180, 181, 182
Llancarvan, xciii
Llandaf, lxxxix, c
Llanddewi Aberarth, 288, 289
Llanddewi Brevi, 266, 268
Llandeilo, clxxxvi
Llandeiniol, 271, 333
Llandydoch, xxix
Llandygwydd, 126, 128
Llandyssyl, 140, 141, 147
Llandyssilio Gogo, 230, 231
Llandyvriog, 136, 137
Llan Elian, xx
Llanfrene, 140
Llangeitho, 275, 276
Llangoedmore, 112, 120
Llangoedmore Place, 122
Llangranog, 224
Llangwnllo, 161
Llangwyryvon, 330
Llangyby, 243, 244, 271
Llangynvelyn, 462
Llanilar, 339
Llanina, 237, 238
Llanio, x.—251, 272, 345, 376
Llanllear, 242
Llanllwchaiarn, 244
Llanon, 297
Llanrhysted, xxix, xxxiv, xxxv.—298, 299, 303
Llansantfraid, 295
Llanvair, ccxxxvi.—140
Llanvair Clywedogau, 220, 221
Llanvair Orllwyn, 135
Llanvair Trelygon, 138
Llanvaughn, 150, 187, 191
Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn, 430
Llanvihangel in Pengwern, xxxiv.—429
Llanvihangel y Creuddyn, 345, 346
Llanwenog, 187, 189, 271
Llanwnnen, 196, 197
Llanwnnws, 303, 304
Llanwyddalys, 185
Llanychaeron, 271, 285, 286
Llanychaeron House, 286
Llanychaiarn, 335
Llech yr Ast, 119
Llech y Gawres, 119
Llechrhyd, 126
Llechwedd Dyrys, 198
Lledrod, 324
Llewelyn, 133, 262, 264
Llewelyn ab Cadwgan, xxix.—268
Llewelyn ab Grufydd, xli, xlii, xliv, xlv, xlvii.—293, 312
Llewelyn ab Jorwerth, xxxvii, xxxix, xl, xli.—98, 141, 145, 258, 259, 394
Llewerneg, ccxxxviii
Llew Llawgyfes, clvii, ccxi
Lloegr, iv, lxiii
Lloegrians, iii, iv
Llolwyn River, 25
Llon River, 22
Lloyd, 103, 104, 112, 120, 122, 125, 126, 133, 134, 136, 138, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 161, 162, 163, 168, 169, 175, 181, 183, 186, 190, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 198, 200, 202, 203, 204, 209, 211, 212, 222, 230, 234, 235, 236, 237, 239, 241, 242, 243, 255, 273, 274, 279, 281, 286, 287, 291, 300, 301, 307, 312, 328, 337, 338, 343, 346, 395, 401, 402, 404, 438, 461
Llwyd, 150, 151, 152, 153, 155, 158, 163, 175, 193
Llwyd, Edward, 133, 138, 179, 439
Llwyd, Humphrey, cci
Llwyn, 274
Llwyn Cadvor, 138
Llwyndavydd, liii.—232
Llwyndyrys, 126, 129, 137
Llwyn wnach, ccxl
Llyn Aeddwen, 19
Llyn Berwyn, 42

Llyn Cregnant, 41
Llyn Cynon, 40
Llyn ddu, 40
Llyn Egnant, 4
Llyn Figgin, 39
Llyn Gorast, 41
Llyn Gorlan, 5
Llyn Gron, 5
Llyn Gwngy, 38
Llyn hir, 5
Llyn Iwan, 23, 32
Llyn Penrhaidr, 37
Llyn ruddnant, 32
Llyn ruddon, 39
Llyn Teivy, 3
Llyn vach, 22
Llyn vanod, 20
Llyn y voel, 37
Llygad Gwr, xli
Llys Wen, xxvii
Llyvnant, 37
Llywarch, xxix, cxcv
Lodge Park, 467
Loire River, iii
Lollius, xiii
London, xc
Loveden, 93, 183
Loventium, x.—272, 376
Lucius, or Lleirwg, lxxxix
Lundy Island, ccxix

Mabus, 301
Mabwyneon, xxxix
Machtaith, 54
Machynlleth, li.—345
Machworth, ccxxiv
Maddox, 306
Madoc, 268
Madoc ab Ednerth, xxxiii.—113
Madoc ab Llewelyn, xlviii, xlix
Madoc ab Selif, xlii
Maelgwyn, xxxvi, xxxvii, xxxviii, xxxix, xl, xli, xlix.—62, 98, 99, 113, 141, 146, 262, 282, 293, 311
Maenan, cv
Maesnant, 30
Maes y bangor, 404
Maes y velin, 211
Manawydan, clvii, ccxi
Mangunel, William, clxxxviii
Marchlwys, lxviii
Marchnant River, 6
Maridunum, x, 272
Marriages, cxxviii
Martin, lxviii
Mathaiarn, 111
Mathravel, xxvii
Maud de Bruce, 262
Mayde River, 25
Maxen, or Maximus, 330
Meini cyvriol, 119
Meini hirion, 127
Meirig, xx, xxvi
Meirig ab Careian, 57, 61
Merau River, 38
Merddin, iii, xcv
Meredydd ab Bleddyn, xxx
Meredydd ab Grufydd, xxxv.—96, 311
Meredydd ab Owain, xxviii, xxix
Mererid, 54, 55
Merrin River, 23
Mervyn, xxvi, xxvii
Methodism, cvi
Meyrig River, 5, 6, 21
Middleton, ccxvi, ccxvii
Miles, 108
Milford, lii
Millinchamp, 122
Mines, cciii
Mochros, xciii
Moeddyn hundred, 141, 187
Moel Gôch, ccxxxix
Moel Ivor, 302
Moel y Mwnt, 175, 176
Montgomery, Roger, xxx
Mordav, lxviii
Mortin, 53, 54
Morgan, xxviii.—92, 112, 113, 177, 183, 202, 203, 207, 241, 279, 341, 342, 402
Morgans, 181
Morris, ccxxxiv.—131, 325, 335, 390
Mortimer, xlvii, li.—123, 124
Morva, 338
Morydd, xxvi.—159
Mountford, xlii, xlv
Moyva River, 4
Mydyr River, 21
Mynach River, 31
Mynachty, 292, 295
Mynydd bach, ccxxxvi
Mynydd Howel, 210
Mynydd Hyddgant
Mynydd Pwllmelyn, lii

Nant clu, 226
Nantcwnlle, 278, 279

Nant Eos, 402
Nant garw, 38
Nant mawr, 42
Nant y cagl, ccxli
Nant y Cornel, 42
Nant y Crier, ccxxxix
Nant y Meirch, ccxli
Nant y quarrel, 24
Nant y radon, 42
Nant y Stalwyn, 41
Natural productions, 2
Nero, ix
Nest, xxxi, 95
New Quay, 236
Non, St. 286
Normans, xxx, xxxii, xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxvi, xxxviii.—95, 96, 113, 283, 416
Northumberland, Earl of, ccxiv
Nos glangauav, cxxiii
Noyadd, 134
Noyadd Llanarth, 237

Oliver, 326, 327
Ordovices, ix
Ostorius Scapula, v, viii
Ovates, lxxx, cxiv
Owain ab Bleddyn, 95
Owain ab Cadwgan, xxxi
Owain Cyveilioc, 96
Owain Glyndwr, l, lxxiii.—406, 417
Owain ab Grufydd, xxviii.—96, 200, 262
Owain Gwynedd, xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxv.—233, 260, 311, 328, 416
Owain ab Maxen, lxiii
Owen, 170, 262, 280
Owens, 198

Padern, St. 275, 284, 291, 377
Painted glass, 106
Pant hwyd, 4, 5
Pantstrimon, 149, 156
Pant y groyw Waed, 143
Pantyrlys, 133
Pantyrodyn, 169
Parry, 128, 135, 164, 177, 196, 229, 232, 279, 286, 287, 343, 344, 346, 391
Paulinus, xciii
Payen de Chaworth, xliii
Paynter, 360
Pedrog, St. 171
Peithnant, 30
Pelagian heresy, xxi, xcii.—266
Pembroke, xlix
Penallt, x.—272
Penbrin, 178, 180
Pencraigddu, ccxxxiv
Pencwn, 134
Penglais, 401
Penmon, 62
Pennaryssa, 177
Penpontpren, 438
Pentre Rhydvendiged, 254
Penwedic, xxxii, xxxvii, xxxviii.—430
Pen y baili, 163
Pen y banch, ccxxxix
Pen yr Ergyd, 93
Pen y fordd goch, ccxli
Pen y sarn, ccxli
Pen y wch, 346
Pen y wenallt
Percy, li
Peredyr Beswydd, xxviii
Peterwell, 207
Petilius Cerealis, ix
Petronius, ix
Philip Brydydd, 261
Philips, 100, 101, 103, 108, 131, 161, 173, 201, 230, 260, 282, 395
Picts, xiii, xcii
Pigeon's ford, 229
Plas Aberporth, 177
Plas Cilcennyn, 285
Plas Crug, xxxii.—34, 394, 416
Plas Llanvair, 222
Plautius, v
Powel, 198, 243, 255, 265, 387, 388, 389, 394, 438
Powis, xxvi, xxx, xxxi
Price, 124, 135, 140, 180, 221, 225, 229, 239, 244, 271, 279
Priory at Cardigan, 100
Prydain, iv, lxiii
Pryse, 103, 104, 125, 154, 175, 184, 198, 243, 265, 280, 332, 383, 384, 385, 396, 461, 467
Pryse, Sir Carberry, ccxxiii
Pugh, 122, 271, 307
Pwyll yr Enaid, ccxxxiii
Pylgain, cxxv
Pyscottwr River, 42, 43
Pythyll River, 36

Rahald, 293
Ralph, xxxiii
Ranulph de Glanville, 97
Read, 151
Rhandir, 332
Rheidiol River, 27

Rhita, lxiii
Rhiw yr Agos, ccxl
Rholdrig, lxxxvii
Rhòs, 294
Rhos Diau, 324
Rhos y Mhiniog, 299
Rhoscellan, 438
Rhuddnant, 32
Rhuddlan Castle, xliii, xlvi, xlviii, lxxii, cv
Rhydderch ab Caradoc, xxix.—268
Rhydderch ab Jevan Llwyd, 396, 399, 400
Rhydderch Hael, clix
Rhyd Owain, 143, 146
Rhys, 224, 231, 293
Rhys ab Grufydd, xxxv, xxxvi, cxciv.—95, 96, 97, 149, 233, 256, 311
Rhys ab Maelgwyn, xlvi
Rhys ab Meredydd, xlviii
Rhys ab Owain, xxix.—143, 145, 146, 268
Rhys ab Tewdor, lxxii
Rhys ab Thomas, liii, cc.—124
Rhys Ddu, liii
Rhys Meigen, 408
Rhys Vychan, xxxviii, xxxix, xl
Rhysgog, ccxli
Rhystid, St. 298
Rhywarthen, 401
Riarot y Vram, clvii, clviii
Richard, 239, 305, 306, 312, 313
Richard I. 311
Richard de Clare, 112, 113
Richards, 136, 234, 235, 401
Rivers, of Cardiganshire, 3
Roberts, iii.—271, 341
Robert de Tibetot, xlix
Robert Fitzmartin, xxxiii.—114
Rodri mawr, xx, xxvi
Rogers, 127, 139, 239, 278, 280, 281
Roger de Clifford, xlvi
Roger de Montgomery, 95
Roger de Pulston, xlix
Roger, Earl of Clare, xxxv.—96, 293, 311
Roger, Earl of Gloucester, xxxv
Roman invasion, iv, xvii
Roscommon, Earl of, 101
Rowena, xxiii, xxiv
Rowlands, cviii.—276, 277
Rudd, 311
Run ab Howel Dda, xxviii

Saltney Marsh, xliii
Sampson, xciv
Sarn Badrig, 50, 72
Sarn Cadwgan, 290
Sarn Cynvelyn, 72
Sarn Ddewi, 73
Sarn Helen, x, xi, xii.—345
Sarn y Bwch, 72
Saunders, 226, 230
Savage, 111
Saxons, xxiii, xxv, xcii.—416
School at Cardigan, 92
Scippon, 103
Scots, xiii, xxii, xxiii, xcii
Scudamore, liii
Seirwell, xxv
Seitheinin, 53, 54
Severus, xii
Shape of Cardiganshire, 1
Sharon Turnor, i
Sheppard, ccxxiii
Shrewsbury, xxxi, xl, liii
Shutz, ccxiv
Silian, 223
Silures, v, vii, viii, ix, ccxi
Silvester de Barry, 98
Sisillus, 199, 264
Sitsyllt, xxvi
Skyrme, 438
Smith, ccxv
Snowden, xliv
Spytty Ystradmeirig, 305, 312
Squire, 361
Stanton Drew, lxxxvii
Stedman, 103, 212, 237, 255, 265, 285, 307
Steel, 183
Stephen, xxxiii.—113, 114, 198, 199, 200, 201, 281
Stewart, 140
Stonehenge, xcv
Stradmore, 133
Stradpeithyll Castle, xxxii.—416, 430
Strafford, 322
St. Fraid, 295
St. Non, 298
Succession of Princes, xvi, xvii, xviii
Suetonius, ix
Symmons, 130

Tacitus, viii
Tal y bont, ccxx, ccxxxiv
Talbot, Lord, l
Taliesin, iii.—62, 432
Talley, 204
Talsarn, 282
Tanglwst, 311

Teilau, St. 300
Teivy River, 3
Tegwydd, St. 126
Teulu, cxxiii
Theodosius, xiv
Thomas, 105, 124, 138, 139, 147, 160, 170, 176, 187, 191, 195, 196, 200, 224, 231, 274, 282, 293, 301, 383
Thurland, ccxiv
Togodumnus, v
Tommen Llanio, xii
Touchet, 241
Towey River, 40
Towyn, 173, 294
Trahairn, 146
Trawsnant, 42
Trebellius Maximus, ix
Tregarron, 246, 251, 271
Tregibby, 173
Tremayn, 170
Trevilan, xli.—281, 282
Triads, ii
Troedyraur, 8, 81, 141, 166, 168
Turnor, 114, 181, 213, 227
Tydain, lxiv
Tydyr Trevor, 154
Ty gwyn, lxviii
Tydwal Glof, 138
Tyglyn, 293
Tyllwyd, 170
Tyno Coch, xxv
Tyssyl, St. 147
Tyvriog, St. 136

Urien, 190
Ussa, xxv
Uther, 293

Vach ddu, ccxlii
Vairdrev, 140
Vassey, clxxvi
Vaughn, clxviii.—124, 136, 170, 174, 185, 240, 242, 264, 285, 320, 322
Vectius, ix
Veranius, ix
Verwic, 171
Vessels at Aberystwyth, 413
Vessels at Cardigan, 93
Via Occidentalis, x
Vitalis, St. 185
Voelallt, 274
Vronvraith, 402
Vylltyg, St. 233

Wain, 139
Wain Ivor, 160, 194
Waller, ccxxiv.—102
Wallis, 183, 184, 209
Walter ab Llywarch, 96
Walter Espec, xxxiii.—429
Webley, 192, 195
Welsh Archæologia, ii
Wenfrwd River, 31
Wernnewydd, liv.—236
Wervilbrook, 226
Wesleyans, cix
Whitlocke, 396
William, King, xxx
William de Vere, 97
William Earl of Pembroke, ccxv
William Fitz-John, xxxiii.—114
William Marshall, xl.—99
Williams, cviii.—135, 136, 168, 170, 181, 190, 197, 201, 219, 221, 223, 271, 274, 293, 294, 319, 332, 345
Wilmot, 322
Wirrai rivers, 22, 23
Wogan, 103, 125, 130, 184
Wynne, cci, ccxvii

Ynys Cynvelin, ccxxxvii
Ynys hîr, ccxxxiv.—438
York, xc
Young, li
Yr Henbant, 158
Yspytty Ce'nv'n, clxiv.—372
Yspytty Ystwyth, clxiv.—316
Ystrad, 238, 271
Ystrad House, 240
Ystradflur, xl, xli, xlix.—254, 256
Ystradgwy, xxvii
Ystradmeyrick, xxxiv, xxxv, xxxvi, xxxvii.—310, 416
Ystrad Teilau, 300
Ystrad Towy, xxxv.—141
Ystym tyhen, ccxxxviii
Ystwyth River, 23

Zonarus, viii

INDEX TO THE HERALDRY.

Algar, Earl of Leicester, 356.
Angharad, daughter of Thomas, 358.
Arthur, King, clvii.
Aurelius, or Emrys, xcvii.

Barkley, 357.
Bertrand de Mountford, 356.
Bowen, 175.
Brigstocke, 131.
Byrt, 130.

Caredig, xxv.
Cardigan, 92.
Cedivor, 149.
Clement, 253.
Collwyn ap Tangno, 321.
Constans, xcvii.

Dale Castle, 302.
David Gefyl cwtta, 358.
Despencer, 357.

Edgar Atheling, 106.
Edwyn, xxviii.
Elphin, 75.
Elyder Ddu, 357.
Elyston, 397.
Evans, 121.

Fitzalan, 356.
Foesybleiddied, 302.

Games, 301.
Gwaethvoed vawr, xxviii.—379.
Gwyddno, 75.
Gwyne, 292, 293.

Herbert, 348.
Hir, Sir Rhys, 274.
Hugh Cyveilion, 356.
Hugh Lupus, 356.

Joan, 358.
Johnes, 359.
Jones, 151, 295.
Jonet, 355.

Langley, 123.
Laluce, 356.
Lisburne, Viscount, 319.
Llanllyr, 302.
Llawhen, 332.
Llewelyn, 358.
Lloyd, 152, 235, 301, 329, 358, 462.

Madoc ab Selif, xlii.
Maud Connel, 356.
Maultrevors, 357.
Meirig, xxvi.
Meredyth, xlii.—397.
Middleton, ccxvii.
Morgan and Cornwallis, 111.
Mortimer, 123.
Morvydd, 396, 397.
Morydd, xxvi.

Nevyle, 357.

Owain ab Bradwen, 184.
Owain Gwynedd, 328.

Parry, 129, 165, 168, 282, 345, 346.
Philips, 282.
Price, 235.

Randolph Meschines, 356.
Read, 151.
Rodri Mawr, xxvi.
Rudd, 311.

Stedman, 265.

Thomas, 295, 356, 358.
Tregaer, 302.
Turnor, 228.

Urien, 190, 355, 381.
Uther, xcvii.

Vongham, 279.
Vyell, 357.

Whyth Rhys, 287.
William ab Jenkin, 397.
William de Albanio, 356.
Williams, 345.

Ystrad Teilo, 302.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER

For placing the Plates.

	Page		Page
PLATE I.	104	PLATE XI.	318
PLATE II.	106	PLATE XII.	347
PLATE III.	191	PLATE XIII.	351
PLATE IV.	192	PLATE XIV.	377
PLATE V.	238	PLATE XV.	381
PLATE VI.	256	PLATE XVI.	394
PLATE VII.	252	PLATE XVII.	402
PLATE VIII.	276	PLATE XVIII.	413
PLATE IX.	285	PLATE XIX.	417
PLATE X.	286	PLATE XX.	418

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